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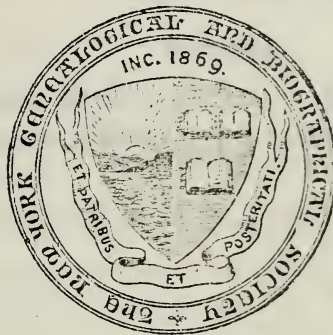


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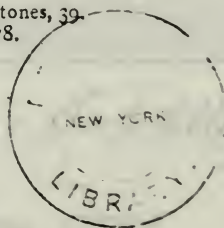
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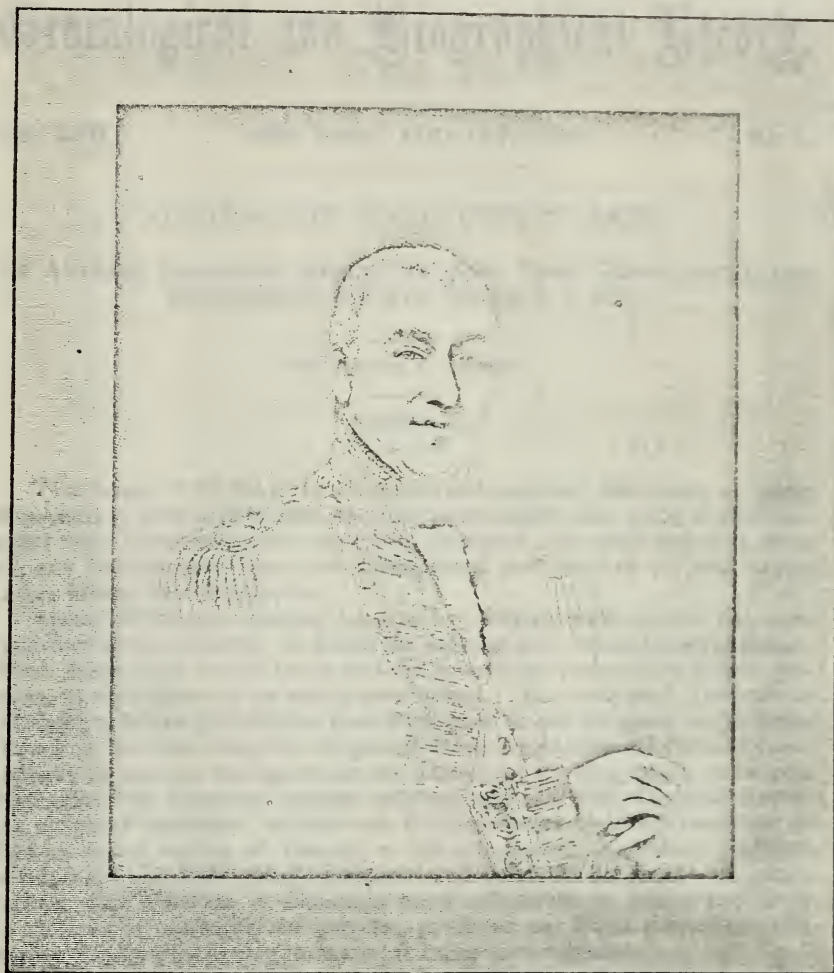
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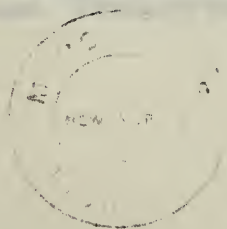
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His Britannic Majesty's Ship Allegata
Boston Harbor 5th May 1791



Isaac Coffin

THE NEW YORK
Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. XVII.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1886.

No. I.

ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, BART.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND
BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

BY THOMAS C. AMORY.

(With Portrait.)

THE name of Coffin is so widely spread over our continent, so many thousands of men and women of other patronymics take pride in their descent from Tristram, its first American patriarch, that what concerns them all, any considerable branch or distinguished individual of the race, seems rather history than biography.

Space forbids my repeating here, as I well might wish, all that has been recorded of their history. It would fill volumes and exhaust your patience. What sheds light on Sir Isaac and his immediate progenitors is too germane to my subject to be wholly overlooked. To trace back Tristram to Alwington, follow his fortunes from Plympton in old England to the Merimack in the new, bring his chequered career to its honored close at Nantucket; to pay due homage to his son James, the upright judge; to his son Nathaniel, the dauntless master mariner, and his wife, Damaris Gayer, the eloquent preacher; to their son William, the much-loved merchant of Boston, senior warden of Trinity; to his son, another Nathaniel, graduate of Harvard and Yale, King's treasurer, and father of Sir Isaac—six generations with Tristram of admirable men, with much to praise and little to censure, is our legitimate purpose, so far as our limits prescribed will permit, before proceeding to our more immediate subject.

Though unlike in character, and of very different experiences from his ancestors, Sir Isaac was too remarkable a man to pass into oblivion. His long life, commencing in 1759 in Boston, and ending eighty years later in Cheltenham, England, was crowded with events, many of historic importance. By his native vigor, doughty deeds, and eminent services he rose to distinguished rank in the British navy, became captain of a line-of-battle ship at the age of twenty-two, and was created a baronet at the age of forty-four. This not from large means, family influence, or court favor, but that his character and conduct afloat and ashore entitled him to such preferment. Throngs of heroic officers won glory in the same wars that he did,

attracted attention by more conspicuous achievements; but his fearless daring, zeal, and ability, and what he accomplished, inscribes his memory high up on the roll of honor, if not on the scroll of fame.

How far life and character are molded by circumstances, how far by heredity, is a complicated problem, and the horoscope is too largely affected by maternal influences for these to be disregarded. Though bearing all the marks of his paternal stock, Sir Isaac doubtless owed something to the blood mingling in his veins from other sources, and it has been my endeavor to discover these infusions where I could, and, in one instance, should be preserved for the criticism of coming genealogists—a supposed link that may be of use.

Nicholas, father of Peter and grandfather of Tristram, has been regarded as their most remote paternal ancestor ascertained. According to tradition their line was an offshoot of Alwington, but how, continued a puzzle. Many years ago I bought an old edition of Collins, 1758, and while seeking some other information, my eyes fell on the name of Peter Coffin, who about 1560 married Mary, fourth daughter of Hugh Boscawen. Hugh died 1559, at the age of eighty. As the homes of the Boscawens, Tregothnan and Penkeville lay near Brixton, the home of Tristram, this awakened curiosity, the more that Peter's name was not in the index, and might have escaped the notice of previous genealogical inquirers.

Hugh Boscawen, of one of the most affluent and influential families of Cornwall, married Philippa Carminow, of large possessions and royal descent, inheriting, through Philip Courtenay, the unfortunate Marquis of Exeter, Plympton, and other estates near Plymouth, part of which we find the inheritance of Tristram. Hugh had seven sons and seven daughters. The third son, Nicholas, eighty-six when he died in 1626, was the successor of his parents in their estates. His sister Mary, who married Peter Coffin, must have been born about 1545, as there were nine younger children than herself born before 1559, when her father died at the age of eighty. Her brass at Penkeville gives her death in 1622. Her age is not very clearly stated, but apparently as seventy-seven. Her son Nicholas, if grandfather of Tristram, would have been of an age, in 1582, to have been father of Peter, who died 1628, and whose wife Joanna, mother of Tristram, died in Boston 1661, aged seventy-seven, having been born in 1584.

If thus, or in any other way, connected with the Coffins, the house of Tregothnan is too historical, and associated with too many important events in our colonial annals, not to make it worthy of note. Lord Falmouth, under Queen Anne, Edward, the commander of the British fleet in the second reduction of Louisbourg, in more recent days, have added to the lustre of a name prolific in naval heroes and eminent statesmen. The importance attached to this supposed connection is that it affords clues to ascertain the relation of Tristram to Alwington, and as Petronel, the sister of Mrs. Peter Coffin, married Peter Mayhowe, a possible explanation how Thomas Mayhew and Tristram Coffin here together planted Nantucket. Tuckett's Devon Visitations, full as to the main male line of Alwington, are being carried back, extended out, and brought down by Colonel Vivyan, who is approaching the Coffins. My suggestions may help his researches, and they are given for what they are worth.

But who was the father of Peter Coffin, who married Mary Boscawen? He must have been born about 1500. If among the recorded members of the family are found individuals whose dates and other known

circumstances are inconsistent with the parentage of Peter, that reduces the field of investigation. Sceptical minds reject hypothesis in such researches, but often hypothesis, fairly tested, is the only path to the truth. At Monkley, about ten miles east from Portlege, one of the homes of its junior branches, dwelt at that time James, son of Richard and Miss Chudleigh, whose brother John married Mary Cary. His wife, Mary Cole, was the near kinswoman of William, who married Radigan, daughter of Nicholas Boscawen. Tristram named his sons after his ancestors. James was his fourth son. These circumstances amount to nothing as proof, but may lead to it, or perhaps confirm the conclusion of Mr. Allen Coffin, that the connection with Alwington, if any, is much more remote.

But why seek to trace Tristram's lineage to Alwington? The beauty of the place, the character of its long line of proprietors through seven hundred years—one of the very few instances, even in England, in which an estate has remained for so great a length of time in the same family—which has never been sold, sequestered, or confiscated, or passed except by inheritance, will, or family settlement, which has continued not only their chief but constant habitation, suggests a home so enduring, qualities so sterling, that in a world changeable as this, it is solacing to every conservative element in our nature to believe we too belong to it.

Alwington extends along the Severn Sea, south of the boundary between Somerset and Devon, fronting the broad Atlantic. The mighty billows roll in majestic force against its cliffs and crags. The domain now embraces thirty-eight hundred acres, part in fertile farms with substantial steadings; part in park and pleasure grounds, studded with forest trees in clumps and woods. Its area may have expanded in prosperous days, or been shorn down to provide for junior branches; but its grounds are substantially the same now as under the Plantagenets, or when it first came to the Coffins with the heiress of the Delaberes.

When we call to mind what this beautiful region embraces from the Severn Sea to its southern shores, Exmoor and Dartmoor, which Blackmore and Kingsley have so brilliantly described, its romantic streams and majestic hills (and who has not read "*Lorna Doon*"), with their wild sublimity, we can well consider it a privilege that such associations cluster about our own ancestral memories, that the Coffins and so many Americans from Devon have such good reason to be proud of their mother-country, feel deeper interest in their progenitors that they dwelt amid scenes so picturesque. Our kinswoman, Mrs. Johnson, will pardon me if I draw in part from her own eloquent account of Portlege, what will convey a more perfect idea of the place.

The approach from Bideford in Somersetshire south to Portlege (the manor house of Alwington) extends for four miles along a shaded road, lined on either side with luxuriant hedges, brambled vines, and grasses. Half a mile from the house the road reaches the great gateway, which opens on grounds tastefully disposed; for time and taste and means effect marvels about the old homes of England. Lawns and gardens in a fine state of cultivation spread around, with that depth of verdure and coloring peculiar to the proximity to the sea; for in Devon the grape and peach, if protected, ripen beside the pear and plum.

The house sets low for shelter from the blasts, and is not conspicuous until closely approached. The spirit of repose that it breathes, of the times that have passed, of the various vicissitudes of sorrow and enjoyment that have

cheered or tried its generations (noted for their culture and refinement as they have come and passed from infancy to age) cannot escape your attention in the photograph submitted.

About the same distance from the house, along the shore, stretches a beach looking out over the Atlantic, to which a shaded walk from the house winds among ferns and groves thick with shrubs and rich with various verdure. Seats judiciously disposed afford a resting place for the enjoyment of the view and the breeze. About a mile away stands the old church, bosked in mossy foliage, quiet and secluded, no dwelling in sight, venerable with age, if too substantial for decay. Its pews of oak, black with time, are richly carved, as often seen in these ancient shrines. Here more than twenty generations have brought their children in arms to the font, their dead for sepulchre. Here their blooming maidens, their own or their tenants', have come to be joined in wedlock. The walls and floors of the edifice, as the burial ground around it, are crowded with slabs and monuments that relate, with the same touching simplicity, the annals of them all.

Within the walls of the mansion, which are of stone, with coigns and buttresses and battlements, windows varied but harmonious, is a large, square entrance hall with gallery on the level of the second floor. This and the spacious dining-room are lined with family portraits; men and women in antiquated garb, representing the blue eyes and characteristic features of the race. Carved doors abound of stately dimensions, and ceilings of faded grandeur, displaying in many colors the emblazonments and quarterings of the family arms and of others of the best, connected with them by marriage. Many are derived from royal and noble progenitors—Pomeroy, Beaumonts, Chudleighs, Courtenays, Prideaux, Carys, Chempernouns, Cliffords, Bassets, Damerels, of Devon or adjacent counties. Imagination conjures up the throng of these personages, long mouldered, as on festal occasions they gathered to the banquet or the dance, roamed and wooed by the moonbeams, shot arrows at the targe, let loose the falcon, or rode after the hounds.

The ancient forms and arrangements of the mansion, modified to meet as well the requirements of modern taste and comfort as to retain what is old or quaint, combine to constitute Portlege a most agreeable home to dwell in. It was once famous for its precious and extensive library, its archives rich with the accumulations of many generations. Sad to say, about 1800, in the transfer under a settlement to another branch, the books were mostly sold and many documents dispersed. There still remain vast coffers of manuscript treasures, which in time must perish, but which should before too late be arranged, copied, translated into intelligible language, calendared, catalogued, and indexed. Some antiquary of the family may yet be born to the faith that he can devote his days to no better field of service to posterity than such a task.

Before taking leave of Alwington, as Tristram's progenitors passed off from the ancestral stem, an enumeration of the succeeding generations from John and Mary Cary may be of interest. Their second son wedded Grace, daughter of Richard Berrie, of Berrianarbor. Richard, the oldest, 1569-1617 (forty-eight), Elizabeth, 1571-1651 (aged eighty), daughter of Leonard Ugbear, of Cornwall. With the eight sons and seven daughters of Richard, as they grew into life, Portlege must have been gay, and as the daughters, at least, followed in rapid succession to their nuptials, not even

what was disagreeable in the Stuart monarchs or the contentions of the land could have cast a shadow so remote from the court and battle-field. When the mother died, in 1651, James, the fifth son and last survivor, erected in the church of Alwington a monument to the memory of his parents, with an inscription which tells in rude rhymes their story. The eldest of the two sons left two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, and the inheritance passed to a second Richard, 1622-99, "Without an enemy while living, and universally lamented when dead." His wife was Ann Prideaux, daughter of Edmund, of Padstow, 1645-1705, who died at the age of sixty. He was much esteemed, and in 1686 was sheriff of Devon under James II.

The children of the sheriff and Ann Prideaux were Bridget, John, Honora, and Richard. The eldest son married Ann Kellond, travelled extensively over Europe, stood well for character and scholarship, but died at the age of twenty-five in 1703. Honora married Richard Bennett; Dorothy, Richard Pyne, from whom came the Pyne Coffins. Richard, who succeeded his brother John in 1703, for seventy-three years was Lord of Alwington, and died there in 1776 unmarried. He settled the estates first on the Bennetts, Robert and Richard, who died without children; and the reversion went to the Pynes descended from Honora, who took the name of Coffin. The present proprietor, born 1841, was the grandson of Richard, great-grandson of the youngest daughter of the sheriff, who died 1699, and Ann Prideaux, who died 1705. As Mr. Pyne Coffin has a large family of fine healthy children, there seems no chance of any of the male line of the Coffins ever succeeding to Alwington.

It is believed the male representation of the family rests in some descendant of Peter Coffin, who about 1565 married Mary Boscawen. A few words remain to be said about them. Phillippa Carminow, mother of Mrs. Mary Coffin, was, as already mentioned, coheirress of that part of the Courteney estates which escaped forfeiture when the Marquis of Exeter, next to the crown, was beheaded. Plympton, near the home of Tristram, formed part of the Courteney inheritance which Phillippa Carminow carried to Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, 1469-1559, as his wife. Their home was at Penkevil, not far up the river from Brixton, and is still the home of the Lords of Falmouth, their representatives. Evidence is found in an inquisition of William and Mary, 1558, of the Coffins, of Portlege, holding lands at Plympton, which may have come through the Boscawen's by this marriage, or perhaps may have led to it. At Plympton and Brixton Nicholas, grandfather of Tristram, and Peter, his father, resided; and Tristram took, by the will of his father, Peter, subject to his mother's life estate, these lands, or a part of them, which it would seem likely came in this way or through the Hingstons.

What motives induced Tristram, in 1642, to dispose of so pleasant an abode and come to America can be conjectured, but are not positively known. It has been said that he had been employed as colonel in command of the garrison at Plymouth, but this is not authenticated, and may have referred to his uncle Tristram; but we do know that in its defence his only brother John had been slain. Tristram had married, at the early period customary in those primitive times, Dionis Stevens, and had already five children—Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth, James, and John.

We know his brother John was killed at Plymouth, and it may be Tristram was in the fight. The Stuarts made sorry kings, and the resistance they provoked to their arbitrary rule seems justified. But England

was seething on the verge of twenty years of contention, and Tristram, not over-fond of either party, and imperilled by the part he had taken, with ten women and children in his charge, may have been glad to escape persecution for them and himself in America. Two of his four sisters married in Devon. Two, Mary and Eunice, with their mother, his wife, and five children, accompanied him in 1642, the year King Charles placed himself in open array against the parliament.

That he came in that of the four vessels—Hector, Griffin, Job Clement, and Margaret Clement, belonging to Captain Robert Clement, that came over in 1642, which Captain Clement himself commanded—is well authenticated. It is known that after a brief residence at Salisbury, he moved up the river that year to what is now the next town, Haverhill, to form that settlement with Clement, on land bought from the Sachem Pasconaway.

With this large and dependent family of nine women and children, Tristram crossed the sea, disembarking at the mouth of the Merrimac, where they so long made their home. The births of his other children born in America show the different periods he resided in Salisbury, Haverhill, on the north of the river, and at Newbury, to its south. We have no knowledge of his going far from that neighborhood during the next sixteen years, till he went to Nantucket, though it seems reasonable to suppose that he did so.

The property they brought sufficed to support in comfort the families of his mother and his own, and to establish respectably in marriage, as they grew up, his sisters and his sons. He first settled himself at Salisbury, in the three-mile space between the Merrimac and the New Hampshire border, as fixed by the patent; but removed that year to Haverhill, adjoining Salisbury up the river, for in 1642, in November, his name is attached to an Indian deed there. There Mary, afterward Mrs. Starbuck, was born, and John the first having died, another took his place. In 1648 Tristram removed to Newbury, where his youngest son, Stephen, was added to the family group. After residing there for several years, during which he was licensed to keep an inn and a ferry over the Merrimac, Tristram returned to Salisbury, where he became a county magistrate.

Salisbury was close to the border of New Hampshire, and his eldest son, Peter, a merchant and king's counsellor in Dover, in New Hampshire, not far removed from Salisbury, married, about 1657, Abigail, daughter of Edward Starbuck; and his second son, Tristram, in 1653, Judith, daughter of Captain Edmund Greenleaf, widow of Henry Somerby. The descendants of this marriage of Tristram, Jr.'s, have ever since occupied this fine old mansion which Somerby had left her, or her father, Captain Greenleaf, bestowed.

Edward Starbuck had come over from Derbyshire in 1640, and established himself at Dover. Elder of the Church and Representative, he became a Baptist, and soon after a Quaker. Both he and Thomas Macy are said to have been among the chief promoters of the settlement of Nantucket.* It was no doubt often discussed, and perhaps slowly brought about. Nantucket, an island fifteen miles by four, embracing an area of about thirty thousand acres, lay at the southern extremity of what is now Massa-

* Fifteen miles by eleven in the widest part, and twenty miles south of the peninsular of Cape Cod, 120 miles S.E. of Boston. Latitude $41^{\circ} 13'$ to $41^{\circ} 22'$ N.; longitude $69^{\circ} 56'$ to $70^{\circ} 13'$. Population, 1820, 7,266. In 1824 Sir Isaac was there; in 1826, 352 vessels engaged in the fisheries, 2,392 in the coasting trade entered its port. This was before the era of steam.

chusetts. It was then part of New York, and so remained till 1692. When the project was ripe, and it was concluded to purchase, Tristram, early in 1659, made a voyage of inquiry and observation to the group of islands off the Massachusetts coast with this view. He first visited Martha's Vineyard, whither Thomas Mayhew (1591-1681-90), formerly a merchant in Southampton in England, had, in 1647, removed from Watertown to preach to and convert the Indians. The name of his first wife, Martha Parkurst, he doubtless gave to the vineyard where he so long dwelt gathering souls from the heathen.

We are inclined to believe, though we have no conclusive proof, that the attention of Tristram was first called to Nantucket by Mayhew, and the question suggests itself whether it had not been from consanguinity that Mayhew proposed or urged the settlement. He held, in 1649, a conveyance of Nantucket, as he did of Martha's Vineyard, from Lord Sterling. Born in 1591, Petronel Boscawen, sister of Mary, may have been his mother or grandmother. That Mary Boscawen was Tristram's great-grandmother seems more than probable.

Mayhew and Mayhowe bear the same arms, and are corruptions or variations of the same name. If Thomas Mayhew, born 1591, was son or grandson of that Petronel Boscawen, sister of Mrs. Peter Coffin, who married Peter Mayhowe, as mentioned in Collins, Mayhew would have been kinsman of Tristram not remote. Whether this be so or not, Thomas Mayhew, having procured for himself and son, in 1641, from Lord Sterling and Sir Ferinando Georges, conveyances of both the islands, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, eighteen years later (July 2, 1659) conveyed Nantucket to Tristram Coffin and his associates, reserving about a tenth part for himself. He sent Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, who had come with him from Watertown, and was familiar with the Indian languages, with Tristram to explore. Tristram, soon after reaching Nantucket, purchased of Potinot, an Indian sagamore, the island of Tuckernuck, at its westerly end, containing a thousand acres.

Whether James Coffin came with his father, Tristram, at that time, or later in the fall with Thomas Macy, Edward Starbuck, and Isaac Colman, after his father's return to Salisbury, is not clear, but James remained through the winter on the island as they did. May 10, 1660, the sachems of Nantucket conveyed to the associates for £80 a large part of the island, Peter Folger being witness.

Early in 1660, Tristram, with his family, came to Nantucket. Possibly some delay took place, as regarded them, in providing habitations. It was not long, however, before enough of the settlers and their families had arrived for their security and to plant their crops. Besides Tuckernuck, the Coffins had thus a quarter of the island, and much more in the sequel became theirs. Tristram took the lead from the first among the settlers, and was frequently selected to transact important public business. His letters to the colonial government of New York, of which province Nantucket was then a dependency, are preserved in the archives of the department at Albany. In the records at Nantucket is an official oath of his, which runs as follows :

"Whereas I, Tristram Coffin Senior, have received a commission dated the 16th of September 1677 investing me with power to be Chief Magistrate on the Island of Nantucket and its dependencies for the four years ensuing, under further order, I, Tristram Coffin aforesaid do engage my-

self under the penalty of perjury to do justice in all causes that come before me according to law, and endeavor to my best understanding, and hereunto I have subscribed—”

TRISTRAM COFFIN
Chief Magistrate.

Subscribed before
his son Peter.
William, John
and Stephen
being his bondsmen.

In 1661 Tristram lost his mother, Joana Thember, who died in Boston at the age (1584-1661) of seventy-seven. His daughter Elizabeth, born in England, 1634, died at the age of forty-four, the wife of Stephen Greenleaf.

The very admirable Mary Coffin, born at Haverhill, in 1644, married soon after their arrival at Nantucket, at the age of eighteen, Nathaniel, son of Edward Starbuck. Their daughter Mary was the first European child born on the island. Tristram gave them two hundred acres, near half his own allotment, at Capaum Pond, and there they resided near him about twenty years, till his death. Of noble character and disposition, superior powers, and extended influence, Mary was peerless in all the graces of womanhood, and also an eloquent preacher among the Quakers. Her husband was every way a fitting companion for one so gifted and admirable. Their daily associations with Tristram and his wife, Dionis, must have been a mutual advantage and solace to them. She died in 1717, at the age of seventy-two, her husband two years later, at eighty-three.

It needs but a glance at your precious volume of the Coffins, Ewers, Folgers, and Gardiners, to see how rapidly multiplied the races of these early settlers, and how few comparatively were the prolific possessors of the earth, our then progenitors. It presents for study a somewhat unusual example of intermarriages on so small a scale which have not deteriorated the stock.

Among these was Edward Starbuck, who died there, 1690, at the age of eighty-six. His son Nathaniel, who married Mary Coffin, sold his brother-in-law, Peter Coffin, his estate at Dover, to accompany his father. With him came his sister Dorcas, who married William Gayer; and their daughter, Dorcas Gayer, in the course of events married their cousin, Jethro Starbuck; and her sister, Damaris Gayer, Nathaniel Coffin, son of James. The brother of William Gayer, Sir John, who died 1710, acquired a large fortune in Bombay, which he divided among his nephew John, son of William, and among his nieces Damaris and Dorcas and their brother John, who died in 1637, in Kent, in England, after marrying his cousin Jane. Peter Folger, in 1663, moved to Nantucket, and his youngest daughter, Abiah, and Josiah Franklin were the parents of Benjamin Franklin, Peter Folger's grandchild. Peter married Judith, daughter of Stephen Coffin, and the intermarriages between the descendants of the early proprietors of the island soon made akin all the inhabitants.

Among others who came were Richard Gardner, eldest son of Thomas, who, in 1624, held office under Conant at Cape Ann; William Bunker, 1650-1712, carried to Nantucket by his mother, Jane Godfrey, whose first husband, George, was drowned, 1658, when she married Richard Swaine, married, 1669, Mary, daughter of Thomas Macy; Richard Pinkham, of Dover; Thomas Coleman, who had come out with Sir Richard Salton-

stall, 1599-1682, and who left four sons ; and John Sanborne, of Hampton, by marriage, 1674, with Judith, daughter of the second Tristram Coffin, became connected with the island.

In such a healthy climate, surrounded by the ocean, leading lives of purity and peace, dauntless afloat, industrious ashore, the whole globe with its waters alike by their voyages made familiar to their ken, it is no marvel that their numbers multiplied, or that the young grew up in physical perfection to transmit their precious inheritance of health and strength and comeliness of character and intellectual power, not only throughout their favored island, but over the country of which it formed so insignificant a part.

Tristram lived out his four years as Chief Magistrate, and as his term reached its close, his venerable form was borne from his home near Capaum Pond to the graveyard, half a mile away on the ridge. The actual spot can no longer be identified. The earliest stone remaining, that of John Gardner, dates twenty-five years later. Tradition points out a depression in the ground where is said to have stood Tristram's dwelling, another where once existed the Quaker meeting-house ; but all around has been long since abandoned for human habitations.

We can easily conjure up that throng of noble men and women, devout and sad, his sons and daughters, their children, friends, and kinsfolk, who accompanied his remains to their last resting-place. But Tristram needs no monument to perpetuate his memory. The thousands and tens of thousands who look back with pride and affection to him, their honored progenitor, multiplying with their generations, will keep in perennial bloom the fragrance of his active and useful life, of his traits and works.

If sandy and not very responsive to the plough, Nantucket has been ever famous for its flocks and herds. Its most abundant harvests were nevertheless from the ocean. Even before Tristram passed away, "Lost at Sea" was a frequent epitaph for its dauntless mariners. They possessed many ships of their own ; sailed many from other places.

In his well-known burst of eloquence in Parliament, Burke, in 1774, pays just tribute :

"Look at the manner in which the New England people carry on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson Bay and Davis Strait, while we are looking for them beneath the Arctic Circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold ; that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the South. Falkland Islands, which seem too remote and too romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting-place for their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We learn that while some of them draw the line or strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil."

Their gigantic game has been almost exterminated, as the buffaloes on the prairie. Other ports have attracted their trade, and the population is now but one-half of what it was in its palmyest prosperity. But its children are not degenerate, though forced to seek other fields for their victorious industry. Everywhere are to be found accomplished ship-masters of its familiar names. William Coffin, who first settled in Boston, as his father

Nathaniel, who died in Nantucket (1721) at the age of fifty-five, traversed the sea in command of vessels. The proximity of their ancestral home in Devon to the shores may have implanted in their blood tastes and aptitudes for maritime adventure, which gained strength as they found wider employment on this side the Atlantic.

Gardners, Macys, Bunkers, no less than the Coffins; this showed the mettle of their pasture. Nor was the invigorating influences of its climate, tempered as it was by the Gulf Stream, confined to its vikings. Daughters as well as sons of Dorcas and Damaris won eminence in their various pursuits. No more admirable examples of womanhood than Mary Coffin and Dorcas Starbuck have been transmitted for emulation. The Quaker faith, tried by persecution among the Puritans, found elements congenial in the pure, salt air, as in the anxieties and bereavements that attended life on the sea. Nor did they grow up in ignorance. Refinements from civilization beyond the Atlantic had become their inheritance through many generations. Tristram Coffin, Thomas Mayhew, John, his grandson, from the Vineyard, these mothers in Israel themselves exhorted and prayed. Their simple trust, and the amiable disposition which these tenets fostered, fruited in generous deed and noble trait. We must all remember within our own experience men and women, even when separated by place and circumstances from the fold, still bearing unmistakable impress of their insular home, as also of its creed, in the beauty of their lives and well-regulated character.

In the "Life" of Tristram by Mr. Allen Coffin, published in Nantucket, 1881, the year of the jubilee, in that of Sir John, brother of Sir Isaac, by Captain Henry, published simultaneously in New York, we have much information about the Coffins during the last six or seven centuries, not repeated here for want of space. In the *New England Register* and other works and periodicals, there is much all of us, who honor the memory of our Coffin progenitors, should know. But my subject is the career of Sir Isaac, and to that I return.

My intention had been to follow Tristram to Nantucket, tell of the brave men and women that peopled that island, render homage to his admirable daughter, Mrs. Starbuck, to Dorcas and Damaris Gayer, and to all the noble patriarchs whose descendants over the land prove the mettle of their pasture.

I had hoped to have stated the old line of Alwington, of the Pine-Coffins, its present proprietors, through their exemplary generations. But I must hurry on and confine my story to Sir Isaac and his special branch.

From Tristram's third son, James, came Sir Isaac. James was Judge of the Common Pleas, and for twelve years of Probate, and when forty years later he passed away, at the age of eighty, he was as generally loved and respected. His wife Mary, daughter of John Severance, one of the earliest settlers (1637) of Salisbury, had fourteen children wedded with six Gardners, with Starbuck, two Bunkers, with Macy, Barnard, Clark, 1721, and Harker. The third son, Nathaniel, 1666-1721, by his wife Damaris, daughter of William Gayer and Dorcas Starbuck, and niece of Sir John Gayer, had four sons and five daughters.* William, the eldest son of Na-

* In London there is said still to exist a chapel erected by Sir John Gayer, Mayor in 1649, somewhat historical from the stand he took in trying times. Sir John Gayer, uncle of Mrs. Nathaniel Coffin, left fifteen thousand pounds for the nurture and education of students for the ministry in London, but he must be a generation later than the Mayor. The Mayor was from South Devon. He may have been father of this second Sir John, and William the father of Dorcas and Damaris, Mrs. Coffin, and Mrs. Starbuck, to whom Sir John, of Bombay, left considerable estates.

thaniel, born in 1691, in 1722 married Ann, daughter of Francis Holmes, of Boston and South Carolina. This event brought William, grandfather of Sir Isaac, to Boston, where he dwelt in honor and affluence till 1774, father and grandfather of that memorable family among the refugee loyalists who took, some may think, the wrong side in our struggle for independence.

When William Coffin, upon his marriage with Ann Holmes, took up his abode in Boston, the place had become a centre of trade, with nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. The towns along the shore and in the interior depended upon it for garments, and, in part, often for food. It was already metropolitan in fashion and in enlightenment. William's mother, Damaris Gayer, lived on at Nantucket till 1764, reaching the great age of ninety, universally beloved. She had derived a considerable estate, as related, from her uncle, her father, and brother; but she had nine children to provide for. By his own prudence and good sense, and from his wife's inheritance, William soon acquired a competence. He joined the Episcopal Church, and held the position for several years of senior warden of Trinity. His death in 1774, as the war broke out, saved him from witnessing the exile and wide-spread confiscation that awaited his sons. He had had thirteen children of his own, six of them married, who were also prolific. His children, and children's children, counted up about sixty when he died, about the same number as his great-grandfather Tristram's at his death a century before. But of William's descendants bearing the name of Coffin, all have died out in Massachusetts, and not many remain in England, Canada, or South Carolina.

Nathaniel, second son of William Coffin, born in 1727, graduate of Harvard College, 1744, received, in 1750, an honorary degree at Yale. Brought up a merchant, he was early appointed King's Cashier of the Customs, and acquired considerable property. His wife was Elizabeth Barnes, whom he married in 1748. They resided near the corner of Essex Street and Rainsford Lane, in Boston, where John and Sir Isaac were born. The tide of the inner harbor washed up to the garden walls. Near by, in front, stood the Liberty tree, on the main street, which Nathaniel, the oldest brother of Sir Isaac, cut down in 1774. John, born 1755, after winning great honors by his courage and conduct on the British side in the American Revolution, in its Southern campaigns from 1780 to the peace, died the eldest general in the British Army in 1838. He had three sons and two daughters, and his descendant, Captain Henry Coffin, of the British Navy, published, as we have related, a memoir of him in 1880. One other brother of Sir Isaac, and the youngest, Jonathan Perry, was a barrister of repute in London. His sisters, Elizabeth and Christian, died in 1826, unmarried.

Their sister, Catherine, first married Richard Barwell, of Stansted, distinguished in India, where three of his sons held positions of dignity and trust on the bench, in the treasury, and on the council board. Her second husband was Edward Miller Mundy. Catherine Coffin had only one child by Mr. Mundy, Admiral George, of Holly Bank, Hants, whose distinguished career in the naval service of England in the great war with Napoleon, was wise and brave, and gained him great renown. Ann married Mr. Kallbeck.

Isaac, the subject of this memoir, third son of Nathaniel, born in Boston in 1759, at eight years of age—in 1766—entered the Boston Latin

school. He was a diligent student in a class that embraced numerous celebrities, and when in Parliament he acknowledged himself indebted to the methods and discipline of the Boston schools for his apt classical quotations, then a mode much in vogue in that august assemblage. His rapid progress and attainments in nautical science, which likewise remain recorded, may have been in some measure due to the mental training of Master Lovell in other branches of learning.

His constitution was, however, too vigorous, his animal spirits too buoyant for scholarship alone to mark his schoolboy days. He led the sports of the playground, and on the fifth of November, the anniversary of the gunpowder plot, was more than once selected as the leader of the burlesque solemnities of the occasion, which were left to the boys of the town for fitting commemoration.

His paternal abode, as mentioned near the corner of what is now Harrison Avenue, at the then south end of the town, was near the Common, and in the frequent battles with foot- or snowball, or with fisticuffs, his activity and strength made him the champion of his party of Southenders, as they were called.

Living surrounded by the sea, sailing on its bays and harbors, and haunting its wharves and vessels, his love for maritime pursuits early developed. At the age of fourteen he entered the Royal Navy under the auspices of Rear-Admiral John Montague. By him he was confided to the care of Lieutenant William Hunter, at that period commanding the brig *Gaspee*, and who thus spoke of his pupil :

"Of all the young men I ever had the care of, none answered my expectations equal to Isaac Coffin. He pleased me so much that I took all the pains in my power to make him a good seaman ; and I succeeded to the height of my wishes ; for never did I know a young man acquire so much nautical knowledge in so short a time. But when he became of use to me, the Admiral thought proper to remove him. We parted with considerable regret."

Mr. Coffin, after quitting the *Gaspee*, served as midshipman successively on board the *Captain*, *Kingfisher*, *Fowey*, and *Diligent*, on the Halifax Station ; from the latter vessel he was removed into the *Romney*, of fifty guns, bearing the flag of his patron at Newfoundland, and in the summer of 1778 he obtained a lieutenancy and the command of the *Placentia* cutter. In the following spring he served as a volunteer on board the *Sybil* frigate, Captain Pasley, and was soon after appointed to the command of *Le Pincon*, an armed ship. On this vessel, owing to the negligence of the sailing master who had charge of her, he had the misfortune to be wrecked on the coast of Labrador ; upon which he returned to St. John's, where he was tried by a court martial and fully acquitted, his conduct being considered that of an able officer and seaman wholly free from blame.

By following such traces as the naval histories of Great Britain afford of these several ships, we can reasonably conjecture the part Coffin took in our Revolutionary War. We learn what duties were performed by each of them, and we have no reason to doubt, from his rapid promotion, of his efficiency and zeal. We know that his patron, Admiral Montague, protected the rear of Howe's retreat from Boston, in 1776, that the ships to which he belonged were often engaged with the enemy, and that they captured several valuable prizes, in which actions he participated. But inter-

esting as this view of the war of Independence was from the decks of English fleets, little comparatively is familiar to American students of their history, or known of Coffin's own experiences to relate them here as incidents in his life.

In November, 1779, Coffin, now lieutenant, went to England and was appointed to the *Adamant*, about to be launched at Liverpool. In June, 1780, that ship sailed for Plymouth under jury masts; and in the month of August following she was ordered to convoy the trade bound to New York. His next appointment was to the *London*, of ninety-eight guns, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Graves, then second in command on the coast of America, and from her he removed into the *Royal Oak*, a third-rate, under Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, to whom he acted as signal lieutenant in the action off Cape Henry, March 16, 1781. As he rose in rank and was clothed with graver responsibilities, the part he took was more conspicuous, and we may mention, even in connection with an officer so young as he was, much of what took place.

The events of the first four years of the war, from 1775 to 1779, are sufficiently familiar; D'Estaing's repulse at Savannah and Prescott's evacuation of Newport in October, 1779; its reoccupation by Tiernay in July, 1780. The reduction of Charleston, defeat of Gates at Camden, defection of Arnold, capture at sea of Henry Laurens, had followed in quick succession. Congress sent, in December, 1780, John, son of its captured president, who had gained glory in the recent battles, to help extricate his father from the Tower, and arrange with King Louis, Franklin, and Vergennes for the coming campaign. Britain, disappointed, had sued for peace by arbitration, which France was disposed to concede on condition of American independence. Meanwhile the King urged his allies to make strenuous exertions to better their condition, which seemed also the English policy, that they might respectively treat to better advantage.

Arnold's sack of Virginia, Cornwallis' march to Yorktown, manœuvred thither by Lafayette, Wayne, and Greene, were preparing the crisis. The King, in March, '81, had promised millions of money, arms, and garments. He provided for the co-operation of De Grasse, with a formidable fleet and several thousand men from the West Indies, with Washington and Rochambeau in the Chesapeake at the end of August.

A French squadron in March, 1781, had a partial engagement at Cape Henry with Admiral Arbuthnot, under whom Coffin, as mentioned, served as signal lieutenant. Washington and Rochambeau in July passed round New York, reaching the Chesapeake as De Grasse with his twenty-four line-of-battle ships made his appearance. The English leaders, both on land and along shore, had been on the watch, and Graves, Hood, and Drake, with nineteen ships, hovered near. Upon their arrival, De Grasse stood out to sea, the British fleet following. In the engagement of the 5th of September that ensued, the British lost a few hundred men and De Grasse accomplished his object. De Barres, who had come down from Newport, improved the occasion to enter the bay, and the two French fleets thus hermetically sealed it against the British. Graves hurried back to Sandy Hook for reinforcements; but when he returned with seven thousand men, sent by Clinton to relieve Cornwallis, on the 24th of October, it was too late, Cornwallis had already surrendered.

How it chanced that Coffin took no more active part in these operations may be thus explained. After the battle of March 16th, on the

return to New York, the *Royal Oak*, after taking several valuable prizes, had grounded and was sufficiently injured to be hove down at Halifax. In the middle of June arrived a vessel from Bristol with the remains of his father, who had died on board the day before of gout. Having held an important position under government, his obsequies at St. Thomas, on Broadway, showed due regard to his memory. Isaac was placed soon after in command of the *Avenger*, the advanced post of the British up the North River, which he held during the autumn, till he exchanged with Sir Alexander Cochrane for the *Pocahontas* and joined Hood early in January at Barbadoes.

Lord Hood had been often in Boston. His wife's uncle, Captain John Linzee, had there married the daughter of Ralph Inman, of Cambridge. Lord Hood was present at this marriage, as afterward at that in the same apartment in the house of Mr. John Rowe (who had also married an Inman), of Linzee's daughter Hannah to my namesake and father's brother. Under the same roof William H. Prescott, whose wife was the daughter of Hannah Linzee, wrote his earlier histories. Hood well knew Coffin, and it required very little solicitation on his part to invite him to serve on board the *Barfleur*, his flagship.

Soon after the surrender at Yorktown Hood had sailed for Barbadoes, awaiting De Grasse. January 14, 1782, soon after Coffin had joined him, he learned that De Grasse had relinquished his plan of attacking Barbadoes, and gone to St. Kitts, where De Bouille had landed eight thousand troops, the British garrison under Frazer consisting of but six hundred men.

Deciding to attack the French fleet at anchor to save the place, Hood embarked Prescott, who had twice been in command at Newport, with the few troops that could be spared from Antigua, and set sail. At daybreak he signalled for battle; but the *Alfred*, running foul of the *Nymph*, arrested the prosecution of the design, in order to repair damages. De Grasse put to sea to have more room to manœuvre, and thus secure the advantage of his superiority in numbers. At daylight on the 25th, the French fleet, twenty-nine sail strong, formed in line of battle three leagues to leeward. Hood, who had but twenty-two, pushed the enemy still farther to leeward while he took possession of Basse Terre, the position Hood had left. The Count, astonished at these excellent operations which cut him off from his army, made a furious onset on the British rear, commanded by Affleck, who, under an incessant fire, covered the ships till they reached their several stations.

The next morning the French admiral attacked again the British, van and rear, but was repulsed, losing a thousand men. His own flagship, the *Ville de Paris*, present of that city to the King, all the next day lay upon her heels covering her shot-holes. The siege proceeded with various success, till De Bouille arrived with four thousand fresh troops, when Frazer capitulated. Hood, on the 19th, reached Antigua, and joined, a few days later Lord Rodney, with reinforcements from England.

These operations form an epoch in the annals of the British Navy. Compelling an enemy of a superior force to quit his anchorage, taking himself the situation thus left during action, defeating every attempt to force the position, and cutting the enemy off from his army. It was a lesson in naval tactics that will ever be deservedly regarded with admiration, both for Hood's skill in these masterly manœuvres, and for the bravery and precision with which they were executed by those under his orders.

While at Santa Lucia, Rodney, learning that De Grasse, with 5,500 men and heavy guns, had pushed for St. Domingo to reduce it, overtook him on April 7th, and the battle of the 9th and victory of the 12th were the results. The battle on the 12th began at seven in the morning. It was fought in a large basin of water lying among the islands of Guadaloupe, Dominique, the Saints, and Marie Galante. Both on the windward and leeward of this bay lay dangerous shores. As day broke, Rodney closed up his line at one cable length instead of at two, as usual, each ship as she ranged up to her opponent giving and receiving a tremendous fire. At noon, with his own ship, the *Formidable*, and three more, he bore down upon the enemy within three ships of the centre and broke through. His other ships followed, doubling upon the enemy and placing them between two fires. Rodney then wore and signalled the van to tack; they gained the windward and completed the disorder and confusion of the French.

The French continued the combat, attempting to reform their broken line by the van breaking away to windward. Meanwhile Hood, in the *Barfleur*, earlier becalmed, rushed down upon the foe. The *Canada*, 74, took the *Hector*. Ingfield in the *Centaur* attacked the *Cesar*; the captain nailed his colors to the mast and was killed. When she struck her mast went overboard, and she had not a foot of canvas without a shot-hole. The *Glorieux* fought bravely, but was forced to yield. The *Ardent* was retaken, the *Diadem*, 74, went down by a single broadside attributed to the *Formidable*, Rodney's flag-ship.

Between the French ship, the *Ville de Paris*, and the *Canada*, a desperate action raged for two hours. De Grasse seemed determined to sink rather than strike. The *Barfleur*, Hood's flag-ship, on which was Coffin, at sunset poured in a fire which killed sixty men outright, and De Grasse struck to Hood. It is said that at the time she struck but three men were left alive and unhurt on the upper deck, and the Count was one.

Hood despatched in pursuit of the French vessels that attempted to escape, overtook and captured four. The whole loss of the French amounted to eight vessels, one of which was sunk and another blown up. On the *Ville de Paris* were thirty-six chests of money to pay the troops. She was said to have been at that time the only first-rate ever carried into port by any commander of any nation. The French lost 3,000 men, the British 1,000. Rodney was made a peer of Great Britain, Hood of Ireland, Drake and Affleck baronets.

Shortly after the battle of April 12, 1782, Captain Coffin, who had rejoined his sloop, went with part of the crew of the *Santa Amonica*, which had been wrecked at Tortola, to Jamaica, where, through the influence of Hood, he was appointed by Lord Rodney captain of the *Shrewsbury*, of 74 guns, and confirmed in that rank June 13, 1782, sixty days later, when only twenty-two years of age. This indicates the estimate of both Hood and Rodney of his ability, prudence, and courage, of the value of his services in these recent operations.

While still in command of the sloop *Pocahontas* at Antigua, the town of St. Johns caught fire and in a short space was nearly consumed. Coffin, with the crew of his sloop and other sailors collected by his exertions, at length succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, at the imminent risk of his life. For this service he had the satisfaction of receiving an address of thanks from the legislative body of the island.

The war ended, and though he had gained a permanent position in the

Navy, there was much to discourage him in finding his vocation thus changed, if not gone. His family was broken up. The remains of his father lay in their last resting place in St. Thomas' graveyard in New York. John, at the age of twenty-one, had raised a mounted rifle corps in New York called the Orange Rangers, which, with him as their commandant, took part in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and in that of Germantown, October 4, 1777. Later, he exchanged into the New York Volunteers, was at San Lucie and Brier's Creek in 1779, at Camden in 1780, at Holkirk's Hill, near Camden, April 25th, and at Eutaw Springs September 8, 1781. He is mentioned as a brave and successful cavalry officer, with commendation in nearly every other engagement of the Southern campaign, constantly in desperate encounters and coming off victorious. Though a purse of ten thousand dollars was offered for his capture, he escaped to Charleston, where he married, as the war closed, Miss Matthews, and establishing himself later on his manor of Alwington, on the St. John's, in New Brunswick, he lived till he was eighty-two in great honor. That at the close of the war of Independence, at the age of twenty-seven, his rank was only that of a major, that he was not promoted to a higher rank, as urged by Howe and Cornwallis, is attributed to enmity at court for telling the truth of a favorite. He was at the head of the generals when he died.

As he has had recently (1880) his biographer in one of his descendants, Captain Henry Coffin, of the Royal Navy, this is not the place to relate more particularly his brilliant achievements or numberless anecdotes well remembered. I vividly recall his tall commanding figure and marvellous bright eyes, in my early home in Park Street, in Boston, where he was a frequent visitor of my father, who had charge of his affairs as of his brother's. He was more sedate than Isaac, but both were brilliant specimens of the race. He was beloved and greatly esteemed by his numerous cousins, and splendid salmon from the river near his home were often sent by him for their enjoyment. He also, like his brother, if not on so grand a scale, in order to promote our stock, sent fine horses to the Agricultural Society at Brighton.

The brothers of nearly the same age, and the best of friends, Isaac may well have wished to have been present at John's wedding to Miss Matthews, that took place toward the close of 1782. Charleston lay on the route from Antigua, and it would not have been strange if, in the spirit of mutual consideration that prevailed in the service, such an opportunity had been given him. If so, it does not appear.

War over, and the Shrewsbury paid off, Coffin exchanged into the Hydra, and going home, was put out of commission. His previous visits to England had been brief and on professional duty. This new experience to one who, at the age of twenty-two, had gained the rank of captain, and by his valuable services made his mark as one of the best officers of the Navy, might have turned the head of one less sensible.

To be his own master, with abundance of prize money, plenty of companions like dashing blades to share it, must have been replete with gratification. Many of his family and friends from Boston had taken up their abode in London, and the refugee loyalists formed there a large circle. They were all disposed to like Isaac, a handsome young fellow with pleasant ways, generous and unpretending, loaded with laurels. If the highest honors of the war attached to superior rank and more distinguished com-

mand, he had done enough to be held in estimation among his own intimates, by the great naval celebrities, and by the public.

He was much in France while thus on furlough. Paris still retained the glamour of the old régime. If heavy taxes or arbitrary power created widespread discontent and disaffection, there were as yet few indications of the caldron seething beneath, soon to overwhelm. It is much to be wished more of his correspondence had survived to give us his own impressions of Paris then. He wrote well and with the vivacity that characterized his conversation. Possibly many more of his letters may exist of all periods of his life, and if so, they should be collected.

Sir Guy Carleton, who could hardly have saved Canada for the crown, in 1775, without the aid of the Coffins, and whose private secretary throughout his career was Isaac's cousin, Sir Thomas Aston Coffin, was now, in 1786, appointed Governor of Canada. It was probably at his request that Isaac was appointed to the *Thisbe*, to take him with his family and suite to Quebec. He had been created Lord Dorchester, that being an old title in the Carleton family. The ship arrived at Quebec late in the season, and, lest she should be frozen up, Coffin proceeded, two days later, to Halifax for the winter, returning in the spring to Canada, and remained there for some months.

At this time a circumstance occurred to disturb his serenity, though later he was entirely exonerated from any blame. It had been long the custom in the English naval service, among other abuses working occasional injustice and demanding reform, to retain on the ship rolls the names of young officers while pursuing their studies ashore; so that they might not, while qualifying themselves for their responsible duties, lose their precedence for promotion. Many years before, in consequence of some unfair advantage that had been taken of this indulgence, a regulation prohibiting such practices had been adopted by the Admiralty. It chanced at this very time someone again had been aggrieved, and attention been called to the prevalence of what had been prohibited. It was discovered that two such cases were on the rolls of the *Thisbe*, not placed there with the knowledge of Coffin, but which it was his duty as captain to have discovered and struck off. Upon inquiry and complaint he was suspended, and indignant at what he conceived unfair treatment, he proceeded to Flanders, and entered into the service of the Brabant patriots then in arms against Austria.

This decree of suspension by the board, when appealed from to the twelve judges, was by them declared illegal on the part of the Admiralty and set aside. This put an end to the suspension and restored him to his standing in the service. Upon the Spanish armament in 1790, on the Nootka Sound dispute, he was appointed to the *Alligator*, and in the following spring, having received the flag of Commodore Cosby, was ordered to America, whence he returned home with Lord Dorchester and his family the following autumn.

While thus stationed at Halifax, he visited Quebec on furlough, and remained there a twelvemonth. He naturally found the place attractive socially as in other ways. Besides his cousin, Thomas Aston, son of his uncle William, his Uncle John resided in that city with his family, who were about his own age. John, early after the outbreak of hostilities at Boston, had taken his wife, Isabella Child, and eleven surviving of his fifteen children, six sons and five daughters, in his own ship, the *Neptune*, to Quebec. He there purchased land, and when Montgomery and

Arnold arrived in December, 1775, to besiege the city, he remodelled the buildings he was constructing for another purpose into a fortification. This he armed with guns from a vessel frozen in for the winter, and with *Barnefare*, its captain, stood ready with a small force to oppose the assailants. With the first volley he slew Montgomery and his two aids, on the last day of the year 1775, as they attempted to take his fort by assault. This, with Arnold's subsequent loot of Montreal, which disaffected the Canadians, saved Canada for the British crown.

The sons of John all reached distinguished rank in the British civil and military service, and three of his daughters were connected with it by marriage. Isabella married Colonel *McMurdo*, whose sons gained distinction in India; *Susannah*, Hon. John *Craigie*, provincial treasurer, whose son, an admiral, died in 1872 at *Dawlish*; his daughter *Margaret*, Sir *Roger Hailes Sheaff*, born in Boston, who for his victory at *Queenstown Heights*, October 13, 1812, was made a baronet. One of the sons of John, *Francis Holmes*, in the navy throughout the war with France, served with distinction and died an admiral in 1835, and his son, Sir *Isaac Tristram*, K.C., died in 1872 at *Black Heath*, having won his laurels in India.

While on his way up the river to Quebec in 1786, the *Thisbe* was becalmed off the *Magdalen Islands* in the *St. Lawrence*, and struck by their appearance, perhaps the more attractive from the autumnal splendors, *Coffin* requested, probably not in very serious earnest, that *Lord Dorchester*, as representative of the crown, would bestow them on him. This request seemed reasonable to the governor. It was not received at first with favor at home, but renewed the following year in more formal manner, was eventually granted. The letters-patent were not expedited until 1798, during the governorship of *Robert Prescott*. In his will Sir *Isaac* entailed these islands on his nephew, *John Townsend Coffin*, and his sons. John's brother, *Henry Edward*, his cousin *William*, and several other branches of his own name, and then on the *Barwells*, his sister's sons.

After his return to Europe, while lying at the *Nore* during a heavy gale, a man fell overboard, and *Coffin* leaped after him into the sea and succeeded in saving his life. He sustained by his efforts a serious injury, which frequently afterward reminded him of this act of humanity.

Another heroic act, of somewhat similar character, has been related of his promptness in emergencies. While at *Portsmouth*, or some other naval station, and, it is believed, still a subaltern, his ship, one of the line, caught fire, which being in close proximity to the magazine, sailors and marines rushed with precipitation to the gangway to escape the instantly expected explosion. By authority, or example, he changed their purpose, and the men going to quarters, saved the ship.

Soon after his return the *Alligator* was paid off. After visiting Sweden, Denmark, and Russia he returned home upon the troubles with France, and in charge of the *Melampus* frigate was employed on Channel service to the close of 1794. While exerting himself on a boisterous night, when the frigate was in great danger of destruction, he sustained a similar injury to that at the *Nore*, which compelled him to leave his ship, and for some time he remained a cripple. Nine months later, however, while recovering his strength at *Leith* on service, he was sent as resident commissioner of *Corsica*, and remained till October, 1796, when the island was evacuated. From *Elba* he was removed to *Lisbon* to take charge for the next two years of the naval establishment at that place. He was thence

despatched to superintend the arsenal at Port Mahon when Minorca fell into the hands of the English, and from there ordered to Nova Scotia in the Venus frigate. At Halifax, and afterward at Sheerness, as resident commissioner, he was employed till April, 1804, when appointed rear-admiral he hoisted his flag on the Gladiator on duty at Portsmouth, and the following month he was created a baronet. The record recites the grant of the Magdalen Islands in the St. Lawrence, for his unremitting zeal and persevering efforts in the public service. He was promoted four years later to the grade of vice-admiral, which ended his naval duties afloat, though he became full admiral in 1814 by regular seniority.

This sketch of his services at sea is very incomplete. The memoir of him in 1822, by Marshall, in London, when he was in Parliament, is brief, and the obituary in *The Gentleman's Magazine* when he died, not even as extended. I have no data of his cruise in the Pacific, along the shore of Australia, mentioned by Mr. Allen Coffin, which has left its trace on the charts in Sir Isaac's Point and Coffin's Bay. It seems more likely to have taken place about the close of the last century or the beginning of this.

His prize money in such troubled times had been considerable. This he entrusted to my father, one of his cousins in his native place, favorably circumstanced, to invest it to advantage, and it was said that the income finally equalled the original deposits. He made frequent visits to his early home in the course of his busy life upon the sea, having made more than thirty voyages to and fro to America.

Affluent and a baronet, he naturally longed for a home and inclined to transmit his baronetcy to his posterity. March, 1811, he married Elizabeth Browne, the only child of William Greenly, of Titley Court, in Herefordshire. Her family, brought up with rigid notions of propriety, did not take kindly to the hearty and jovial ways which characterized naval officers, and the match proved less happy than expected.

It is said that on one occasion, returning to Titley Court on some particularly festal day, he ordered the sexton, as he passed through the village, to ring a merry peal and send the tenants to the mansion to drink a glass of ale. This mortally offended the lord of the manor, who thus found his prerogative invaded by the husband of his only child. Within a few years, satisfied of their utter incompatibility of temper, they very amicably, on both sides, arranged for independence of each other.

Without intending to detract from her merit, the lady indulged in literary tastes of a religious tendency. She was said to be addicted to writing sermons at night, to the disturbance of the slumbers of her rollicking spouse, and so, after a space they separated. She remained Lady Greenly and he resumed the name of Coffin. The fault was certainly not hers, who was a clever and exemplary woman, but somewhat eccentric in her ways. In after-life she was well known in Bath, England, remarkable for wearing, Welsh-woman fashion, a man's round hat, a riding habit cut short, and for wielding a gold-headed cane. She lived nearly as long as he did, but they barely met, though he made repeated overtures to reconciliation, some rather amusing.

When shipwrecked in the Boston, struck by lightning on her way from Charlestown to Liverpool in 1829, in the boat for several days with little hope of rescue, for the seas were not then as much traversed as now, he expressed great affection for her, and gave his watch to the captain to send her should he himself not survive their perils and the captain be

fortunate enough to escape. While in the crowded boat, on this occasion, with no shelter and little covering, and the scantiest supply of food and water, his own cheerfulness, interesting conversation, and ebullitions of good humor, kept his companions in heart and courage.

It is the reasonable ambition of all Englishmen whose conditions and circumstances justify such aspirations, to be permitted to take part in the legislation and government of their country, and when his own health and the peace rendered active service in the Navy no longer desirable, his wish was gratified by his return to Parliament. One of his friends, Lord Darlington, had influence enough to secure his return in 1818, for the borough of Ilchester, for which he sat till the dissolution in 1826. His reputation and experience gave especial weight to his opinions when he took part, as he frequently did, in debates on naval affairs. What he said attracted attention to its practical good sense by the hilarity of his nature and happy stores of illustration that amused while they convinced. He was tall, robust, but of symmetrical proportions; his voice powerful, and his countenance expressive and noble. His long habits of command and contention with the elements inspired confidence in himself, which commanded that of the House. He was widely known and generally popular, and happily constituted to enjoy the social pleasures attending success, tempered in their indulgence by occasional twinges of gout.

Among affluent and influential circles, nowhere more than in England, does the social board shape public opinion, develop and test ability, or even control affairs. This was more the case half a century ago than since reform bills have opened the door more widely to popular representation. Officials and legislators were exclusively selected from rank and wealth, or for extraordinary ability and statesmanship, and the aristocracy they represented regarded the government as their especial concern. Much could be said in the privacy of social discussion which would have been wholly impolitic through the press, or in the halls of legislation. From memoirs and biographies since published, what took place behind the scenes has come to light to show how, and by whom, public affairs were conducted and managed. Many wise and noble statesmen were among the leaders, but much has transpired that had better have been consigned to oblivion. Social chat at the table was not altogether political; it embraced every conceivable topic, and the brilliant encounters of wit, the profound speculation of philosophy, the flood of anecdote and historical reminiscences contributed to the intellectual banquet.

From his varied opportunities and confidential acquaintance with men and affairs, few had more to impart to the general entertainment of the hour than Sir Isaac. He possessed rich stores of the information most valued, and his jovial nature was contagious and irresistible. In the brilliant round of London hospitalities, in the happily-ordered routine of country life, where scores of able men met in the easiest freedom from constraint as guests together, he was everywhere an acquisition. I remember well weeks passed under the same roof with him when preparing for my college examinations. The family were in the country, and he was tied by the foot to his couch by the gout. But from morning till night, droll stories, amusing incidents, whimsies and oddities of every description exploded like fireworks from the aged man's pillow, intermingled with occasional garnish of more savage intensity at his anguish.

I have still a vivid recollection of him in his undress uniform as a

British admiral, at an earlier period, in fine health and the perfection of physical maturity, on the wide lawn and in the spacious parlors of Belmont, his cousin's and my uncle's home. He was then tall and erect, with rich color in his cheeks and merry sparkle in his eye, brimming over with animal spirits, companionable, and with fitting chat for all. His funny words and ways were the delight and dread of the children, into whose frolics he entered with zest, bewildering their minds with his drolleries, both they and himself exploding with merriment at practical jokes too good-natured to offend.

His impulses were quick and generous; his disposition to be of service to his least fortunate kinsfolk he manifested by frequent visits and liberal benefactions; and if occasionally awaking expectations which change of impression or circumstances disappointed, his imperfections as well as his noble traits, constituted a part of his character.

While a guest at my father's summer house at Newton, he found in the pastor of the church there—Parson Homer—an excellent, learned, but somewhat eccentric clergyman, who had been his schoolmate at the Boston Latin school. The parson, who frequently came to dinner, was apt to be a little long over his grace, to the cooling of the soup. The renewal of their early friendship was a pleasure to both, and the dominie being versed in biblical lore, the Admiral added much to the enjoyment of his later years by the gift of a rare and costly Bible.

What remains of his correspondence here is creditable to his good sense, to his ability as a writer, to his broad sympathies. Soon after the war ended, he established in our Massachusetts waters a school-ship for our mates and skippers to learn the art of navigation. The barge *Clite*, which he purchased for the purpose, was commanded by his kinsman, Captain Hector Coffin, of the Newburyport branch of the name, and he was imprudent enough, in 1826, to go up in her to Quebec, flaunting the American flag. These generous projects involved large expenditures, and when his brother, General John Coffin, of New Brunswick, urged him to abandon what gave umbrage at home, he cheerfully acquiesced in giving up what had cost him several thousands of pounds. His desire to be of service to the land of his birth, nevertheless, prompted other beneficent efforts. He sent over to Brighton, Barefoot, Serab, and several other race-horses that had recently triumphed in the Derby and other well-known courses to improve our breed. He brought over in crates, from English waters, turbot, the first of the European variety in our own, and imported rare fruits and plants for our horticulturists.

He was warmly attached to Nantucket, where his ancestors and their descendants had dwelt for so many generations. He visited the place and became acquainted with his kinsfolk, and in 1826 appropriated ten thousand dollars, afterward increased till now about £10,000, as a fund for a school for the instruction of the posterity of Tristram. This includes nearly every native-born child of the island, besides, perhaps, thousands in every State in the Union, who by future residence may come within its benefits. The Academy still flourishes, though if our present system of public instruction had then reached its present development, his benefactions would probably have assumed another form.

Soon after his mishaps, to which we have already alluded, when burned out of the cotton ship when near Charleston, in 1829, he came to Boston, and when some fresh attacks of his painful disorder induced by the exposure permitted, he hastened back to England.

The Duke of Clarence, William the Fourth, had succeeded his brother George on the throne. His long connection with the Navy attached to him the officers who had grown old with himself. It was said that when the King was urged to create new peers to carry the Reform Bill through the Lords, Sir Isaac was high up on his list as Earl of Magdalen. The House of Lords gave in and voted for the Reform Bill, and the proposed new peers were not created. Sir Isaac did not long survive his royal friend. The 23d of June, 1839, at the age of eighty, he died at Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, and there he was buried. Lady Coffin preceded him to the tomb on the 27th of January of that year. His brother, General John Coffin, died the year before, his death having taken place June 12, 1838, in New Brunswick.

Commodore Hull, of our Navy, was one of his correspondents, and General Wilson, one of your vice-presidents, has been good enough to permit me to read many letters that passed between them after the War of 1812, and when the two countries were at peace. This correspondence displays alike in both the genial and generous traits which the Navy is thought peculiarly to foster. I propose to refer to one subject more than once mentioned in these letters, which, to use the old phrase, might seem only a fish story and for the marines, if not evidently believed by himself. It is in reference to the size attained in former days by lobsters on our coasts. In the freedom of intercourse around the table or on the quarter-deck, while once returning to America, he alleged that lobsters had been found weighing ninety pounds. Though given somewhat to rhodomontade, he seems in this instance to have believed the fact based on hearsay, if not on sight. My own fishmonger told me that within his experience in these waters twenty-five pounds was the largest that had come to his knowledge, but I have seen it stated that lobsters of much larger weight have been found down East, where there is more room for expansion and imagination. The size attained by turtles and other shell-fish in neighboring waters renders such possibilities less incredible.

Ap[ro]pos of Hull and Sir Isaac, my friend, General Wilson, in a recent address on Commodore Hull and the frigate *Constitution*, said: "When in the presence of a Boston-born British admiral, another naval officer indulged in laudatory and extravagant comments on the capture of the *Chesapeake* and endeavored to underrate the American naval victories of the War of 1812-14, and particularly that gained over the *Guerrière*, he said, 'It was a lucky thing for your friend Broke that he fell in with the unprepared *Chesapeake*, and not with Hull and the *Constitution*. If he had, no Tower guns would have been heard celebrating a Shannon victory.' This manly and patriotic statement was made by Sir Isaac Coffin at the dinner table of the Duke of Wellington, and was related to me by his eldest son, the second Duke, who was present. On the same occasion, when someone spoke sneeringly of the Americans as soldiers, a general of my own name remarked, 'I have been through the Peninsular campaign and was with the duke at Waterloo, but harder fighting I never saw than we had at Lundy's Lane.'"

Sir Isaac's character was too racy and various not at times to provoke censure or criticism. He did so much that should not be forgotten, so much entitled to be remembered, that, had the times or the occasion allowed, I should mention several anecdotes that have come to my knowledge, which show what he was from all points of view. One incident may

serve to explain how sometimes he created ill-will by yielding too much to his impulses.

I have already mentioned that the judicious investment of his pay and prize money by one of his cousins had made him rich. In various ways he expressed his gratitude even to another generation. In a paper alluded to in his will he left bequests to a long list of his kindred, many of whom were in straitened circumstances, others better off. He did not forget bequeathing five hundred pounds to my father's children. He was a clever, pushing, energetic seaman, much given to rough humor, and practical jokes in vogue in his day. He was equally ready with hand and tongue, having upon one occasion pugilistically fought his way through a cabal of disappointed Portuguese contractors at Lisbon, intent on his destruction with the knife.

But I have already exceeded my limit; much omitted may find place in some future publication. I have not aimed at eulogy or indulged in illustration, but simply recited facts that have come to me from diligent study of the subject, many of whom had escaped previous investigation. The memory of a Boston boy, who by dint of his own native energy attained the highest rank in the British navy, a generous benefactor whose works still bear witness to the noble impulse that prompted them, thus rescued from oblivion in your publications, may find interested readers not only among his numberless kinsfolk, but even among a larger circle of readers.

The engraving of Sir Isaac which accompanies this address is taken from a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, that formerly belonged to his cousin, Thomas C. Amory, on Franklin Place, Boston, and in my earliest recollection hung in the parlor of the house of my aunt, Mrs. Amory, the sister of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood Linzee, cousin of Lords Hood and Bridport. It now forms part of the precious ancestral gallery of my cousin, Mr. William Amory, of Beacon Street, Boston.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY
OF TRACES OF THE DWIGHT FAMILY BY PRO-
FESSOR THEODORE W. DWIGHT, OF COLUMBIA COL-
LEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW YORK.

BY BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, OF CLINTON, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.

IN 1878, Professor Theodore W. Dwight, of New York, the writer's brother, spent the summer of that year in travelling, with his family, in England and on the continent. While in England he made direct and vigorous personal effort to find what proofs he could of early Dwight activity in English life. Happily he went to Henley-on-the-Thames, and found that there, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, large numbers of Dwights had lived and thrived; and although no one of the name, or having any connection with it by marriage or descent, could be found to be now living in the place, they had left many evidences of their presence and activity there in those by-gone days, and had borne just such names and characteristics as have prevailed in the family in recent times and on other shores. He started upon his tour of foreign travel charged with the feel-

ing to the full that in old England, and in Oxfordshire especially, there must be somewhere, hidden from view now, but discoverable by earnest effort still, the traces of the presence of our fathers and kinsmen on the old ancestral ground. His general legal knowledge led him to make a thorough search into what facts he might find revealed in the treasured stores of "The Somerset House," in London. This is a large government building used for preserving records of wills and public documents and government papers of permanent value. In carefully searching for what he might perchance here find concerning anyone of the name of Dwight, among records of wills or title-deeds of property, his attention was directed early and strongly toward Henley, and he determined to visit that spot speedily himself, to ascertain upon the ground what he could about the names and histories of any of the family name who might have been but a little while ago busy actors in its scenes. The discoveries that he made, in a brief but well-employed visit there, were large and satisfactory, and quite beyond any previous expectation on his part, or the supposed existence of any such facile means of making the good headway for himself and others amid the great and as was generally thought impenetrable obscurities and uncertainties of other days, that he found to be in fact so ready at hand. The record here secured, and which the writer regards as of great and particular value in itself as a matter of new and curious information to the family everywhere, is presented as an accurate Digest, in full detail, of the facts obtained by Professor Dwight, as reported to the writer from time to time in various letters.

"Parish records began in England in the reign of Edward VI., in 1540-50. Such records began in Henley in 1558; and the first record of the Dwights occurs there, under date of November, 1560, of the name of Priscilla Dwight, daughter of Richard. The name was spelled by the recording clerk, in the first record of it in Henley, as it is now with us."

Professor Dwight found also, on more extended examination, references to Dwights as living in the town of Oxford, Oxfordshire, and in Newnham Murren, a parish in Langtree Hundred (Union of Wallingford, Oxfordshire). The vicarage is attached to North Stoke; and Newnham Murren is a parish eleven miles from Henley. Henley itself is some thirty-five miles northerly from London on the Thames, lying in clear and smooth view from its banks, and is famous for a handsome tower supposed to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey, and a Gothic bridge designed, it is believed, by Sir Christopher Wren. The rising ground backward from the Thames is beautified with the country-seats of those who are both able and disposed to enjoy their wealth and their taste in such a way. Henley is known to the reading public of this country as a favorite resort for rowing-matches and regattas and prize contests.

The name Dwight is plainly derived from Doit, or Doyt, or Doito, as an earlier form (the final o in this form of it having been probably attached to it in order to give distinct expression and significance to the final t, as radical to the word, which would have been otherwise left silent, according to the custom in French pronunciation. It is of Norman origin. There were persons in Normandy bearing the name in the year 1185. The names William, Ranald, Ralph, and Richard de Doito are all to be found there in "The Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy." See "*Magni Rotuli Scaccariæ de Normandie*" (a book in the possession of the Society of Antiquarians, in Normandy).

So, too, William del Doyt and his son Roger (a Norman name) are names found in the County of Oxford, in England, in Shipton-under-Wyche-wood, in the year 1272, reign of Edward I., as holders of land. The tenure under which they held the specific grant made to them, as well as their own individual names, are given in a work published by the English Government, termed "*Rotuli Hundredorum*," p. 735 (or "*Rolls of Hundreds*," the word hundred being equivalent in such a use at that time to our word town). See on this point a book called "*The Norman People in England*," published by Henry S. King, London, 1874, p. 233.

Persons of the name Doyt are referred to in the "*Rotuli Normannie*" ("*Rolls of Normandy*"), found in the Tower of London, and referring to letters and grants of the Kings of England in Normandy. The years included in the first volume of this work (printed by order of the English Government) are 1200-1257, and 1417.

The roll of the fifth year of Henry V. contains letters of safe conduct, issued by the king, for persons who had submitted to his authority, or who, having been made prisoners, had paid ransom money for their liberty. On p. 347, vol. i., is found the following letter of protection to many persons, including knights; and among others to Johes (for Johannes) du Doit de Sees (a town in Normandy), armiger (a knight).

"The King to all persons, to whom these presents may come, Greeting: Know ye, that we have taken under our protection and defense, A. B. Knight &c, our sworn liege, as well as his lands, goods, rents, and all his possessions. Done at the Royal Castle of D'Alençon, in the Duchy of Normandy, Oct. 28 (5. Henry V.)."

On p. 283 are the following words:

"The King to all to whom these presents may come, Greeting: Know ye, that as, we have received diverse rents &c for the support of four chaplains in the Holy Church of St. Sauveur, at Cadomus (or Caen) we have granted to our well-beloved William Clerc, John Le Seigneur, Thomas Lebouestre and William Du Doyt, now, chaplains of the said church, and to Nicholas Vernay, custodian and procurator of the fabric of said church, all the said rents—to be appropriated to prayers for our spiritual health; and it is commanded to bailiffs, all and singular, to permit the said Chaplains to receive all the rents as aforesaid, by the King himself."

"William Du Doyt" is thus shown to have been a royal, or king's, chaplain, in the Cathedral at Caen at that time (that of the "Holy Church of the Holy Saviour"). This book of "*The Rolls of Normandy*" only covers a period of one year, and in it there are two Doits named; one a knight, or esquire, at Sees, and the other a chaplain of the Church of the Holy Saviour at Caen, Normandy.

In Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, article Caen, vol. i., p. 697, we read that Caen (Cadomus) was formerly the capital of Lower Normandy, and that its streets are wide, regular, and clean; and it has several fine public squares, and many noble specimens of ancient Norman architecture; and that its houses are generally built of an excellent cream-colored freestone, found in its vicinity, called Caen-stone, a light yellow building-stone, an oolitic sandstone in its structure, easily worked, and often exported to England for building purposes. The Cathedral of St. Etienne in it was founded by William the Conqueror; and the Church La Trinité by Queen Matilda, in the eleventh century. The castle commenced in it by William the Conqueror, and finished by his son, Henry I., was partially destroyed

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year, including a breakdown of revenues, expenses, and profits. It highlights the challenges faced by the company and the strategies implemented to overcome them.

The third part of the document outlines the company's future goals and objectives, as well as the specific actions that will be taken to achieve them. It discusses the importance of innovation and continuous improvement in the company's operations.

The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the financial analysis, as well as recommendations for future action. It emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the company's financial performance.

The fifth part of the document is a concluding statement that expresses the company's commitment to transparency and accountability, and its dedication to achieving long-term success through sound financial management.

in 1793. Caen became subject to the Normans as early as 912. It was the residence of William, the Duke of Normandy, before he conquered England. It was taken and pillaged by Edward III., of England. It has now a population of more than forty thousand people, and is connected by rail with Paris. For an account of its public buildings, and for what varied manufactures it is celebrated, see article Caen in *Cyclopædia*.

To Caen, in Normandy, is the first and earliest place to which the history of the Dwights of America and England can now be directly and distinctly traced. All honor to Professor Dwight, of Columbia College, New York, for the unlooked-for discovery, and for the good evidence which he has been able to furnish for the soundness of his convictions upon the subject, and of ours, also, with him, in the same direction, measure for measure.

Besides thus successfully tracing the Dwights to Normandy, and into the presence of William the Conqueror himself, as manifestly known to him, and under appointments of trust and honor by him, and proven thereby to have been men of character and worth, and not men at all of low aims and inadequate purposes, for a true and magnanimous life, in their far-off places of existence and action upon the borders of modern civilization—Professor Dwight has recently found, likewise, and almost, as it were, seemingly by a happy accident, the origin of the family name, as clearly presented in a work entitled "*L'Histoire Des Villes de France*," or "*The History of the Cities of France*." He has possessed himself of a copy of it, and a copy may also be found in the library of Columbia College, New York. From this copy the writer prepared the translation from the original French there furnished. This it is:

"The Burgh (or Market-town) of St. John
of the (sacred or miracle-working) finger."

Everybody spoke, in those days, of nothing else than the unheard-of marvels wrought in the commune of Plongaznon, near to Morlaix, by a finger of St. John the Baptist. It was said, for example, that some Englishmen, who in 1489 pillaged the coast of Trégnier, took the sacred relic into their possession; and when they arrived home they were surprised to find that the coveted and stolen relic had forsaken its place of hidden concealment, and was no longer to be found in its casket. Duchess-Anne determined to procure the miracle-working finger, and to put its secret power to the proof by applying it to her left eye, for her majesty was much troubled with a permanent deflection that had happened to her angle of vision. Whatever they did, the precious finger, although so potent in its own energy and influence, would not leave its retreat of quiet, immobile inaction, not even to suit the good duchess' ideas or wishes. Scarcely had the clergy, although accompanied by a large crowd of believers, borne it away from its shrine, than, on being left to its own freedom, it returned by a spontaneous, divine energy to it again. The duchess, being enlightened by the miracle concerning the divine nature and scope of its power to work wonders, asked forgiveness of the saint for not having first made a visit to his shrine, and made haste to go in great pomp and humble herself at his altar. She afterward exempted the inhabitants of the town of St. John Du Doigt (of the Sacred Finger) from all taxes and imposts; she gave them nobility, or ennoblement, and she loaded their church with special benefactions. Such a sudden bestowment of so unexpected advantages on the pious colony named was not, certainly,

the least of the wonders in which the marvellous power of the Holy Forerunner (of Christ) was visibly manifested.

In 1518 King Francis visited, also, the city of Morlaix, and his joyous *entrée* was celebrated by a reception so brilliant that it exceeded, perchance, in popular displays of prodigality, the prosperous days of the Duchess Anne.

"The De Witt theory of the origin of our family," adds Professor Dwight, in a letter to his brother, "is fully exploded (see 'History Dwight Family,' vol. i., p. 99); and is there any better view of the past history of our family now attainable than what I can furnish both in theory and in fact?" We answer at once and emphatically, No, brother; none that compares with it for interest in the recital of it, or merit in its discovery. Professor Dwight adds: "The spirit of the early Dwights was, we see, from the very beginning of their first recorded history in Normandy, as we can trace their footsteps there, not merely agricultural, or chiefly so, or of a mechanical cast. They were not all or only yeomen; but the leaders among them were professional in their tastes and habits, as have been their descendants largely in their chosen style of employment in this new world, so far from their first home on Gallic shores." So, hurrah for Normandy! and our Norman ancestors of ancient times! and the good old chaplains of St. Sauveur in Caen! Blessings on those devout old saintly souls that prayed with systematic constancy and fervor, according to the best light obtainable in their day, for the royal souls that coveted what aid their prayers could give them, while suffering the pangs and purifying influences of purgatory."

I. The following names of early Dwights Professor Dwight found on record in Henley-on-the-Thames, England, and spelled in sixteen different ways, variously, as here copied from the Henley records. Such differences of orthography represent always, of course, differences of idea in the minds of the clerks who record the names thus differently spelled by them, and not of the persons who wear the names themselves:

1. Nov. 1, 1560, Priscilla Dwight (dau. of Richard) baptized. Name spelled as here and now.

2. Nov. 26, 1563, Mayhew (perhaps) Dwight and ——— Donner married ("Nupti").

3. Feb. 19, 1564, Jerome Dewite and Johanna Gobar (perhaps) married.

4. Oct. 25, 1567, John Dwiggat married Femmige.

5. Aug. 22, 1568, John Dwight (son of John) bapt.

6. Feb. 13, 1569, a dau. of John Dwight bapt.

7. May 21, 1573, Richard Dwight and Annie Dwight married.

8. March 10, 1574, Robert Dwyte (son of John) bapt.

9. Nov. 1574, John Twytt m. Elizabeth Stevens.

10. Jan. 1574, Margery Twitt (dau. of Thos.) bapt.

11. Jan. 1, 1575, John Dwyght (son of John) bapt.

12. Jan. 1576, Th. (fem.) Dwyte Sepulta buried.

13. Feb. 10, 1577, Thos. Dwyte (son of John) bapt.

14. Jan. 31, 1579, Edmond Dwyte (son of John) bapt.

15. Feb. 23, 1579, Elizabeth Dwyte (dau. of Jerome) bapt.

16. ———, 1582, Thomas Dwight (son of Thomas) bapt.

17. April 22, 1582, Sara Dwight (dau. of Thomas) bapt.

18. Oct. 14, 1582, William Dwyte (son of John) bapt.
19. Dec. 19, 1584, Sara Dwyte (dau. of John) buried.
20. July 24, 1586, John Doit (son of Thomas) bapt.
21. March, 1586, Richard Doyt (son of John) bapt.
22. Jan. 1586, Josiah Dwyte (son of John) bapt.
23. Jan. 20, 1589, Nicholas Dwyght (son of Nicholas) bapt.
24. Feb. 19, 1589, Nicholas Dwight m. Agnes Butler.
25. Feb. 27, 1594, Thomas Dwyte m. Elizabeth Porter, a widow.
26. May 15, 1594, Morgan Dwigt m. Agnes —.
27. Oct. 7, 1596, Christopher Dwyte (son of Thomas) bapt.
28. Dec. 19, 1599, Susan Dwait (dau. of William) bapt.
29. Jan. 1, 1602, Henry Dwite (son of William) bapt.
30. Nov. 19, 1604, William Dwite m. Johan (rest illegible).
31. Feb., 1606, Ellen Dwite (dau. of Edward) buried.
32. Jan. 3, 1607, Anne Dwite (dau. of Edward) baptized. Edward De Graies he is called in the record, probably his place of residence.
33. Feb. 7, 1607, Bridget Dwite (dau. of William, of Newnham Murren) bapt.
34. Nov. 5, 1607, Joseph Dwight (son of William, of Newnham Murren) bapt.
35. Nov. 30, 1607, Joseph Dwight (son of William) buried.
36. April 12, 1610, Griffin Dwite (son of William) bapt.
37. Feb. 4, 1610, William Dwight m. Sara Williamson.
38. May 20, 1611, Deodatus Dwite (son of William) bapt.
39. May 28, 1611, Deodatus Dwite (son of William) buried.
40. May 12, 1613, Mary Dwigght (dau. of William) bapt.
41. May 28, 1618, Bridget Dwyte (dau. of William) bapt.
42. July 16, 1612, — Dewiht (son of Jerome) bapt.
43. Feb. 14, 1618, Jas. Dwyhit (son of Jacob) bapt.
44. Dec. 16, 1619, Robert Dwiton (son of William) bapt.
45. April 8, 1621, John Dwyte m. Sara Harvey.
46. Aug. 22, 1622, a child of John Dwight buried. Probably intended to be recorded as unbaptized.
47. May 19, 1623, William Dwite (son of William) bapt.
48. March 7, 1623, John Dwite (son of —) bapt.
49. March 3, 1623, Thomas Dwite de l' — buried.
50. April 14, 1628, Johanna Dwite (wife of William) buried.
51. June 8, 1629, William Dwight m. Ann Joy.
52. July, 1692, G—l Dwite (dau. of Edward) bapt.
53. Feb. 18, 1633, Josiah Dwight (son of B—) bapt.
54. Oct. 9, 1635, Bridget (dau. of Griffin Dwight) bapt.
55. Aug. 16, 1638, William Dwite (son of Griffin) bapt.
56. Oct. 8, 1638, Richard Hill m. Elizabeth Dwite.
57. —, 1639, William (son of Griffin Dwite) buried.
58. —, 1639, Marie Dwight bapt.
59. March 14, 1641, Susan Dwight (dau. of Griffin) bapt.
60. July 20, 1642, Bridget Dwight (dau. of Griffin) buried.
61. Dec. 25, 1643, a child of Griffin Dwight bapt.
62. July 18, 1651, William Dwit (son of William) bapt. In the same record the name White is written Whit.
63. May 8, 1647, Thos. Dwyte (son of Griffin) bapt.
64. Nov. 20, 1652, John Dwyte (son of Thomas).

1. The first settlement of the city of Boston was made by a small party of Englishmen, who arrived in the year 1630, on board the ship *Arcturion*, under the command of Captain John Winthrop.
2. They were followed by a larger number of settlers, who arrived in the year 1631, on board the ship *Elizabeth*, under the command of Captain Thomas.
3. The city of Boston was then a small village, and was called *Boston*.
4. It was not until the year 1630, that the city of Boston was first called *Boston*.
5. The city of Boston was then a small village, and was called *Boston*.
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23. The city of Boston was then a small village, and was called *Boston*.
24. It was not until the year 1630, that the city of Boston was first called *Boston*.
25. The city of Boston was then a small village, and was called *Boston*.

65. Oct. 5, 1654, Josiah Dwite and Elizabeth Slattbrooke. Publication of marriage.

There are also entered as taxable these names, viz.:

1. Oct. 12, 1706, Thomas Dwight.
2. Jan. 29, 1719, John Dwight, Senior.
3. June 28, 1728, Widow Dwight.
4. Aug. 20, 1732, Joan Dwight.
5. ———, 1723, William Dwight (son of William).
6. ———, 1723, Margaret Dwight (dau. of William).

The spelling is often poor and faulty enough in the English records searched to obtain the facts here gathered—as in the early records handed down to our day by our fathers on this side of the Atlantic.

II. Records of wills were also extensively explored by Professor Dwight, when in England, wherever they could be found. The results obtained in such a way from Oxfordshire are here briefly detailed.

I. John Dwight, of Oxfordshire, of Henley. The Administration of his will was committed to his son Robert, A.D. 1596. Consistory Court, Oxfordshire.

II. A.D. 1607. Elizabeth Dwight, of St. Peter of the city, Oxford. Minor children: Agnes and George Dwight. Administration committed to Wm. Pope.

III. A.D. 1680. Josiah Dwight, Henley. Administration by Elizabeth Dwight, his relict. Consistory Court, London.

IV. Will of John Dwight, A.D. 1665. In this there was a provision in favor of his son Francis. The will was twice proven; once with the name spelled as Dwight, and again as Dwaite. Consistory Court, London. This John Dwight is described as of St. Botolph, Aldgate; widow, Eleonora.

V. A.D. 1637. The will of William Dwight, of London, donor of a charitable bequest.

The original will is long, containing sixteen sheets of very large, square paper, sealed with a big seal, attached by a parchment-strap, and attested by six witnesses, and signed by the testator April 11, 1637. His will was very devout in tone of feeling. It was admitted to probate in May. He divided all his personal estate into three parts: giving one third to his three daughters combined, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne, his only children; another third to his wife, Katharine, and the rest he bestows in special gifts upon a number of persons. Among others he mentions his kinsman, Philip Dwight (an earlier Philip of the name than any that we had before known), and also his kinsman and godson, William Dwight. He also refers to the following names, as those of kindred: Katharine Robinson, his cousin; Martha Olds, Richard North, Goodwyn, and others. He speaks of his servant, "Bernard Dwight," meaning by servant "apprentice," as he shows a little farther on. He held considerable real estate in different places, as at Cornhill, London, where he lived at the time of his death, and at Sudbury, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex. He gives an annuity of £20 to his brother, John Dwight, £4 of which came from his father's estate (named Robert) and £16 of his own good will. He gave also an annuity to his mother (Joan Mabel). He was "a tallow chandler and a member of the company of tallow chandlers." He gave an annuity to that company, charged upon his real estate, for the support of the poor. Subject to this and other charges, he gives a certain portion of his estate to his eldest

daughter, Elizabeth, and other portions to younger daughters. He states that his land at Sudbury alone lets at £84 annually, a large sum for those days. In case a posthumous son should be born, the estates, he directs, shall go to him, instead of to the daughters. He names seven trustees: three being "esquires," two "gentlemen," and two yeomen.

"I believe," says Professor Dwight, "that the Robert spoken of in this paper as the father of William was No. 8 in *the list* of persons baptized at Henley (bapt. March 10, 1574), and John Dwight (William's brother) to have been John Dwight, of Henley, Oxfordshire (John, of St. Botolph, Aldgate), whose name is found on the record of wills, as No. IV., under date of A.D. 1665."

William was then of the Henley Family; and every Dwight that we can trace in England before 1700 comes from Oxfordshire.

It would be pleasant, indeed, to be able to say definitely that one of the John Dwights recorded at Henley, as baptized there between 1568 and 1586, was the John Dwight afterward of Dedham, Mass., from whom the American Dwights are all descended. We cannot yet, however, specify and localize the exact and distinct beginning of our colonial history in England as a family. The time may come.

III. In answer to the question whether he could, by extended and thorough search, find any of the family name living now in England, Professor Dwight replies: "I examined carefully the records and directories of many large towns, and found nowhere, as a rule, anyone of the name, not even, for example, in Leeds, where it was believed some of the name might still be found. Any and all of those now living who could be found bearing the name Dwight were found in and about London." In the London Directory for 1878 the following names of Dwights occur, with the addresses given, viz.:

H. Dwight, Garret's Farm, Higginton, Hertfordshire.

M. Dwight, Canal Side, North Church, Great Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

F. Dwight, 17 Holland Grove, Brixton.

H. T. Dwight, 1 St. James Park, Croydon.

H. Dwight, 8 Tamworth Road, Croydon.

J. Dwight, 10 Lit. St. Ann Road, Brixton.

Dwight, W. H., May Day Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon.

Dwight & Stanley, wheelwrights, 151 Bank Ch. Lane.

Dwight, Henry, Crown P. H., 146 St. John St., Clerkenwell, London,

E. C.

In 1871 there was a John Dwight, a beer retailer, 36 Lower George St., Chelsea, S. W.

IV. Professor Dwight made also, incidentally, in the reading of Shakespeare for his own pleasure, a discovery of value concerning one of the boon companions and special fellow-actors of the great dramatist of our own family name; and the little that he tells us of him is all that we know of his history. "Little John Doit, of Staffordshire," Shakespeare speaks of in "King Henry IV.," Part Second, Act Third, Scene Second. He mentions himself little John Doit, of Staffordshire, and black George Bare, and Francis Pickbone, and Will Squele, a Cotswold man, and says of them, "you had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the inns of court again; and I may say to you, we know where the bona-robas were, and had the best of them all at commandment." His boast was not to the credit of their virtue or refinement of char-

acter, or even of manners. It is not what is said of their riotous behavior or low tastes or habits that gives them any interest to any of us now. The point of interest and attraction lies in the fact of their being the acknowledged friends and intimates of Shakespeare.

The facts here detailed, as newly discovered by Professor Theo. W. Dwight, whether by purposed search for them, or incidentally and most fortunately, have so much mutual connection and consistency as to be entirely harmonious in their nature and influence with each other, and each part self-explaining in all its bearings and relations with all others. It would be delightful, indeed, if on other outlying portions of our connected and correlated family history, under different names than our general family name, an equally successful style of historical analysis of facts which are not yet resolved could be brought into effective use with widely-illuminating power. There is much and precious spoil yet to be gathered by extended and thorough genealogical research. Great is the wonder to anyone who knows the real richness of this great unworked mine of surprising and delightful facts, so readily discoverable by earnest effort to find them, that any family possessed of a history worth cherishing with reverent and grateful affection can quietly let a long past of splendid purposes, efforts, and results lie neglected and forgotten, and even forsaken to dull, unsightly decay, through long periods of time, from one generation to another.

Concerning the silver tankard now in the possession of Mr. Timothy Dwight, of South Evanston, Ill. (No. 126, I. Dwight Hist., p. 173), as the eldest son in the line of successive descent for nine generations from John Dwight, of Dedham, the writer wishes to put upon permanent record, for the benefit of those who shall read his history of the Dwight Family in future years, and will not know for themselves as well as he does, what traditions exist with living force in the hearts of its older members concerning various statements and elements of its history. One of the few older members of the little circle of President Dwight's grandchildren having recently, and unexpectedly to her friends, been called away to "the better land" by a sudden stroke of apoplexy, one most familiar with the faces, and characters, and feelings, and histories of the New Haven representatives of the family in the preceding generation (Mrs. Mary Dwight-Lyman, of San Francisco, Cal., and previously of New Haven, Conn., and more recently of Hadley, Mass., No. 128, III. of Dwight History, p. 173), the writer has requested her brother, John W. Dwight, Esq., of New Haven (No. 130, V., p. 174, and his own brother-in-law), to state what he himself remembers as having been true of the silver tankard and the Dwight coat-of-arms engraved upon it. The tankard had been a familiar sight to him from his very birth, he having been born December 31, 1817, and his grandfather, President Dwight, of Yale, having died January 11, 1817, at whose death the family tankard passed into the possession of his eldest son, Timothy Dwight, of the seventh generation (son of President Timothy Dwight and Mary Woolsey, No. 118, I., pp. 171-2). Says John W. Dwight, of New Haven (his son), concerning the silver tankard and coat-of-arms engraved upon it: "I always understood from my father that his great-grandfather, Colonel Timothy Dwight, of Northampton, Mass. (b. in 1694, who m. in 1716, Experience King, see p. 118, Dwight History), sent early in the eighteenth century to England for the tankard, and directed that the Dwight coat-of-arms should be obtained from the Heralds' College, and be engraved on it. I always understood that it was the old coat of the family as

furnished from older times, and according to the actual symbols and senses of the records of heraldry, and not made up at the time by any chance experts in reading or representing the characteristic elements or expressions of blazonry, as the family had had for a long period an historic existence at that time. The tankard was used at first for holding flip or ale. Any other incidents or associations ever connected with its use are lost now by the recent death of my sister Mary, who was specially fond of treasuring interesting remembrances of earlier days."

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 1, 1885.

He adds in a second letter sent: "This coat-of-arms is the ensign armorial of eagles" (covertly converting an idea broached casually by a leading member of the family, that the blazonry found in the Dwight coat-of-arms may, in the absence of any specific name or motto to identify it, have been possibly derived from some one of the distinguished families with which its history became early associated by marriage, and re enforced to its lasting advantage). "Let no one imagine that there can be any the least reason to doubt whatever the sole and simple Dwight origin of our ensigns armorial, and that in England, or, earlier still, in Normandy. Such a copy of our real and historic coat-of-arms, one of exact truthfulness of representation, according to the real facts of the case, was ordered directly from England, and paid for there one hundred and fifty years ago, by an educated and distinguished member of the family, a man of great intelligence and spirit and of large means, Colonel Timothy Dwight, of North-amptom, Mass., and what his descendants have greatly prized in continued succession as a prolonged bestowal from him and his day to all his relatives in perpetuity."

The article here presented in THE RECORD should be obtained by the widely scattered members of the family who possess the history of the Dwight family, each for himself, who values the entire history of the family as such in America, and treasured with it for reference in future years. Large numbers of persons of various names—Lyman, Phillips, Reynolds, Whiting, Bacon, Bowers, Chapin, Chapman, Childs, Collins, Dana, Dewey, Edwards, Field, Foster, Hall, Hopkins, Hunt, Huntington, Kent, King, Lathrop, Loomis, Parsons, Partridge, Sedgwick, Stoddard, Strong, Wetmore, Whitney, Willard, Woolsey—all such will, we are sure, be much pleased to gain the new information contained in this article respecting their Dwight relationship in its aboriginal elements and conditions.

THE LORDSHIP AND MANOR OF GARDINER'S ISLAND.

OBSERVATIONS FROM BOOK AND FROM AGED PERSONS CONCERNING THE
SETTLING OF THIS ISLAND ET CETERA.

BY JOHN LYON GARDINER, ESQ. (SEVENTH LORD OF THE MANOR).

It was in the reign of Charles 1st King of England that the first proprietor of this island came to America. It was in 1635 and he was Engineer of the fort built at Saybrook by order of Lords Say and Sele & Brook and others—he was a friend of republican government and Oliver

Cromwell. Whether Lion Gardiner came to this country for the sake of interest or for religious, or civil liberty or for all I do not know.

Lion Gardiner married at Woerden a strong town of the Low Countries in Holland—it stands on the Rhine 17 miles south of Amsterdam—he married Mary daughter of Derike Willemsen.

David the second owner of the Island born at Saybrook, was the first white child born in that place. He married Mary Herringman widow of the Parish of Saint Margaret, in the city of Westminster, England. He was 22 years old when married. He died at Hartford where he had gone on public business and was there buried.*

John the third owner eldest son of David born April 19 1661 died by a fall from a horse at Groton Connecticut 1738 aged 77. His first wife was Mary King of Oysterponds his second Sarah Coit of New London—his third Abigail Allen † of Middletown—his fourth Elizabeth Osborne of Easthampton. He died at New London and was buried there. He was a hearty active robust man, generous and upright; sober at home but jovial abroad and swore sometimes—Always kept his Chaplain—he was a good farmer and made great improvements on the Island—he made a great deal of money although a high liver and had a great deal to do for his four wives connections. He had an expensive family of children—he gave them for those times large portions. David had the island John—Jonathan died at sea, Joseph he gave a farm at Groton Samuel he gave a great deal of property to in Easthampton: a house and lot upon the place where Captain Abraham Gardiner now lives—he bought for him all Minister James estate, one share of Montauk twelve acres (now called Samuel Gardiner lot) for which he gave £500 as appears by deed. Samuel and his wife (a Coit) both died young and were buried in Easthampton. He fitted out his daughters and gave them £500 in cash a piece. Hannah married Hon^{ble} John Chandler of Worcester Massachusetts, Elizabeth married Thomas Greene of Boston, where the family of that name continue. Mary married a Gray. Sarah married a Treat. Joseph was sick for a long time and married a poor girl from Groton who took care of him—an elderly girl by the name of Grant. One of his sons married a Saltonstall. Samuel son of Samuel, married his cousin Abigail Gardiner daughter of David 4th proprietor, and settled at New London where he was a famous merchant but failed. He had children, his son Samuel lived with Colonel Abraham Gardiner son of David (4th) and afterwards with Captain Abraham Gardiner.

* There is a petition in the handwriting of this gentleman which appears to have been written in 1634 on account of the Assembly (which was then sitting) placing Gardiner's Island on to Easthampton in taxes. It must have been presented to Colonel Thomas Dongan, who Augt 27th, 1683 landed at the East end of Long Island and summoned an Assembly. The petition mentions his father as the first Englishman who had settled in the Colony of New York.¹

¹ Abigail Allen widow was the daughter of the "Worshipful John Allyn." Her first husband was Alexander Allen, by whom she had son Fitz John Allen.

² New York from its settlement until 1664 was in the hands of the Dutch. I suppose the east end of Long Island to have been then under Connecticut. In 1664 that is 4 years after the restoration of King Charles the Second, Nicolls, &c. in four ships who had resolved to rendezvous at Gardiner's Island came over to attack New York or New Amsterdam as it was then called which they did and took in 1664. In Decr 1664 Nicolls and Winthrop &c. determined Long Island to be under the Duke of York's government which was not agreeable to the Long Island people. The east end was settled from Old and New England. They were Presbyterians universally and doubtless as the Connecticut people were similar to them in religious principles, in manners and customs, they wished to be under their protection—perhaps the Government of the Duke of York, by his Governors Nicolls and Lovelace was more of a despotic kind as it appears by the history of those times that their will was law and the people had no part in making the laws by which they were governed. I have been informed that David the Second Lord was one of the deputies sent to Hartford to solicit the Government there to take them under their jurisdiction but which they did not choose to do. In 1654 the Duke appointed Govt Andross and after him Coit. Dongan who landed at the east end of Long Island when to prevent the people from rising in opposition to him he promised that no laws or rates should be imposed but by a General Assembly which before had not been the Case.

David 4th eldest son of John married Rachel Schellinx by whom he had children—John 5th owner David and Abraham, David married his cousin daughter of Samuel who died young. David was a large merchant in New London and like his Cousin Samuel failed and died. Abraham was a farmer in Easthampton, and married Mary Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Smith. David as usual for the owner kept a Chaplain. David's second wife was a Burroughs, widow of Saybrook, she was a cousin by his mothers side, he would have married her when young but his parents objected—she had no children. David 4th owner was born January 3 1691 died July 4 1751 in his 61st year & was buried on Gardiner's Island. Mr. Pike now very aged tells me Lord David was much of a gentleman and a good farmer—kept about 200 head of cattle 40 horses and more sheep than I do (which was about 2800 to 3000), has known him to sell 700 bushels at 8/. Colonel A. Gardiner is much like his father, David 4th. Lord David lived at the "other house" and his son at Great Pond. Lord David killed one year 365 ducks and 65 geese. My grandfather John 5th proprietor sold his cattle in Boston, they used to make a beacon light on one of the hills for the country sloop to stop. John the 5 proprietor born June 9th 1714 died May 19th 1764 he was the eldest son of David 4th he died on the island and was buried here. He was married May 26 1737 to Elizabeth Mulford daughter of Mr. Matthew Mulford. He was 23 years old when he married—he was not as good a farmer as his father David—he had but one overseer who was good for anything and he was killed by a horse. He paid little attention to his affairs and died £3300. in debt. His first wife was a very fine woman—notable. His second wife Deborah Avery, widow was of an easy, agreeable disposition, and beloved as a stepmother. She afterwards married Major-General Putnam and died at the Highlands, North River, and was buried in the Vault of Colonel Beverly Robinson. She brought her children with her and they were educated at John's expense. The daughters, Gardiner's and Avery's, lived together in Easthampton and went to school—Lydia Pike kept the house David was then in College in New haven and Mary * who had acquired many accomplishments at school in Boston—on her return home she married the Chaplain. David the 6th Proprietor born October 8th 1738 died September 8th 1774 in the 36th year of his age, and was buried on the Island. He was the eldest son of John the 5th proprietor—he died of consumption at his father-in-laws the Reverend Doctor Buell's, of Easthampton. He married Jerusha daughter of Samuel Buell D.D. and Jerusha Machem both of Coventry Connecticut—she was born November 5th 1749. He had but two children, John Lyon the 7th Proprietor born November 8th 1770, and David born Feb'y 29th 1772. He was 26 years old when his father died.

David 6th when his father died took the bonds and paid them up in two or three years—he improved the Island ten years. He gave the Island and farming utensils to John Lyon, † and his Montauk and other property, bonds et cetera to David, to the amount of £12,000. A considerable part of the bonds were lost by being in Continental money.

* Rev. Elijah Blague, a graduate of Yale College, was Chaplain for some time.

† The writer of the above died November 22, 1816. He is well-known for his researches into the local history of the East end of Long Island, to which he contributed much curious and important information. His memory and that of his wife is revered and respected even to the present time by the people of Suffolk County. David Johnson Gardiner, his eldest son, was the last to receive the island by entail as eighth lord, or proprietor. He was of a proud, haughty, imperious disposition, and was treated universally with much con-

SOME DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT AND ANNE DRUMMOND,
OF NEW YORK.

THE pedigree of this Robert in Scotland we have not been able to ascertain. We only have the old family tradition that he was "sent here by the Rebellion," and his estate there was "confiscated." That rebellion, judging from the data of his age and first recorded citizenship in New York, would have been the one aroused by that popish tyrant, James II., of England, to whose rescripts so many Protestants in that country would not yield. His only wife known on our shores, *née* Anne Evetts, but the widow of Richard Hall when he married her, was doubtless a native of England, as her father, James Evetts, one of the incorporators and first wardens of Trinity Church, this city, cannot be traced back with us to an earlier date than about 1690, and this daughter married Mr. Hall in 1703. The family have been found to be originally from St. Botolph's Parish, Bishops Gate, London. From Mr. Edsall's valuable record of Lieutenant-Governor John Berry of New Jersey, in this magazine last year, we find several facts in this connection, not known before to the present writer. One was the paternity of Richard Hall's mother, the widow of Mayor Noel, at the time of his marriage, shown by Mr. Edsall to have been a daughter of George Berry. Another was the names of Mrs. Hall's two daughters, viz., Elizabeth and Anne, which, with those of their husbands, William Patterson and James Martin respectively, both citizens of New Jersey, furnish us with a clew to an ancient kinship, long-sought for in vain. These last-mentioned facts negative entirely the genealogical hypothesis that Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, the wife of Nathaniel Hazard, the old New York merchant, and an ancestress of the distinguished Delafield family of this city, was a daughter of Robert Drummond. For it is utterly unsupposable that Mrs. Anne Drummond would name another daughter *Elizabeth*. Of her Patterson descendants, if any, we have no knowledge; but of those in the Martin line a little, which we desire here to record. Rachel Martin, a grand-daughter of James Martin, married for her first husband, Colonel Philip Johnston, an eminent patriot officer, who was killed in the battle of Brooklyn, in 1776, and as it is said on his birth-day. Her second husband was Judge Bray, of New Brunswick, N. J. Colonel Johnston, of General Heard's Brigade (see General Stryker's Roster of New Jersey's soldiers in the Revolutionary War), was a man of culture and great excellence of character. His father, a large land-proprietor in Somerset County, N. J., had sent him to Princeton College, but at the breaking out of the French War he joined the army as a youthful volunteer, and returned with the laurels of a brave soldier. The first year of the Revolution he again entered the field in his country's cause, and his children remembered his kneeling at their bedside when about to leave

sideration. This was so while he was at school and at Yale College. In his feelings he was a born aristocrat. He died young, unmarried and intestate, and the manorial property then descended to his two brothers and sister equally. They transferred their shares to the oldest, John Griswold Gardiner, who succeeded as ninth proprietor. John G. was of quite a different disposition. He was kind, generous and affectionate, but extravagant and wasteful. He lived like a lord, and impaired his estate very much. On his death in 1661, unmarried and intestate also, the island again descended to his brother and sister. Mrs. Sarah Diodati Thompson transferred her rights to the late Hon. Samuel B. Gardiner, who became the tenth proprietor. He was a refined, unostentatious gentleman of the old school, and died much respected January 3, 1882. The island descended to David Johnson Gardiner, as eleventh proprietor, but has since come to Colonel John Lyon Gardiner, the present and twelfth lord of this ancient manor.

his beautiful home never to return. It is a family tradition that Colonel Johnston disapproved of the plan of the battle at Flatbush, and that to the orders of the commanding officer, General Sullivan, his reply was, "I will obey you, sir, but it will be death."

A Hessian officer's record of this fatal engagement maligns the memory of this noble patriot by reporting that "a Captain Johns" attempted to slay covertly, after surrendering, the soldier that captured him, who forthwith bayoneted his prisoner. But enough is known of Colonel Johnston as a Christian gentleman and true soldier to exculpate his memory from this base charge. And there can be no doubt that he honored to the last the motto of his ancient Scotch Border family, *Nunquam non paratus*.

One of Colonel Johnston's daughters married a Lloyd, and another a Scudder, a lawyer, of Monmouth County, N. J. He was the ancestor of the heroic American missionary band of that name. Another daughter, Miss Betsey Johnson, remained single, and died at a venerable age. She often visited her relatives in old Elizabeth Town, N. J., which was the family residence of her mother's cousin, Colonel Edward Thomas, a prominent Revolutionary officer.

His mother was Sarah Drummond, a daughter of Robert and Anne Drummond, who removed from New York to Elizabeth Town, N. J., in about 1714-15, and resided there for a short period. Their son—or grandson—Robert, was for many years a merchant and extensive "shipper" in Acquackanock, N. J., on the Passaic River, now called Passaic. Here he remained, and had his family residence for many years. In the register of the Reformed Dutch Church of that town we find the following record, obtained through the courtesy of William Nelson, Esq., of Paterson, a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, "as entered by Dominie David Marinus: 'Married, April 1, 1759, R. Drummond, bachelor, with Jennie Vreeland, maiden, both of our church.'" "He lived," says Mr. Nelson, "on the old Weasel road, about two miles from Passaic city. Their children on the church record were Mary, born June 29, 1760; Robert, born 1762 (one of whose sponsors was a Mary Drummond, probably an aunt), and Sarah, named from another aunt, Mrs. Sarah Thomas. This Robert Drummond was several times sent to Trenton as an Assemblyman, and in 1776 was a prominent member of the State Revolutionary Congress there holden. But a year or two later he declared himself a loyalist, raised a company with the rank of a major, with which he joined the Southern British Army. But it is said that very few of them survived to return to the North. At the close of the war Major Drummond went to England, and there died. His estate was confiscated, and his family, remaining in New Jersey, reduced to poverty. But by the influence of his kinsman, Colonel Thomas, the principal portion was restored to them.

For other particulars, see Gordon's "History and Gazetteer of New Jersey," and the "History of American Loyalists." Several respectable descendants of Major Drummond are now living near the City of Passaic, one in Paterson, and a great-grandson, Mr. Peter Allen, at Monachie, Bergen County, N. J. His descendant in Paterson possesses a portrait of this ancestor, taken in London, 1784, *en pastilla*, which represents him attired in the scarlet coat, with blue facings, and buff vest of a British officer. His farm at the Ponds, near Pompton, confiscated in 1778, was sold to Peter Ward, of Saddle River."

The Thomas family have been warmly patriotic, both in the War of Independence and that for the Union. Captain Edmund Thomas, son of the Colonel, was distinguished for his valor in Revolutionary battles. His nephew, the late General George Cummings Thomas, of Washington, a veteran of the Seminole War, was the military commandant of Washington City during the war of the Rebellion, and took the oaths of allegiance of all enrolled for service in the armies of the Union on his little pocket Bible, and among them that of the late illustrious Ulysses S. Grant. This memorable sacred relic is carefully preserved in the library of his brother, William W. Thomas, Esq., a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., and a Custom House broker of long standing in the City of New York. Many of other names in various parts of the country, adorning different professions or social life, at the present day, are also in the same worthy descent. One of the number, a former respected lawyer of this city, is Richard Goodman, Esq., of Lowell, Mass. The late Dr. William Alfred Elmas, U.S.A., a distinguished surgeon, was a great-grandson of Robert and Anne Drummond, whose record has now been given.

WILLIAM HALL.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1885.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

THE following communication is from the pen of an eminent scholar and writer of Germany, Dr. Von H. Schramm, a corresponding member of the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York. The merit and chief interest of the article is its marked republican spirit, coming from the pen of a born aristocrat, who expects to visit the United States during the present winter.

"The Constitution of the United States," writes Dr. Schramm, "declares the use of titles of nobility incompatible with the quality of an American citizen, and thus prevents all official ranking of people as the élite of human kind. There is only one way for American families to gain hereditary social prominence, and that is by the continuity of their devotion to the common weal and of their maintenance of a high standard of honesty; these means alone obtain the enduring respect of the people and their courteous deference for true merit. Comparisons are odious, and we do not intend to discuss the respective merits of the European and American systems, but, if 'all the world's a stage,' we may be permitted to remark that in acting on it Europeans appear, by their use of courtesy titles of nobility, as it were, to follow the custom of the ancient classic stage, and to wear masks of their parts, while Americans believe the characters should be recognizable without such outward sign.

"The facility for arising from the proletariat to distinction, which American institutions offer, often leads successful men to say that it is quite indifferent who a person's parents were, and even to boast of their ignorance of their family history, as if that were a republican virtue :

"*'Stemmata quid faciunt, quid prodest, Pontice, longo
Sanguine censerì, pictosque ostendere vultus majorum?'*

"Looking closely we, however, soon discover that such a *novus homo* and his descendants anxiously guard the records of their own present achievements, and transmit them like treasured heirlooms to their fam-

ilies, and thus virtually prove themselves staunch adherents of the very principle of which they affect to make light. Pride of descent from ancestors who have generously served their country and who have honestly accomplished their duty in their private relations is certainly as justifiable as pride in personal success in accumulating wealth or in other achievements.

"History is at once the foundation and the condition of our moral and political development. Why should we consider the acts of men alone worthy of attention in their relation to the common interest, and judge them uninteresting in their influence on the destiny and the fortunes of their direct descendants? If the examples of great and good men are to incite us to make our lives sublime, may not the history of the past vicissitudes of our own family serve to direct our steps in the future, and the remembrance of how our own ancestors remained true to great principles and preserved their names unsullied, *per varios casus—per tot discriminarerum*, be the most powerful of all incentives to keep us in the path of virtue? Deeply rooted in the hearts of the people there lives an interest for the past, and a desire to place themselves in relation with the generations which have preceded us. Even he who is ignorant of his family history when he reads of the past involuntarily pictures to himself how his sires may have felt and acted in the momentous questions of their times. How much keener must he enter into the spirit of the past who actually knows how his ancestors were influenced under the circumstances.

"The representative families of America are unable, with few exceptions, to trace their early origin to noble extraction, but they have almost all occupied distinguished positions from the foundation of the country, and the records of their family history are such that they will bear the light of day. On the continued purity of these records rests their claim to distinction, and this certainly appears a more solid foundation than the more or less fortuitous possession of an hereditary title accorded for some act of real or fictitious merit, which constitutes the same claim to nobility of so many of the titled families of to-day. In republican Switzerland it has long been the custom for prominent families to preserve their history in print, and such monographs are frequent among the Calvinists of Geneva. Recent publications show that they are also becoming naturalized in America. In the United States society shows its repugnance to submit to the tyranny and corruption of plutocratic rule by the prominence accorded in the public service to the descendants of the early patriot statesmen and soldiers. These bearers of honored names are the natural guardians of the essence of American nationality, and they form an intellectual nucleus of pronounced individuality around which the most diverse elements can form to one homogeneous and original race. Among the ever-frequent changes of American life the people see with satisfaction that certain families retain their well-earned positions and contribute the element of stability to society, *multosque per annos stat fortuna domus et avi numerantur avorum*.

"English writers frequently assume that the Americans stand to-day in a nearer degree of relationship to the English than to any other nation, concluding, no doubt, that the use of the same language must make the nations kinsmen and alike in feeling. This is a manifest error. The history of the representative families of America is rich in striking illustrations of the fact that the National character is an original formation, to which various sources have contributed, and by no means a recast from an English mold. The stripes in the American flag were selected as an emblem

of the six nationalities by whom the States had chiefly been peopled, and they symbolize their equal degree of relationship to the new-born nation.

"The foregoing is a summary of some general reflections upon reading the biography of Colonel John Bayard, which Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson selected this year for his anniversary address before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, a subject which receives additional interest from the fact that a Bayard is at present the head of the American Cabinet as Secretary of State, and that Dr. Charles W. Baird has just published the 'History of the Huguenot Emigration to America,' showing what an important factor the Huguenots have been in the formation of American society, for the Bayards, like so many other distinguished families, are of Huguenot descent."

ANCIENT NEW YORK TOMBSTONES.

IN an autumn afternoon ramble with our vice-president, as we were walking along the banks of the East River opposite Sixty-sixth Street, we came upon a little cluster of graves. From the tombstones, more or less dilapidated, which marked these "last homes," we carefully copied the following inscriptions in the private burial-place, which is one of many to be found scattered along the East River shore of Manhattan Island. It is on what is known as the Schermerhorn estate, and when the property was sold some sixty years since to Peter Schermerhorn, the former owners reserved the right of burial, a right, however, which it is believed was never afterward exercised.

In
Memory of
JOHN HARDENBROOK,
Obit
5th August, 1803,
Aet 77.

In
Memory of
MARY ADAMS,
Who departed this life,
5th April, 1822,
Aged 72 years.

In
Memory of
SARAH CARR,
Who departed this life,
2d April, 1821,
Aged 73 years.

In memory of
MARIA BASS.

In memory of
JOHN BASS.

In
Memory of
ANN HARDENBROOK,
Relict of
JOHN HARDENBROOK,
Obit 6th March,
1817,
Aged 95 years.

In
Memory of
JOHN,
Son of ROBERT and SUSAN THOMPSON,
Who departed this life,
15th September, 1813,
Aged 1 year and 6 months.

Also
In memory of
JAMES LAWRENCE,
Son of ROBERT and SUSAN THOMPSON,
Who departed this life,
12th August, 1819,
Aged 3 years and 9 months.

Of these slabs, five were upright and uninjured, and two were prostrate and broken. There were also in close proximity to the above, numerous broken stones, indicating that they had formerly marked other now forgotten and neglected graves.

J. G. W.

NEW YORK, November, 1885.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 94, of THE RECORD.)

A° 1711.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
May 6.	Joseph Waldrom, Benjamin. Antje Woedert.		Rúthgerd Waldrom, Mar- y'tje Waldrom, húys v. van Frédrik Willemse.
	Adolph de Groof, Rachel. Rachel Goederús.		Gerret Schúyler, Barent Bon, Marytje Goederús.
10.	Dirk Conÿn, Rachel Philippús. Andriesse.		Frans W e n n a m, Maria Marius.
	Abraham Van Gelder, Harmanús. Catlyntje Post.		Philip Dalÿ, Cattÿntje Potman, húys v: van Cornelús Post.
	Aarnoút Schermer- Catharina. hoorn, Marÿtje Beekman.		Johannes Beekman, Aaltje Beekman, s: h: vrouw.
27.	Jacob Swaan, Dirk. — Dirkje.		Hendrikús van Gelder, Catharina Keteltas.
	Hendrikús Kermer, Nicolaas. Jaquémÿntje Rave- steÿn.		Davidt Kermer, Júdith Ravesteÿn.
Júnÿ 1.	Joost Laning, Geertje Geertje. Romeÿn.		Benjamin Oldes, Aaltje Schars, s: h: v'.
3.	Hendrik Franse, Anna. Anna Maria Sippe.		Sjaert Olfertz, Dorathe Grieham, s: h: v.
(339) Júnÿ 3.	Wessel v. Norden, Anna. Jaquémÿntje van Couwenhoven.		Theophilús Pels, Cath- lyntje de Foreest.
14.	John Haldron, Cor- Lúykas. nelia v. Tienhove.		Samúel Philipz, Tryntje van Thienhove.
27.	Grietje Van Oort. Margrietje.		Willem Brouwer, Marytje, s: h: v'.
14.	Pieter Wesselse, Elizabeth. Anna Oosterhave.		Balthazar de Hart, Eliza- beth van Dyk.
Júly 1.	Johannes Búys, Neel- Johannes. tje Claas.		Isaac Stoutenbúrg, Anna- tje Van den Búrg.
	Samúel Bayard, Mar- gareta van Cort- Samuel lant. Jacobus. } twelingeu.		Steven de Lance, Maria Bayard Wed: van B ^{el} Bayard.
			Jacobús van Cortlant, Súsanna Brokhorst, h. v. v., A ^t Brok., Maria Brokhorst j. dochter.
4.	Isaac Fonda, Alida Elizabeth. Lancing.		Húybert van den Berg, Marytje Lancing.
8.	Johannes Rykman, Tobias. Catharina Kip.		Tobias Rykman, Samúel Kip & Margreta, s. h. v.
	Jan Willex, Margreta Margrietje. Douw.		Willem Appel, Marretje Bougran.

A° 1711.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
Júly 11.	Andries Meÿer, Jn ^r ., Louwrens. Geertje Wessels.	Louwerens Wesselse, Catharina van Hoorn.	
15.	Thomas Dalje, Maria Willem. Dalje.	Benja ^m Rivers & Barent de Foreest, Cornelia Mehoon.	
	Philippús van Bos- Harmanús. sem, Margrietje Willems.	Jan de Lamontanje, Wy- búrg v. Bossem.	
	Cornelús Smits, Hes- Súsanna. ter Visscher.	Willem Appel, Apalonÿ Eckeson.	
	Frans Reÿerse, Antje Theúnis. Dÿe.	Jacob Bratt, Aefje, s. h ^s . v ^r .	
22.	Johannes de Peister, Catharina. Anna Banker.	Philip Schúÿler, Catha- rina de Peister.	
Aúgústús 1.	William M a d d o x, William. Zúsanna Bradjor.	Willem Roseboom, Sara ten Yk.	
5.	Johannes Van Herts- Elizabeth. berge, Catharina Walters.	Robberd Walters, Alette Douwe.	
	James Water, Marÿtje Marÿtje. Aartse.	Thomas Jemmeson, Mar- retje Aarts, Wed ^a .	
10.	J a c o b ú s Moene, Martinús. Grietje Dirks.	Frans Van Dÿk, Antje Van Deventer.	
(340)			
10.	Jan Hibon, Catharina Barent. Cebering.	Barent Hibon, Sara, s: h ^s vrouw.	
12.	Rúthgerd Waldrom, William. Debora Pel.	Pieter Brestede, A n n a Paretre.	
19.	Elias Ellessen, Sara Hendrik. Peers.	Hendrik Ellessen, Mar- retje v. Heyninge.	
	Michiel S t e v e n s, Elizabeth. Rejertje Mol.	Willem Hÿer, Ariaantje de Wint.	
26.	C a s p a r ú s Blank, Elizabeth. Aginietje Post.	Abraham van Gelder, Catlÿntje, s. h. v ^r .	
	J o h a n n e s Vreden- Elizabeth. búrg, Antje Mon- tagne.	Gerret de Graw, Dorathe Hÿer, s: h ^s v ^r .	
	Samúel De, Celitje Samúel. Salomons.	F r a n s Franse, Jannetje Salomons.	
31.	Jasper Hood, Trÿntje Thomas. Lúÿkas.	Jacobús Goelet, Catha- rina Wendall.	
	Abraham Van Vlek, Cathalina. Maria Kip.	Jacobús Kip, Catlÿntje de Lanoÿ.	
	Bouwt W e s s e l s e, Frans. Maria Brestede.	Frans Wesselse, Trÿntje Jans, s: h ^s . v ^r .	
Septemb. 2.	Júrian Witvelt, Maria Catharina. ten Yk.	J a m e s Lee, Catharina Witvelt.	
	A b r a h a m Vreden- Abraham. búrg, Isabella Par- sell, obÿt.	John Parcell, Sara Mon- tagne.	

A° 1711.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÿGEN.
5.	Jan Van Voorn, Johannes. Júdíth Slott.		Fictoor Ecker, Annetje Elsewarth, h. v. van Josias Creeger.
9.	Alexander Fenix, Cornelia. Hester Van Vorst. Pieter Post, Catha- Adriaan. rina Beekman. Edúard Blagg, Jo- Edúard. hanna Vickers.		Willem Echt, Marÿtje Spratt. Johannes Post, Antje Stemets. Samúel Cloúws, Cherretÿ Smith, h. v. van Jo- hannes Edsall.
	Claas Bogert, Grietje Johannes. Conselje.		George Willes, Annetje Conselje, s: h: v.
12.	Mangel Janse Rol, Sara. Antje Hendrix Valk. Barnardús Smith, An- Johanna. netje Colevelt. Willem Krom, Wÿntje Isaac. Rosa.		Samúel Filípz, Elsje van Pelt. Coenraat ten Yk, Sara v. Vorst, s: h: v. Lorwies v. Niewenhúyse, Aefje, s. h ^s vrouw.
(341) Septemb: 16.	Jan Ellem, Johanna Elizabeth. Aldrom.		Abraham Rochel, Catha- rina Búys.
23.	Cornelús Romme, Rachel. Marÿtje Kierstede.		Hans Kierstede, J ^r , Rachel Kierstede, Wd ^e .
	Dirk Egbertse, Mar- Christina. grietje Feller.		Jacob Brat, Aaltje Riem- ers.
	Fredrik Fÿn, Jannetje Jannetje. vant Zandt.		Abraham v. Deúrse, Ca- tharina vant Zant.
30.	Pieter Búrger, Catha- Daniel. rina Henÿon. John Yvereÿ, Eliza- John. beth Layd.		Johannes Hennejon, An- nek Blom. Abram Wendel, & Tho- mas Statom, Catharina Wendel.
	Denÿs Woertman, Samúel. Margrietje Beek- man.		Dirk Kook, Súsanna, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Anthony de Mill, Anthony. Marÿtje Provoost.		Isaac de Mill, Barbara Prevoost.
Ocktob: 7.	Richmond Wÿtton, Elsje. Elsje Gosens v. Oort.		Willem Appel, Marÿtje Broúwers.
	John Wide, Geertje Annetje. Wessels.		Frans Garbrantse, Eliza- beth Wessels.
	Stephanús Boeken- Sara. hove, Annatje Holst.		Albartús Holst, Aaltje, s. h ^s v ^r .
14.	Wessel Wesselse, Belitje. Marÿtje ten Yk.		Coenraat ten Yk, Trÿntje Jans.
17.	Joseph Houwer, Hester d ^e 2 Christina de Mill. Júly gebo ^e .		Isaac de Mill, Sara, s: h ^s . v ^r .

A° 1711.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
17.	Jeremiah Borresh, Isaac. Cornelia Ekkeson.		Isaac Swits, Jannetje Swits.
20.	Johannes Broúwer, Mathys. Marÿtje Lam. Willem Provoost, Cornelia. Aefje Exveen. Joseph Lúsh, Maria Maria. Janse Jonker.		Alexander Lam, Aaltje Broúwers. Samúel Provoost, Catharina de Water. Thomas Statham, Maria Machkraft.
24.	Gerret van Laar, Jan-Christoffel. netje Streddels. Lammert van Dÿk, Jenneke. Marretje Hooglant. Daniel Lieúwis, Daniel. Geerje Bradjor.	Christoffel. Christoffel v. Laar, Catharina Streddels. Johannes Hooglant, S ^r . Jenneke Andries, s. h. v ^r .	
(342) Oktob. 24.	Fredrik Woerten-Reÿnier. dÿk, Dievertje Quakkenbos. Johannes Túck, Aaltje. Antje Cornelis.		Benjamin Bill, Cornelia Narrewood. Benjamin Quakkenbos, Claasje, s. h ^s v ^r .
	Philip Van Cortlant, Stephanús. Catharina de Peÿster.		Pouwelús Túck, Aaltje, húÿs v ^r v. Cornelis Klaase.
Novemb: 6.	Daniel Judevoor, En-Willem. geltje Cornelús. Willem van de Water, Margrietje. Aefje Ringo. Bürger Davids, Marÿtje Romme.		Coll. Abrah: de Peÿster, Geertrúyd van Cortlant, Wed ^e . Willem Krom, Elizabeth Uÿtenbogert. Johannes Pouwelse, Geertrúÿ Ringo.
11.	Davidt Cosaac, Johannis. Stÿntje Joris.		Sjoert Olfertz, Catharina Davids.
14.	Christoffel Beekman, Magdalena. Marÿtje Lanoy.		Pieter Jacobse, Rebecka, s. h ^s v ^r .
18.	Cornelús Túrck, Eliza-Belitje. beth van Schaik. Matheús Bensing, Catharina Provoost.		Gerardús Beekman, Magdalena, s: h ^s v ^r . Johannes Bogert, Claasje Van Schaik.
	Egbert v. Bossen, Hendrik. Elizabeth Bensing.		Davidt Provoost Jonath Z., Marÿtje Provoost j. docht: Samson Bensen, Marretje Bougran.
30.	Hendrik Vonk, Catharina Hegeman.		Adriaan Hegeman, Alida Vonk.
Decemb. 5.	Willem Liewis, Maria v. Bommiel.		Aarnhoút Schermerhoorn, Sara Elsewarth.
9.	Hendrik Brevoort, Hendrikús. Jaquemyntje Boke. Harmanús Bensing, Catlyntje. Aaltje Bickers. Evert Pels, Grietje v. Rachel. Deúrse.		Jan Willems Rome, Marÿtje Boke. Robberd Bense, Cornelia, s: h ^s v ^r . Willem Elsewarth, Elizabeth Pels.

A° 1711.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Thomas Powel, Jan- netje Waldrom.	Elizabeth.	Will Waldrom, Jan v. Sent, Annetje Wal- drom.
	Isaac Brat, Dievertje Barent. Wessels.		Loúrens Wesselse, Aefje Bret.
12.	Thoma's Robberdz, Jannnetje. Geerje Liewis.		Leonard Lieúwis, Jaapje s: dochter.
16.	Gerret Búrger, Pieter. Saartje Reÿers.		Gysbert v. Imbúrg, Sara Turk.
(343)			
19.	Thomas Slow, Eliza- beth Wessels.	Margareta.	Pieter Brestede, Marga- riet Narthen.
	Jacobús Provoost, Abraham. Marytje Van d' Poel.		Abrah: Provoost, Catha- rina, huÿs v' van M' Samúel Staats.
	William Neúton, Eli- zabeth Lee.	William.	Barnardús Hardenbroek, Deborah Filding.
23.	Johannes Peek, Tryntje Hellaker.	Johannes Gysbert.	} tweeling. Willem Broúwer & Mary- tje, s: h's v', Aric Ko- ning, Antje Peck.
	Gerret Harssing, En- geltje Búrgers.	Elizabeth.	
25.	Albartús Coenradús Bosch, Maria Hendri- Jeedts.	Jozeph kús.	} tweeling. Gerret v. Hoorn & Elsje, s: h's v', Casparús Bosch & Antje Smith, h. v. van Jústús Bosch.
26.	William Play.	William.	
	Súsanna Fÿn.	Margery.	Abrah: Bradjor. Elizabeth de Boog, John Thebles, Sara Play, j. dochter.

A° 1712.

January 1.	Stephanús Richard, Pieter. Maria Van Brúgh.		Cornelús Clopper, Jr., Ca- tharina, s. h's vrouw.
6.	John Tanton, Jen- neke Harden- broek.	Elizabeth.	Barnardús Hardenbroek, Anneke Hardenbroek.
	Anthony Caar, An- netje Húyke.	Elizabeth.	Jacob Fenix, Antje van Eekelen.
9.	John Cúre, Gerretje Belitje. Cosÿn.		Hendrik Vander Heúl, Matje, s: h's vrouw.
	Henry Kool, Geertje Jannetje. Cornelús.		Christoffel Hardenbroek, Catharina Harden- broek.
	Martinús Crigier, Hendrik. Margrietje v. Da- len.		Johannes Banker, Jan- netje Krieger.
	Gerret Schúyler, Pieter. Aeghje de Groof.		Adolph de Groof, Alida Schúyler.
20.	Andries Harden-Theodorus. broek, Femmetje v. d' Clyff.		Christoffel Hardenbroek, Geerje v. Clyff, Wed'.

A° 1712.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
23.	Jan Cornelússe van Niewkerk, Jenneke Brestede.	Andries Cornelús.	Andries Brestede, Anna Maria v. Varik, Johannes Brestede, Jannetje Niewkerk.
	Abraham van Deurse, Marÿtje. Lúcretia Bogardús.		Johannes v. Deurse, Jannetje, s. h. v ^r .
	John Estrey, Rebecka Kwik.	Elizabeth.	Jacob Conink, Johannes Peek.
	Cornelús de Peÿster, Catharina. Cornelia Dissen-		Isaac de Peÿster, Cornelia Law.
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Janúary 27.	Nicolaas Somerendÿk, Egbert. Margrietje Hermans.		Volkert & Saartje. } Heermans.
	Anthony Byrank, Evert. Teuntje Laning.		Gerret Dúyking, Marÿtje Bÿvang.
	Hendrikús Coerte, Catharina. Elizabeth De Remer.		Isaac de Riemer, Se ^r , Antje Keteltas.
30.	Pieter Davidts, Maria Maria. Kierstede.		Cornelús Kierstede, Aariaantje de Groof.
Febrúary 3.	Joseph Smith, Margretha Korse.	Elizabeth.	Johan ^s Hardenbroek, Catharina Hardenbroek, J. docht:
	Gerret Keteltas, Catharina v. Dÿk.	Johannes.	Johannes van Giessen, Antje Keteltas.
10.	Frans Garbrantse, Johannes. Elizabeth Wessels.		Abrah: Splinter, Annetje Wessels.
	Johannes Hooglant, Benjamin. Jenneke Andries.		Anthony Rútgers, Catharina v. de Water.
13.	Richard Care, Marÿ- Marÿtje. tje Cokever.		Hendrik van Rood, Matje van der Heúl.
	Júrian Wold, Aaltje Matheús. Broúwer.		Jan Thomasse Vos, Willemÿntje Broúwer.
16.	Anthony Lippenar, Magdalena. Elizabeth de Kleÿn.		Barent de Kleÿn, Maria Robberson.
20.	Abraham Aalsteyn, Johannes. Marretje Jans.		Theophilús Pels, Maria Jansen.
	Coenraat Ten Yk, S ^r ., Johannes. Anna van Eps.		Johannes Banker, Geertrúyd Staats.
	Coenraat Ten Yk, Jacobús. Jun ^r ., Sara Van Vorst.		Jacobús Krankheÿt, Elizabeth, s: h ^s v ^r .
24.	Johannes Van der Jacob. Spiegel, Marretje Lierse.		Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, Annetje v: d ^r Spiegel Wed: v. Jacobús.
	Harmanús Rútgers, Hendrik. Catharina Meÿer.		Hendrik Van der Heúl, Hendrikje Rútgers.
29.	Hendrik Kúyler, Maria Jacobz.	Maria.	John Crúgo, Maria Kúyler, s: h ^s v ^r .

A° 1712.	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
Maart 2.	John Lasler, Helena Elizabeth. Bisset.		John Jansen, Elizabeth Lam.
9.	John Thorne, Maria John. Brestede. Theunis van Waert, Catharina. Angenietje van der Spiegel. Jacob Sammons, Cat. J. lyntje Bensen. Cozÿn Andriesse, Claasje. Grietje Someren-dyk.	John. Johannes. Thomas Sammons, Rachel Coúwenhove. Jan Arianse, Grietje Somerendyk.	Johannes ten Yk & Wÿn-tje, s: h ^s v ^r . Rip van Dam, Elizabeth de Foreest.
(345) Maart 16.	Jacob Preyer, Lea Johanna. Beekman.		Casparús Preyer, Celitje Preyer.
19.	Joris Hooms, Jen- Cornelia. neke Bogert. Theunis Van Vegte, Elsje. Antje Heermans. Jacob Brouwer, Pie. Johannes. ternella de Lamontagne.		Elbert Harmese, Catharina, s: h ^s vrouw. Benjamin Van Vegte, Geerje Heermans. Jan de Lamontagne, Elizabeth, s: h: v ^r .
23.	William Hemmen, John. Maria Walgraaf. Johannes Hooglant, Rebecka. J ^r ., Catharina Goe-derús.		Adolph Philips, Catharina Philips, Wed ^v . Gerret Duyking, Barent Hibon, Rebecka Goe-derús.
26.	Hendrikus Van Gel- Fytje. der, Femmetje Wÿnants. Aarnout Hendrix, Neeltje. Geertje Claas. Johannes Brúgh, Mar- Elizabeth. grietje Provoost.		Jacob Bennet, Marretje Roseboom. Dirk Koek, Neeltje Sha- haan. Gerret v. Hoorn, Helena de Kay.
April 6.	Cornelus Jacobze, Jacob. Jenneke Peers.		Jan Kierse, Marretje Ellis Wed ^e .
13.	Albartús Húlst, Aaltje Hilletje. Provoost. Benjamin Riviers, Maria. Aefje Mol. Thom. Sickels, Jan- Wilhelmús. netje Brevoort.		Stephanús Baekenhove, Anna Húlst, s. h ^s v ^r . Thomas Statham, Maria Drommey. Willem & Jan- } Rome. netje
21.	Casparús Bosch, Marytje. Jeanney Maeden. Giedion Castang, Jannetje. Tryntje Cokever. William White, Hend- Abigail. rikje Bosch. Jacob Hassing, Cor- Cornelús. nelia Dykman.		Albartus Coenradús Bosch, Marytje Jeets, s: h ^s v ^r . Isaac Van Deúrse, Jan- netje Cokever. Johannes Jooste, Júdith, s. h ^s v ^r . Gerret Hassing, Engeltje, s: h ^s v ^r .

A° 1712.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
27.	Hendrikus Van der Louwerens. Spiegel, Anneke Provoost.	David Provoost, Jr., Sa- ratje Van Dam.	
	Jacob Hoogteling, Hendrik. Jannetje v. Noor- strant.	Marinus Roelofse, Agnie- tje Hanjon.	
	Jan Rosevelt, Heyltje Johannes. Sjoerts.	Johannes v. der Heul & Jannetje, s: h's. vr:	
20. (346)	Jacobus Mol, Lidia Rachel. Wenne.	Maria Lass.	
May 11.	Adriaan Man, Hester Adriaan. Bording.	Samuel Pel, Maria Mesier, s. h. v.	
18.	Richard Dagere, Hes- Richard. ter Blank.	Benjamin Oldes, Hester Blank, ze's.	
	Gerret Viele, Jannetje Hendrik. v. Veurde.	Jacobus Moene, Johan- na's Janson.	
21.	Samson Bensen, Jr., Abraham. Marÿtje Boke,	Samson Bensen, Sr., Tan- neke Boke.	
25.	Benjamin Bil, Geerje Penelope. Brevoort.	Michiel Basset, Helena, s: hs: v's.	
	Jacob Blom, Mayke Marÿtje. Bosch.	Johannes Hardenbroek, Saartje Hyer.	
	Benjamin Quacken- Lea. bos, Claasje Web- ber.	Cornelus Webber, Diever Quackenbos.	
29.	Jacobus v. Varik, An- Sara. na Maria Brestede.	Jan Van Varik, Margrietje Varik jo. docht.	
Junÿ 1.	Robberd Bensing, Tryntje. Cornelia Roos.	Dirk Bensen, Jr., Aaltje h's v's. v. Gerret Provoost.	
8.	Frans Van Dyk, Fÿ- Hendrikje. tje Dirks.	Gerret & } Hassing. Engeltje }	
	John Cruger, Maria Maria. Kuyler.	Abrah: Kuyler, Maria Hendrik Cuylers, h. v.	
	Jan Herres, Jannetje Jasper. Nessepat.	Adriaan Man, Jannetje Wessels.	
	Andries Ten Yk, Ba- Dirk. rendina Herten- berg.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Jr., Rachel Grant.	
9.	Thomas Sanders, Jacob. Aaltje Santfoordt.	Richard Rhee, Sÿtje Sant- foort.	
15.	Patrick Macknight, John. Amea Clopper.	Cornelus & } Klop- Catharina } pers.	
18.	Jan Brestede, Anna Anna Maria. Maria Elzewarth.	Christoffel Brestede, Ca- tharina Brestede, s. sÿs's.	
	Joachim Staats, obÿ, Elizabeth. Francÿntje Leÿ- slaar.	Samuel Staats, Elizabeth, h. v. v. Joh: Schuyler.	
	Johannes van Deurse, Catharina. Jannetje Marthel.	Abrah. van Deurse, Lú- cretje, s: hs: v's.	
29.	Jacobus Mouritz, El- Elzebeth. zebeth Stevens.	Gerrardus Mouritz, Mar- grietje Paske.	

THE ARMS AND SEALS OF NEW YORK: A DEFENCE.

To the Publication Committee of THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the paper printed in the October, 1885, number of THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, on "The Arms of the State of New York, and How They have been Altered," I think that in almost all respects it would be sufficient that you should allow me to refer those who have the time and the disposition to investigate and form their own opinions on the matters contested against to the three papers on the New York Arms with which my name is associated.

These published papers are "The Correct Arms of the State of New York" and "Second Paper on the Correct Arms," printed in separate pamphlets in Albany, in 1880 and 1882, and in 1884 together in Vol. X. of the "Transactions of the Albany Institute;" and then the "Report of the State Commission on the New York Arms," published in the "Assembly Documents of 1882," to one edition of which there is appended a letter of mine to the commission. They may be found in the public libraries of the State. I see no occasion, after reading the article in THE RECORD in close comparison with these three papers, for modifying a line in them so far as these criticisms are concerned. The decision of broad-minded, practical, and reasonable men will be that, in the absence of a written blazon or description of the original arms and seals, the conclusions of the commission as to what was a fairly-reproduced drawing of them is both defensible and correct.

The October article in THE RECORD gives the greatest prominence to questions of color. Now, in the insignia of our State, called arms, and in the designs for seals, color was of secondary importance, although in the science of heraldry, which, however, has only an artificial and illusory existence in this country, it may be of serious significance for a family coat-of-arms. And I should as soon think of entering into debate with the author of this paper on a question of heraldic colors as with a king-of-arms of the Heralds' College in London. But in the New York Arms questions of color are involved in but very slight degree, for in the two oldest examples of the arms, matters of color were apparently disregarded by the commissions of the years 1777 and 1778. And so far as color was attended to by the painters of the third and fourth drawings, those of the Gansevoort flag of 1778, and the St. Paul's Chapel picture of 1785, it has not been disregarded by the commission of 1882 in the restored arms. In view of the uncertain and late date of the chapel painting, we have but one early witness as to color, the Gansevoort flag of 1778.

As I am here strengthening the statement of the first and second papers on the correct arms, by speaking of *two* drawings instead of only one earlier than the flag of 1778, let me explain the new position taken. Instead of three authoritative early drawings, we now speak of four: (1) The Great and Privy Seal of 1777; (2) The Arms in the Initial Letter in the Military Commissions of 1778; (3) The Gansevoort Flag of 1778; (4) The St. Paul's Chapel Painting of 1785.

The importance of No. 1 was partially explained in the second paper,

but the significance of the two seals of 1777 has assumed more definite value since that was written. The commission of 1777 reported a large pendant seal, made of wax, covered with paper on each side, and the obverse and reverse were both impressed with emblems. One side had a rock in the midst of the sea, the motto *Frustra*, and the date of 1777; the other side had a rising sun behind mountains, and water in front, with a meadow at the base. Many of these may still be found in the public offices at Albany. It bore the legend, "The Great Seal of the State of New York," and was attached, as was usual, to documents by a string. The other seal, which was not a fifth of the size of the great seal, had a picture of a demi-globe, upon which stood an eagle, and around the margin was the motto, *Excelsior*. This small seal became immediately the governor's privy seal, to be used by him as the law of 1778 provided, for such cases as those where the colonial governor had used a privy seal, which was often their own family crest. It will be found attached to all the scores of those military commissions of that year, still preserved at the capitol, which have the initial T containing the State arms.*

When, early in the year 1778, it was found that, in consequence of the distracting affairs of the war, the commission had not completed the duty assigned them, and had only reported a great and privy seal, a second commission was appointed, who speedily reported the "arms complete" which were adopted in the law of March 16, 1778. The facts show that the second commission completed the work of the first commission by adopting the great seal already reported as the shield of the arms, and the privy seal as the crest of the arms, and solely added as supporters Liberty and Justice, with the motto transferred to the scroll on which they stand. As the drawing of the "arms complete" appears on an engraved military commission at least as early as June, and within three months of the passage of the law of March 16, 1778, adopting the arms, it is doubtless the first engraving of them ever made, and consequently it becomes the second in order of time of our early examples of the arms and seals. What the commissions said or thought about color we do not know, though we do adopt color from the two later drawings. As the first commission introduced a meadow at the base of the shield, which the author of the October article does not adopt, so the second commission introduced at the foot of Liberty an overturned crown, of which also the writer makes no mention, notwithstanding that this crown is found in the same spot on our second, third, and fourth early pictures of the arms already mentioned. The commission of 1882, on the contrary, have altered nothing. There cannot be a pretence for the change, even in the matter of color. The omission of the overturned crown, which is so distinctly pictured on these three earliest representations of the "complete" arms, cannot be satisfactory to lovers of American institutions, when they stop to recall the men who placed it there, and the years in which they retained it there.

The great seals to whose authority the October article appeals are those as late as the years 1798 and 1809; the great seal to which the late commission appeals is of the year 1777. The critic affirms that there is some representation which "has been accepted as the true arms for a hundred years" (p. 155); and, again, "have been used during the whole cen-

* The tendency with publishers and engravers to perpetuate an error is illustrated in the editions of the *New York Civil List*, that year after year print drawings of the ancient seals. The edition for 1883 still omits the meadow at the base of the shield of the great seal of 1777, although it is not wanting in any one of the original wax-seals impressions still extant.

tury, with all sorts of bad drawing" (p. 152). On the contrary, it was because there was uncertainty in every man's mind what were the arms of New York that he engaged, in 1875, in making a new drawing; and it was because attention was afterward called to three earlier representations than the chapel painting of 1785 that the new commission was appointed. This new commission was carefully informed up to the last moment preceding its adoption of their report of all the objections made by the author of the October article. A special portfolio, also in the State Library, contains at least forty pictures which have been in use as legitimate representations of the arms differing from each other; and within a few months I have received copies of all the seals in use in the counties of the State, and not one of them conforms to the arms or the seals of 1798 or 1809, nor did one of the seals in use in the departments at the capitol in 1881 conform to those seals or to the arms of any date.

There is an importance to be ascribed to the new law of 1882 on the arms, that it embodies a blazon or verbal description of them, and no description of them has hitherto been found anywhere. The fact is of equal importance that under this new law each department at the capitol is required to use the State arms only as its seal, instead of indulging, as many of them did, in designs for seals which had no relation whatever to the State arms. To have established by law these two measures is a result of such permanent and eminent value as to cause questions relative to color merely to sink easily out of view. The severe epithets in the article have been observed, but there is no occasion to rebut them by any further remarks than those contained in the preceding statements. It is plain from the report of the commission of 1882, and from this rejoinder, that the author of the October article, by not recognizing the meadow at the base of the shield, as found in the two earliest drawings, and by his not mentioning and leaving off the crown at the foot of Liberty, which is upon three of the early pictures of the arms, including the fourth or chapel picture, which had been before him, has brought us directly to his topic, "how the arms have been altered!" And the answer follows directly that as the commission has retained these, that they at least have had no disposition to alter and have not altered the original arms or seals.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY A. HOMES.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY,
Albany, N. Y., December 20, 1885.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 141, of THE RECORD.)

1784.

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HAY.	May	17 th .	Elizabeth Hallam, Dau ^r of Col. Samuel Hay & Eliz th Neil his wife, born April 29 th , 1784.
MECKER.	May	18 th .	Sarah Mecker, an Adult.
HOWARD.	June	7 th .	Rachel, Dau ^r of James Howard & Rachel Johnson his wife, born June 26 th , 1781.

DEGROAT.	June	8 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of John DeGroat and Mary Laurence his wife, born April 14 th , 1784.
LASHER.	June	10 th .	Jacob, son of John Lasher & Catharine Ernest his wife, born June 1 st , 1784.
VAN ALSTYNE.	June	13 th .	Catherine, Dau ^r of Abraham Van Alstyne and Catherine, his wife, born May 29 th , 1784.
SILLS.	June	13 th .	Eve, Dau ^r of William Sills and Mary Witsell his wife, born May 29 th , 1784.
GOLOW.	June	27 th .	Stephen, Son of Christopher Golow and Deborah Wicks his wife, born May 14 th , 1784.
YOUMANS.	June	27 th .	Sarah, Dau ^r of Jeremiah Youmans, & Hannah Wiltman his wife, born April 24 th , 1784.
VAN BROCKLE.	June	27 th .	Rachel, Dau ^r of James Van Brockle and Agness Bennett his wife, born Nov ^r 29 th , 1779.
	June	27 th .	Mary, their Dau ^r , born March 18 th , 1783.
MONCRIEF.	June	28 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Alexander Moncrief and Jane Patterson his wife, born Dec ^r 9 th , 1776.
CLARK.	July	4 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Jonathan Clark and Eliz th Turner his wife, born Feb ^y 20 th , 1784.
BRADHURST.	July	4 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Samuel Bradhurst and Mary Smith his wife, born April 25 th , 1784.
KENNEDY.	July	4 th .	Mary, Dau ^r of Thomas Kennedy and Mary Warren his wife, born June 7 th , 1784.
BRASHIER.	July	4 th .	Sarah, Dau ^r of Henry Brashier and Lucy Clark his wife, born March 3 ^d , 1784.

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LUDLUM.	July	13 th .	Sarah, Dau ^r of William Ludlum and Marg ^t Mecker his wife, born Feb ^y 17 th , 1783.
BUNCE.	July	18 th .	Henry, Son of Lemuel Bunce and Eve Sheaffe his wife, born April 23 ^d , 1784.
GERAUD.	July	25 th .	Frederick, Son of Frederick Geraud and Rebekah Post, his wife, born June 17 th , 1784.
SMITH.	July	27 th .	Hannah, Dau ^r of Jacob Smith & Mary Pettinger his wife, born Sept ^r 24 th , 1783.
MOODY.	July	28 th .	William Thomas, Son of Thomas Moody & Janet Heburn, his wife, born Aug st 10 th , 1781.
EGBERT.	Aug.	3 ^d .	Benjamin A., Son of Benjamin Egbert and Mary Areson his wife, born Nov ^r 9 th , 1777.
	Aug.	3 ^d .	Elizabeth, their Dau ^r , born Oct ^r 18 th , 1781.
	Aug.	—.	William, their Son, born Aug ^t 12 th , 1783.
DAVOE.	Aug.	—.	Ann, Dau ^r of Frederick Davoe, & Ann Areson his wife, born Aug ^t 14 th , 1783.
NORRIS.	Aug.	13 th .	John Waldron, son of Richard Norris & Ann. Waldron his wife, born Nov ^r 24 th , 1776.
	Aug.	15 th .	Ann, their Dau ^r , born April 21 st , 1780.
	Aug.	—.	Richard, their Son, born Feb ^y 19 th , 1782.
	Aug.	—.	Mary, their Dau ^r , born Oct ^r 14 th , 1783.
STEWART.	Aug.	—.	John James, Son of James Stewart and Sarah Schermerhorn his wife, born July 11 th , 1784.
WATSON.	Aug.	15 th .	James, Son of John Watson & Catharine King. his wife, born July 31 st , 1784.

WHITLOCK.	Aug.	18 th .	William, Son of Ephraim Whitlock and Ann Tiebout his wife, born Oct ^r 25 th , 1779.
BROWN.	Aug.	18 th .	Joseph, Son of John Brown & Mary Herriot his wife, born Oct ^r 23 ^d , 1781.
GEDDES.	Aug.	19 th .	David Dunlap, Son of George Geddes and Isabella Hayes his wife, born June 10 th , 1784.
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MCINTOSH.	Aug.	19 th .	William, Son of James McIntosh and Rachel Porterfield his wife, born July 16 th , 1784.
MCMASTER.	Aug.	22 ^d .	John, Son of James McMaster & Sarah Johnson his wife, born July 18 th , 1784.
BOWEN.	Aug.	23 ^d .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Alexander Bowen & Hannah Lambert his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 20 th , 1776.
CLARK.	Aug.	23 ^d .	Ann, Dau ^r of George Clark & Ann Graham his wife, born March 14 th , 1784.
BLAIR.	Aug.	23 ^d .	Margaret & Janet, twin Dau ^{rs} of James Blair & Jane Sutherland his wife, born Aug ^t 10 th , 1784.
WOOL.	Aug.	29 th .	John Ellis, Son of John Wool and Ann Relay his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 31 st , 1784.
MENCOR.	Aug.	29 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of William Mencor & Susanah Whiting his wife, born Aug ^t 16 th , 1784.
ASH.	Sept.	1 st .	John, son of William Ash & Mary Montanye his wife, born July 18 th , 1784.
KENNEDY.	Sept.	5 th .	Mary Hamilton, Dau ^r of Henry Kennedy & Ann Durlay his wife, born Nov ^r 5 th , 1782.
	Sept.	5 th .	Thomas, their Son, born Aug ^t 8, 1784.
SMITHSON.	Sept.	—.	Thomas, son of Thomas Smithson & Hannah Cochran his wife, born Dec ^r 20 th , 1782.
TURNIER.	Sept.	12 th .	Jemima, Dau ^r of John Turnier & Hannah Bugby his wife, born Aug ^t 17 th , 1784.
MORRISON.	Sept.	14 th .	James, Son of James Morrison & Ann Benson his wife, born June 28 th , 1777.
	Sept.	14 th .	David, their Son, born Aug ^t , 1779.
	Sept.	—.	John & Mary, their Twin Children, born Aug ^t 12 th , 1781.
MCDONALD.	Sept.	—.	Sarah, Dau ^r of James McDonald & Mary Perry his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 14 th , 1781.
	Sept.	14 th .	Joseph, their Son, born Sept ^r 14 th , 1781.
STONE.	Sept.	16 th .	Jabez, Son of Jeremiah Stone & Ann Walker his wife, born July 5 th , 1783.
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STARR.	Sept.	16 th .	Maria, Dau ^r of Ezra Starr & Elizabeth Codwise his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 22 ^d , 1784.
McCULLEN.	Sept.	16 th .	Mary, Dau ^r of James McCullen & Mary Curry his wife, born May 15 th , 1780.
	Sept.	16 th .	James, their Son, born April 17 th , 1782.
	Sept.	—.	William, their Son, born July 19 th , 1784.
McFADEN.	Sept.	19 th .	Barbara, Dau ^r of Donald McFaden and Mary McClain his wife, born Aug ^t 21 st , 1784.
NEIL.	Sept.	19 th .	Robert, Son of Robert Neil & Phebe Wheeler his wife, born Aug ^t 29 th , 1784.

HAGERMAN.	Sept.	26 th .	Eleanor Brasher, Dau ^r of Jacob Hagerman & Sarah Berrien his wife, born Aug ^t 29 th , 1784.
SMITHSON.	Sept.	26 th .	John, Son of John Smithson & Hannah Cochran his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 13 th , 1781.
GILLILAND.	Sept.	26 th .	John, Son of John Gilliland & Catharina Aramina his wife, born June 24 th , 1784.
MONTANYIE.	Sept.	26 th .	John, Son of John Montanyie & Mary Blain his wife, born Aug ^t 15 th , 1780.
WALLIS.	Sept.	26 th .	John, Son of Joseph Wallis & Sarah Tattersill his wife, born Sept ^r 29 th , 1780.
	Sept.	26 th .	Elizabeth, their Dau ^r , born Sept ^r 29 th , 1782.
	Sept.	—.	Sarah, their Dau ^r , born Sept ^r 5 th , 1784.
WOODHULL.	Oct.	3 ^d .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of James Woodhull and Ke-turah Strong his wife, born Sept ^r 2 ^d , 1784.
VANDERHOEFF.	Oct.	3 ^d .	Halbert, Son of Cornelius Vanderhoeff and Margaret Keyser his wife, born Aug ^t 30 th , 1784.
TUCKER.	Oct.	3 ^d .	Phebe, Dau ^r of Abraham Tucker & Susannah Crane his wife, born Dec ^r 13 th , 1781.
	Oct.	3 ^d .	Clark, their Son, born Dec ^r 21 st , 1783.
COOLY.	Oct.	—.	William Harrison, son of William Cooly and Sybil Curtis his wife, born July 11 th , 1784.
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ANGUS.	Oct.	11 th .	James, Son of Walter Angus & Jane Burns his wife, born Sept ^r 25 th , 1784.
CAMERON.	Oct.	17 th .	Alexander, Son of John Cameron and Mary Frazer his wife, born Sept ^r 24 th , 1784.
MARTIN.	Oct.	17 th .	John, Son of Robert Martin & Catharine Somerdyke his wife, born Oct ^r 7 th , 1784.
EDWARD.	Oct.	17 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of James Edward and Christian Sybbald his wife, born Sept ^r 6 th , 1784.
MONTGOMERY.	Oct.	18 th .	Isabella, Dau ^r of Robert Montgomery & Jane Wood his wife, born July 13 th , 1784.
JONES.	Oct.	24 th .	Jane, Dau ^r of Isaac Jones & Mary Lasher his wife, born Sept ^r 25 ^d , 1784.
WATKINS.	Nov.	7 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Joseph Watkins and Eliz th Gilligham his wife, born Oct. 6 th , 1784.
DONGAL.	Nov.	14 th .	Robert, son of Robert Dongal and Mary Horsman his wife, born Oct ^r 29 th , 1784.
NICHOLS.	Nov.	17 th .	Antoinette, Dau ^r of Lewis Nichols & Mary Thompson his wife, born Oct ^r 20 th , 1784.
BINGHAM.	Nov.	21 st .	Cornelia, Dau ^r of John Bingham Jun ^r and Ari-ante Vandeusen his wife, born Nov ^r 3 ^d , 1784.
WILCOCKS.	Nov.	21 st .	Lewis, Son of William Wilcocks and Eliz th Ashfield his wife, born Sep ^r 21 st , 1784.
LINCOLN.	Nov.	21 st .	Mary, Dau ^r of Thomas Lincoln & Ann ^d Pool his wife, born Oct ^r 11 th , 1784.
	Nov.	21 st .	Susannah, Dau ^r of Hosea Lincoln & Eliz th Carrol his wife, born Sept ^r 22 ^d , 1784.
CURRIE.	Nov.	21 st .	Margaret, Dau ^r of Archibald Currie & Catharine Sebring his wife, born Nov ^r 16 th , 1784.
BLACKWELL.	Nov.	26 th .	Joseph, Son of Joseph Blackwell and Mary Hazard his wife, born Oct ^r 6 th , 1778.

	Nov.	26 th .	Frances Elizabeth, their Dau ^r , born Feb ^r 7 th , 1780.
	Nov.	—.	Caroline, their Dau ^r , born Oct ^r 23 ^d , 1783.
DUNCAN.	Nov.	28 th .	Margaret, Dau ^r of Hugh Duncan and Marg ^t McQuean his wife, born Nov ^r 9 th , 1784.
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GALE.	Nov.	28 th .	Phœbe, Dau ^r of Abel Gale and Phœbe Denton his wife, born June 9 th , 1784.
TREDWELL.	Nov.	30 th .	Timothy, son of Thomas Tredwell & Ann Hazard his wife, born Nov ^r 19 th , 1784.
SNEDEN.	Nov.	30 th .	Stephen, Son of Elijah Sneden & Sarah Gregory his wife, born Aug ^t 27 th , 1784.
MISSEROY.	Dec.	5 th .	Francis, Son of George Misseroy and Catharine his wife, born Nov ^r 2d, 1784.
LACKY.	Dec.	12 th .	James, Son of Robert Lacky and Susannah Noë his wife, born Nov ^r 4 th , 1784.
WILSON.	Dec.	12 th .	Mary, Dau ^r of William Wilson & Janet Loë his wife, born Oct ^r 17 th , 1784.
VAN VOORHIS.	Dec.	12 th .	Robert, son of John Van Voorhis & Mary McKnight his wife, born Nov ^r 29 th , 1784.
WRIGHT.	Dec.	19 th .	David, Son of Jotham Wright and Eliz th Duzenbury his wife, born Dec ^r 14 th , 1779.
SHERWOOD.	Dec.	—.	Martha, Dau ^r of Moses Sherwood & Eliz th Miller, his wife, born Nov ^r 5 th , 1784.
HAZARD.	Dec.	22 ^d .	James, Son of Thomas Hazard & Martha Smith his wife, born Dec ^r 19 th , 1784.
	Dec.	22 ^d .	Elizabeth, their Dau ^r , born Dec ^r 19 th , 1784.
SMITH.	Dec.	26 th .	Massy, Dau ^r of Benjamin Smith & Ann Bennet, his wife, born May 16 th , 1780.
	Dec.	26 th .	Ann, their Dau ^r , born Nov ^r 23 ^d , 1784.
LAKE.	Dec.	—.	Rachel Lake, an Adult.
	Dec.	—.	John, son of James Luke and Rachel Mul-leneaux his wife, born Nov ^r 13 th , 1781.

Baptized in 1784: *Males*, 79; *Females*, 85; *Total*, 164.

(204)

1785.

DAVIS.	Jan.	2 ^d .	Charles, Son of Cornelius Davis and Mary Crane his wife, born Nov ^r 22 ^d , 1784.
HENDERSON.	Jan.	7 th .	Sophia, Dau ^r of Hugh Henderson and Hannah Sheaff his wife, born Dec ^r 13 th , 1784.
BUSHFIELD.	Jan.	9 th .	Isabella, Dau ^r of Thomas Bushfield and Jane McMurry his wife, born Nov ^r 25 th , 1784.
KOLLOCK.	Jan.	13 th .	Sarah, Dau ^r of Shepard Kollock & Susannah Arnet his wife, born Oct ^r 5 th , 1782.
THOMPSON.	Jan.	16 th .	John Ramsay, Son of Alex ^r Thompson & Abigail Amelia De Hart his wife, born Nov ^r 26 th , 1784.
GARRIT.	Jan.	16 th .	James, Son of Michael Garrit & Mary Matthews his wife, born Dec ^r 18 th , 1784.
McKAY.	Jan.	19 th .	Mary, Dau ^r of Aeneas McKay & Ruth Hillery his wife, born July 5 th , 1783.
RAYNOR.	Jan.	23 ^d .	Eleanor, Dau ^r of Matthew Raynor & Letitia Marschalk his wife, born Dec ^r 10 th , 1784.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BLAUVELT AND VAN ANTWERP FAMILIES.—E. M. Van Antwerp, of 43 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, L. I., who has been for some time past engaged in collecting material for the Blauvelt family record and the Van Antwerp family record, especially desires information concerning descendants of John Van Antwerp, who married Elizabeth Bogert; Jacobus Van Antwerp, who married Ann Bogert; and Daniel Van Antwerp, who married Lydia Earl; sons of Jacobus Van Antwerp, who came from Albany and settled in New York, 1741. The Van Antwerp line of descent to myself is Daniel Janse Van Antwerp, of Schenectady, born about 1635; Symon Danielse Van Antwerp, born 1685; Jacobus Van Antwerp, born 1724; Nicholas Van Antwerp, born 1760; Lewis Van Antwerp, born 1794; William L. Van Antwerp, born 1832; Erwin M. Van Antwerp, born 1860.

VANDALISM.—Two instances of modern vandalism, in connection with Washington Irving, have lately come under the writer's notice. They are, I presume, one of the penalties of popularity and world-wide fame. In the grand old palace of the Alhambra, on the heights of Granada, our guide, in 1883, showed the vacant spot from which some villain had pried out the piece of mosaic work on which the gifted author had written his name, on the occasion of his last visit in 1842. The other instance is the shameful mutilation of the simple marble-slab which marks his grave in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown. When I last saw it in September, 1885, the stone was much injured, and I was informed by the slow-speaking and solemn superintendent, that it was the second one placed there, the first having been entirely destroyed by relic-hunters. J. G. W.

PIKE.—Colonel Nicholas Pike, of 575 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is preparing a history of the descendants of John Pike, emigrant in 1635. The family embraces many noted men of their times, for instance, Major Robert Pike, one of the wisest and earliest settlers in Massachusetts, and commander-in-chief of the Eastern forces; the Rev. John Pike, a noted divine, and president of the New England Conferences; Nicholas and James Pike, both authors, the former the friend of Washington; Joseph Pike, the great Indian fighter, killed at Ponet Plains, in Revolutionary times; General Zebulon Pike, and many others of the time.

DR. WILLIAMS PATTERSON. of Newark Valley, Tioga County, N. Y., the well-known genealogist, is now getting ready for the press the "East Haddam Folks' Record," on which he has been for many years engaged. He also has a large collection of Grant, and of Brockway genealogical material on hand.

RECORD INDEX.—The index to names in Vol. XVI. of the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD has been unavoidably delayed, but will appear in the April number. It is now in preparation, but could not be completed in season for the present issue.

HANNUM.—Descendants of William Hannum, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630, are requested to correspond with C. S. Hannum, P. O. Box 501, Westfield, Mass., who is preparing a genealogy of the family.

MARSEILLES.—Family of Huguenot origin, early settling in New Jersey. Can anyone inform me whether there is extant any *coat-of-arms* of that name?—CHARLES MARSEILLES, Exeter, N. H.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

FAMILY MEMORIALS. A Series of Genealogical and Biographical Monographs on the Families of Salisbury, Aldworth-Elbridge, Sewall, Pyldren-Dummer, Waller, Quincy, Gookin, Wendell, Breese, Chevalier-Anderson, and Phillips. With fifteen Pedigrees and an Appendix. By EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY. Square folio, pp. 696. Privately printed. 1885. [Two hundred copies only.]

These two noble volumes (the book being bound in two volumes on account of its size) are a surprise to us, accustomed as we have become, of late years, to the extent and costliness of American family genealogies. Its princely (for that is the only fit term to

apply) elegance of typography, its fine paper, wide margins, and rubricated lines, render it remarkable as a piece of finished book-making; and, indeed, this has come to be the usual verdict on all of the issues of Messrs. Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers to Yale College. But our surprise is increased when we examine the pages of these "Family Memorials," and observe the wealth of personal and family fact, anecdote, and correspondence which the author has had at his disposal, as well as the deftness and delicacy with which he has woven it into the record which he has here given us of his ancestry. It is seldom, perhaps, that one individual centres in himself so many lines of relationship, so widely diverse in origin, yet so generally permeated with all the elements of good blood and noble character. And it is still more seldom that the individual who is so fortunate has the greater good fortune of access to the rare collections of material which has fallen into Mr. Salisbury's hands, or of ability to use it with such felicitous discretion and modesty. English, Scotch, and Dutch have all contributed to the ancestral lines which the author has thus gathered on his own hands; and it is one of the finest groupings of individual character, depicted and blended together upon a genealogical background, which we have ever seen. To New England families especially it will be a most interesting study of the social life, manners, and customs of the olden time. We own to several "charmed hours" in looking over its pages. Its pedigrees (fifteen, printed upon parchment paper, and fully illustrated by family arms, etc.) would sufficiently establish Mr. Salisbury's reputation as a genealogist. The work displays the same deftness and precision of touch which characterizes his "Genealogy of the Griswold Family," which appeared in the *Magazine of American History* some time ago. It is in such works (and there are few enough of them) that genealogy rises to its full measure of development—when the family tree, rugged and venerable as to its trunk, and stalwart of limb and bough, blossoms forth anew into the bud and flower of biography and individual character—a witness of the past and a teacher to the present.

H. R. S.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF U. S. GRANT, Vol. I., New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1885. Sold by subscription.

The long looked for first volume of General Grant's Memoirs appeared promptly, as promised, on the first day of December. It is an exceedingly well printed and bound octavo of 584 pp., with steel portrait, plans, and maps. The second and concluding volume will be somewhat thicker, and will appear in the ensuing March. Of the volume before us, the astounding number of 318,000 copies were sold in the first twenty-nine days of December, 1885, a sale never before equalled in that space of time by any similar work. It will doubtless reach half a million before the close of the present year, 1886. It may be doubted if since the world began any book has been written under similar conditions. It throws Sir Walter Scott's efforts entirely in the shade. With one foot in the grave, the dying but determined soldier, suffering almost constant, and, at times, the severest agony, and never for a moment without discomfort, worked on unflinchingly till the last page was dictated. All English-speaking races have reason to be proud of Grant's marvellous exhibition of pure pluck and determination, and all the world to be interested in the modest story of his military career. It is unquestionably the most valuable contribution yet made to the history of the late War.

J. G. W.

BRYANT AND HIS FRIENDS: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker writers. By JAMES GRANT WILSON. Illustrated with steel portraits of Bryant, Paulding, and Halleck, and manuscript fac-similes of Bryant, Irving, Dana, Drake, Willis, Poe, Bayard Taylor, John Howard Payne, Geo. P. Morris, and Alfred B. Street. 444 pp., 12mo. Cloth, bevelled boards, gilt top, \$2. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Gen. Wilson's wide acquaintance with books and men, and especially with the "Old Guard" of American authors associated with the poet Bryant, has enabled him to present us with not only a tenderly delightful portrait of him, but of those Men of Letters whose century may be said to have ended with the poet's death. Gracefully told is the story of each, and interwoven with many an odd bit of literary gossip, wit, anecdote, and reminiscence. We know of one family who have passed several charmed evenings around the library table, listening to the stories of literary and personal history which are so felicitously gathered in this little volume. Small as it is, it adds very much new material to our present knowledge of the "Knickerbocker era" of American literature. And upon the library shelf it will find frequent use as a reliable source of reference.

H. R. S.

CENTURY MAGAZINE.—Many readers of the RECORD will be interested in a most valuable and entertaining paper from the pen of George Parsons Lathrop—a son-in-law

of Hawthorne—to be found in the December number of the *Century Magazine*. It is entitled "An American Lordship," and is descriptive of Gardiner's Island and the Gardiner family. The *Century* article is beautifully illustrated, and cannot fail to interest genealogists, a statement that may also be made in regard to the paper on the Gardiners in the present number of the *RECORD*. Another noteworthy illustrated article, contributed to the *Century* by the venerable John Ericsson, of this city, describes the construction of the celebrated iron-clad monitors which rendered such invaluable service to the North during the War of the Rebellion.

J. G. W.

COLONIAL NEW YORK: Philip Schuyler and his Family. By GEORGE W. SCHUYLER. 2 vols., 8vo. New York, 1885: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This most important contribution to the history of Colonial New York, and to one of its most prominent families, allied with the Bayards, Livingstons, Van Cortlandts, Verplancks, and Van Rensselaers, was begun merely as a genealogical study. After eight years of careful research among the archives of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New England, as well as among numerous private family papers, Mr. Schuyler has given to the world these two most valuable volumes, of which we hope to prepare a more full and elaborate notice for a future number of *THE RECORD*.

J. G. W.

CHARLES DARWIN. By GRANT ALLEN. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This exceedingly well-written memoir of Charles Darwin is the first volume of the "English Worthies" series. To the many admirers of this author's scientific works on Evolution, etc., Mr. Grant Allen's biography will be warmly welcomed. The second volume of this neat and attractive 18mo series, which is edited by Andrew Lang, will appear early in January. Its subject is the Duke of Marlborough, one of England's three greatest soldiers, the other two being Cromwell and Wellington. The memoir of Marlborough is from the pen of George Saintbury.

J. G. W.

IN MEMORIAM.—GEN. U. S. GRANT.

AT the first autumn meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, held at the Hall of the Academy of Medicine, Friday evening, October 9, 1885, President Drowne in the chair, a committee consisting of Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, Hon. John Jay, and Hon. William Waldorf Astor, was appointed by him to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Gen. U. S. Grant, an Honorary Member of the Society.

* * * * *

Whereas, In the providence of God, this country and this Society are called on to mourn the death at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 23, 1885, of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant,

Resolved, That this Society does hereby set forth its high appreciation of his patriotism and virtues, combined with the most exalted military skill. Under his leadership the late Rebellion was successfully subdued, and under his Presidency the country was restored to the paths of peace and prosperity. His public virtues and services were not greater than those which so beautifully characterized all the relations of his private life.

Resolved, That this Society hereby expresses its heartfelt and most respectful sympathy with the family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and attested, shall be transmitted to Mrs. Grant. * * *

OBITUARY.

ODELL.—Pierre Odell, Esq., died at Hastings, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, 1885. His ancestry may be traced as follows:

Mr. William (1) Odell, the first of the family in this country, was at Concord, Mass., in 1639. He probably came to New England with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who was rector of the parish of Odell, in Bedfordshire, England, in 1620. Mr. Bulkeley's wife

was Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Chetwood, and granddaughter of Agnes Wodhull or Odell—the names being the same—who married Richard Chetwood, Esq., father of Sir Richard. The Odell family had been settled in Bedfordshire for many generations, and it is probable that Mr. William¹ Odell was a resident of that part of England. He died at Fairfield, Conn., in June, 1676.

William² Odell, Jr., his son, was of Fairfield, and afterward of Rye, N. Y., where he owned a large estate. His wife was the daughter of Richard Vowles, Esq., of Fairfield, member of the Colonial Assembly in 1665–8–9. From this William² Odell, Jr., Pierre Odell was descended in the line of John³, of Fordham, N. Y., whose wife was Johanna Turner; John⁴, Jr., of Fordham, whose wife was Hannah Vermilyea; Jonathan⁵, of Greenburgh, N. Y., whose wife was Margaret Dyckman; Colonel John⁶, of Greenburgh, whose wife was Abigail Browne; Colonel Jackson⁷, of Greenburgh, whose wife was Anna Ward.

Mr. Pierre⁸ Odell's father, Colonel Jackson Odell, graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1814, and during the war of 1812 served on the staff of Major General Pierre Van Cortlandt, having received his commission from General Clinton.

He married Anna, daughter of Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Bonnet) Ward, and granddaughter of the Hon. Stephen Ward, Judge of Westchester County.

Judge Ward's father was Edmund Ward, Esq., member of the Colonial Assembly, son of Edmund Ward, of Fairfield, Conn., and grandson of Andrew Ward, Esq., of the same place, who was magistrate in 1636.

This Andrew Ward was originally of Watertown, Mass., where he was made freeman in 1634.

Mr. Pierre Odell was born November 1, 1828, in the old family homestead, situated near Hart's Corners, in the town of Greenburgh. This house, which is still standing, has some historical interest as having been the headquarters of the Count de Rochambeau during the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Odell received a business education during the early years of his life, but afterward engaged in teaching.

He was much interested in agricultural pursuits, and attained considerable eminence as a horticulturist.

He was a life member of the American Institute, and travelled extensively through the South and West, investigating the condition of the fruit lands.

Mr. Odell was possessed of good literary ability, and at the time of his death was engaged on a biography of the Patriot Guides of the Revolution.

He had the acquaintance of many distinguished men during his lifetime, and his fine conversational powers and genial manners made him many friends.

He was greatly interested in politics, and took an active part in the late presidential campaign.

Mr. Odell leaves a brother, William Dyckman Odell, and two sisters, Mrs. Margaret King, of Montgomery, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Odell.

RUFUS KING.

PIERREPONT.—William Constable Pierrepont died on Sunday evening, December 20, 1885, at his home, Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, N. Y., at the age of eighty-two. A descendant of one of the old patroons, he inherited large estates in the northwestern part of New York, on the borders of Jefferson and Oswego Counties, and he decided early in life to devote himself solely to the care of them, instead of moving to Brooklyn in company with others of his family. His long but quiet life was therefore passed, with but slight intermissions, at his home in Jefferson County. He was a director in the County Bank and the other institutions near his home. His name, however, is best known in connection with the building of railroads in that region. He was the president of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad for a number of years. He was a devoted adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Hobart College in 1871 conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He built and endowed a church near his residence, and another at Canaseraga, as a memorial of his youngest son. He contributed largely to the diocese of Minnesota, and endowed scholarships in the General Theological Seminary of this city, and also in Hobart College, Geneva. Mr. Pierrepont was a gentleman of culture and much reading, proverbially honorable and upright, and of broad views. He leaves a large family, some of whom are living in this city and Brooklyn. His brother, Henry E. Pierrepont, of No. 1 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, is one of the largest holders of real estate in that city. Mr. Pierrepont's funeral took place on Wednesday, December 23, and was largely attended by many prominent persons.

J. G. W.

VAN BUREN.—In the recent death of Colonel John D. van Buren, at Newburgh, N. Y., on the 1st of December, an old Knickerbocker family loses one of its most prominent

representatives. He was born in this city in 1811, was graduated at Columbia College in 1829, and studied law in the office of Hugh Maxwell. He abandoned the law for commerce, and became a partner in the well-known shipping house of Aymar & Co., with which he was associated until about 1850, when he retired to a farm at New Windsor, in Orange County. He became engaged in politics as a member of the Democratic party; was a Member of Assembly in 1863, and held other positions. He derived his title of colonel from having been appointed Paymaster of the State Troops with that rank by Governor Seymour. Colonel van Buren married Miss Elvira L. Aymar, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Aymar, an eminent merchant of this city, by his wife, Miss Elizabeth van Buren, of the same family as the colonel. Colonel van Buren leaves three sons—Aymar van Buren, of New Windsor, who married Margaret, daughter of the late Edmund Morton, a son of General Jacob Morton, a prominent member of New York society in the early part of the present century, whose house in State Street was the scene of an elegant ball which he gave to Lafayette in 1824; John Dash van Buren, State Engineer 1876-78, who married Elizabeth Ludlow, daughter of the late Samuel T. Jones, and descended maternally from the old family of Ludlow; Robert van Buren, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Water Works, who married Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel Aymar; and a daughter, Mrs. White. It may not be inappropriate to introduce a slight sketch of the van Burens here, as it has never appeared in print. This family has furnished a number of physicians to this State, the most prominent of whom in recent times was the late William H. van Buren, of this city, who was a distant relative of Colonel John D. van Buren. This particular family is not known to be connected with the van Burens of Kinderhook, of whom was the late President Martin van Buren. Its earliest known ancestor was Dr. John van Buren, born in 1678, who came from Amsterdam, in Holland, to New York City, in 1700, became one of the principal physicians of the latter city, and died about 1757. He married a lady who was related to the old and prominent family of van Horne. Through this alliance the van Burens are related to the McEvers, Bayards, and other noted families. The descendants of Dr. John van Buren have, for some unknown reason, generally spelled their name *van Beuren*. Dr. John van Buren had with other issue—Dr. Henry van Beuren, born 1725, of whom later, and Dr. Beekman van Beuren, born 1732, who was for many years a physician in this city, and died about 1800. He had three wives, Hyltje, daughter of William de Peyster and Margaret Roosevelt, a Miss Gilbert, and a Miss Vrelandt, and was father of Michael van Beuren, born 1786, a merchant in this city, who died in 1854. He married Miss Anne Dash, and was father of Colonel John D. van Buren, the subject of this notice. Mrs. Colonel van Buren's ancestor was Dr. Henry van Beuren, previously mentioned, born 1725, who removed to Flatbush, Kings Co., Long Island, where he practised his profession. He was a Tory during the Revolution, and died in 1797. He married Miss Catherine van Voorhees, whose sister, Miss Mary van Voorhees, married Peter Du Bois and was mother of Cornelius Du Bois, a wealthy merchant of this city, who died in 1846. He married Miss Sarah P. Ogden, niece of Governor Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, and aunt of Governor Daniel Haines, of the same State, and had issue who intermarried with the Delafields, Jays, Wagstaffs, and other prominent families. Mrs. Peter Du Bois married secondly, Dr. Theodorus van Wyck, of Dutchess Co., a prominent patriot during the Revolution, uncle of General Theodorus Bailey, United States Senator from New York, 1803-4, and of Elizabeth Bailey, who married Chancellor Kent. Dr. and Mrs. van Wyck had a daughter, Mrs. Peter A. Mesier, of this city. The Misses van Voorhees, previously mentioned, were granddaughters of Colonel Henry Filkin, an English gentleman, who came to New York City in 1680, and afterward removed to Brooklyn, and Flatbush, L. I., where he became one of the leading men. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly, Lieutenant-colonel of militia, etc., and a large landed proprietor in Dutchess County, and died in 1713. His son, Francis Filkin, a wealthy merchant and alderman of this city, died in 1781, and was father of Helen Filkin, who married the Hon. John Vanderbilt (of an old Dutch family at Flatbush), a wealthy merchant of this city and a patriot during the Revolution; Delegate to the New York Provincial Convention 1775, and to the first, second, and third Provincial Congresses 1775-6; also a Member of Assembly and State Senator; who died in 1796. Their daughter, Mrs. Charles Clarkson, has descendants at Flatbush. The family of Filkin is of considerable antiquity in England, and held the estate of Fattenhall in Cheshire as far back as the fifteenth century. Dr. Henry van Beuren and Catherine van Voorhees were parents of Coertland van Beuren, born 1759, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn. He was an old time Democrat, one of the early sachsens of the Tammany Society prior to 1800, a friend of President van Buren, and died in 1820. He had a son, Engelbert K. van Beuren, who died some

years ago, and several daughters—Catherine van Beuren, born 1786, died at Flatbush in 1849, married John Hasbrook, a merchant of this city, who died in 1820, and is represented by the children of her son, the late Coertland V. B. Hasbrook, and by those of her daughter, the late Mrs. John H. Haldane: Anne van Beuren, born 1789, died 1827, who married Brockholst Livingston, a lawyer of this city, died in 1832, grandson of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey, and had no issue: and Elizabeth van Beuren, born 1791, died 1843, married Benjamin Aymar, an eminent merchant of this city, who died in 1876, and was mother of Mrs. Colonel John D. van Buren, Augustus Aymar, Mrs. Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Mrs. Samuel S. Sands, and Edmund B. Aymar. URSUS.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Received from October, 1885, to January, 1886.

- From* R. E. and C. T. KING. Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, Dutch Reformed Church, Austin Friars, London. Edited by W. J. C. Moens. 4to. London, 1884.
- " YALE COLLEGE. Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale College, 1885-6. 8vo. New Haven.
- " A. A. VORSTERMAN VAN OYEN. Algemeen Nederlandsch Familieblad. 4to. Hague, 1885.
- " BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Washington, D. C. Historical Sketches of the Universities of the United States. 8vo. Washington, 1885.
- " ROBERT CLARK & CO. Amerigo Vespucci: Some Observations on the Letters of By M. T. Force. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1885.
- " SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. Reports of the Institution from 1864 to 1883, inclusive. 11 vols. 8vo. Washington.
- " FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. Bryant and His Friends: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker Writers. By James Grant Wilson. New York, 1886.
- " EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY. Family Memorials: Salisbury, Elbridge, Sewall, Quincy, Wendell, Bresse, etc. By Professor E. E. Salisbury. Privately printed. 2 vols. Imperial 4to. New Haven, 1885.
- " REV. ROBERT F. CLUTE. Annals and Parish Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, in South Carolina, from 1680 to 1884. By the Rector, R. F. Clute. 8vo. Charleston, S. C., 1884.
- " HENRY M. CIST. Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1884. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1885.
- " PRODUCE EXCHANGE. Annual Report of New York Produce Exchange for 1884-5. 8vo. New York, 1885.
- " HON. THOMAS C. AMORY. Memoir of the Hon. Richard Sullivan. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1885.
- " D. APPLETON & CO. Life of Charles Darwin. By Grant Allen, 18mo. New York, 1885.
- " DR. ELLSWORTH ELIOT. 16 Annual Catalogues New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. 8vo. New York.
- " CHARLES T. WELLES. Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, Conn. 8vo. Hartford, 1885.
- " CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. Colonial New York: Philip Schuyler and his Family. By George W. Schuyler. 2 vols. 8vo. New York, 1885.

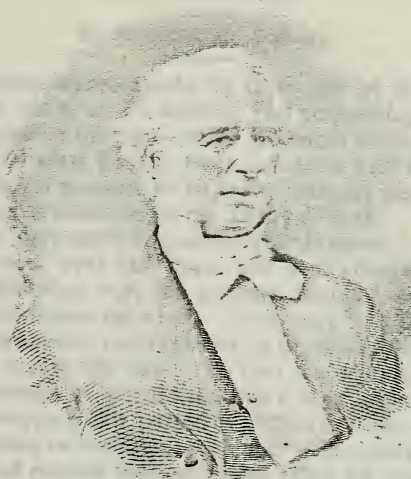




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W. Van Derbitt

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. XVII.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1886.

No. 2.

CORNELIUS AND WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

(With two Portraits.)

BY WILLIAM H. BOGART.

THE men we name above made, in their day of action, such strong impression on their time, on its leading and controlling interests, and so identified their opinion of the past—their judgment of what was to be, their decision and rule of what was in their influence and control—that their names ceased in a large measure to be individual and personal, and rose to be that of an idea, of a situation in the affairs of men.

Of that situation they were unquestionably masters. They met—as all men in the front rank ever had done, and as it always will be—the conflicting action, the differing way, the adverse thought, of the other actors in the important field where they led. They were in a more difficult position than are those who rule communities in organized constitutional form, because the latter create the law. To that law all wise men frame their action. It is not always of patriotism, but it is of sagacity. Fortunately in States like our own, and in a period of civilization like that which guards us, if the law is unwise, or unjust, or oppressive, the laws themselves carry with them the right of earnest and permitted effort for their change. Such extraordinary power and wealth in men of one family, and with clear probability of continuance, deserves a memorial in these pages.

We look back to see if we can learn from local annals or genealogies the causes which form later individuality; and while all history teaches us that families really begin from those who place the name in front of their contemporaries, it is at least an interesting inquiry to see from among whom these leaders passed to the front.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was of the old Netherlands (Holland) people, who began to come to America in 1609, and here they remain in increased strength; and to-day, when New York and New Jersey call the roll of those who have understood and touched, and with master-hand brought forth, the force of mental and physical strength, it will be found that the names respond which would not have needed interpretation in the hearing of the Stadtholder.

When Hendrick Hudson returned from his most successful voyage in the Half-Moon, having accomplished the discovery and exploration of the River of the Mountains, this impressive philosophical fact in history

was evolved: He brought to ruler and to people no report of sudden pathway to wealth, unless by the fur traffic—no wonders of gold to be had for the asking; the savages he had seen excited no envy of ornament. He had found a great, pure stream, on which the very vessel in which he had crossed the sea could sail, and plain and mountain on its sides; but there was everywhere the necessity to win whatever the chase or the tillage might promise by exertion, by courage, against obstacle of nature or man. To that school and that education the Half-Moon's voyage was to lead the Netherlands, who heard from captain and crew of the highlands and harbors, the shores to be occupied, the place on the earth where the Spaniard could be escaped from, and they not hear the sound of war any more.

Out of this philosophy of adventure the fathers of those of us who look back to the Seven Provinces as our ancestral home wrought what is to-day before and around us. Names have changed or been obliterated, yet many remain; manners have softened; the gentler aid of wide thought has modified the rule of work; but through the generations, the Hollander who found that he must keep by the strong hand that to which his strong sense had brought him, is represented by whatever guild, or "street," or association, or corporation, or individual place, our matured judgment has created out of our civilization. The wondering Dutchman (as we now call him), from Guelderland or Utrecht, who came in the seventeenth century, is here in the capitalist-laborer of the nineteenth.

History, written after the passage of long years, is but the painted scenery and the actors in studied attitudes. In the truth, the men at that day acted as we do—the leader sought to preserve his power, and the men he brought around him, to gain the most for the least exertion.

Pauw and Melvyns, and whoever else made acquisition in earlier years of the country around the great harbor and river Hudson had found, led the way of our own life of to-day. When the India Company offered a "patroon's" authority to any one who could settle on his land fifty colonists over fifteen years of age, it was the forerunner of the pleasant promises made to-day by the great corporate owners of the land-grants over and through which there comes the building up of States.

The land immediately around the harbor which the Half-Moon had entered in 1609 was the easier road to reach for the enterprise of those who came where Hudson had led the way; and as nature keeps her great landmarks, even now we can see in degree, as they saw, the availability of the islands. The people desired to be as near "home" as possible—it was their market—and as long as the old associations remained, it was to the infrequent ship that their thought, as well as their interest, centred. Did ever two centuries and a half make more remarkable transformation of the wilderness to the rose, the savage to the scholar, the boat-load of adventurous sailors to the fifty millions of a powerful people? This was the chapter of which Hudson's voyage was the illuminated letter. From (van) der Bilt, or Bylt, the hill, came, about 1650, Jan (John) Aertsen Van der Bilt, the common ancestor of the family.* It is small wonder that in Hol-

* Jan Aertsen Vander Bilt, married Dierber Cornelius. He married three times. The second wife is assumed to have been the ancestress, as the name Cornelius is repeated in the family.

2. Jacob Janse (son of John), married, August 13, 1687, Marije (Mary) Vander Vliet (of the stream).

3. Jacob, junior, born 1692; bought farm on Staten Island, 1718, whence he had removed from Flatbush, L. I. It will be seen how long a time the Vanderbilts have been associated with the island. He connected himself with the Moravian Church; married Neeltje (Cornelia) Denyse.

4. Jacob, born 1723; married Mary Hoogland.

5. Cornelius; married Phoebe Hand, February 3, 1787.

6. The Cornelius Vanderbilt of this sketch was their son.—[EDITORS.]

land, if a rise of ground out of the wet prairie land is found, it should find territorial recognition.

When he arrived, Director Stuyvesant was in power, and his was an affirmative and decided supervision of affairs; but just about these years he was conducting a negotiation with the English authorities, and with quite a full suite he proceeded to Hartford. Indeed, between the Connecticut and Massachusetts people, the Indians, the cares of the colony, the perplexities of a new people, and the uneasiness that doth encircle even a colonial crown, Stuyvesant had either the happiness or the troubles that come out of incessant occupation; while up the beautiful bay, in the shelter of the nature-guarded harbor, with perhaps doubtful heart as to what might be his success in establishing a home for himself on these shores, these islands, the adventurous Hollander from *de Bildt* came. A few years beyond the two centuries pass, and the descendant of Madame Bayard, Stuyvesant's sister, occupies, next to the Presidency, perhaps the most important place in the nation; the descendants of that Vanderbilt, although private citizens, influence the values, have their part in determining the prosperity, of those who in a land of active people so strongly affect its life.

Whoever has visited the city of Utrecht in Holland, and has been able to tear himself away from listening to that delightful carillon which in the lofty tower is sending forth its music in generous memory of all the greater and lesser divisions of time, can readily find a pleasant episode of journey by taking the old-time coach from the White Woman Inn, and it is but a brief drive—all travelling in Holland is brief—and we pass through the quiet village of *Bildt*. No New Yorker makes, in these days, such explorations but that he is likely to exclaim—*de Bildt! Van de Bildt!* The land home-name reveals itself at once, and explains the nomenclature of a large and influential class of his fellow-citizens. The recent development of antiquarian taste and conservation of genealogy in our own city, in the newly formed Holland Society, proves how largely the "Van" is herald of Netherland ancestry. What noble place of result, wrought out by power of man's thought and action, it has won among us, reaching even to the Presidency!

From *de Bildt* it is but a few miles to Zeyst, where there is a Moravian church associated with Zinzendorf. We name it here because it will be appropriate hereafter to refer to affluent generosity bestowed, by the descendants of the man who left *de Bildt* for his far, far-off, wild, and adventurous home, on the church of Zinzendorf, which had found fast abiding-place in the beautiful island in which the benefactors passed portions of their life; so the threads of our actions are braided long before they come to us, and are with us in the positive issues of life.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on the beautiful island to which his forefathers came, and a brief distance from Stapleton Landing, May 27, 1794—a long, long time in the past, in view of the strong impression and constant presence of his influence over men in our own immediate time. The attention of a young boy having his home in the country, and not with the surroundings that would be likely to turn his thought to anything else than the actual facts of life, would not understand the value of the men and events which those years presented. To us they are of the intensely interesting time of trial to the republic, whether, even under the guidance of Washington and Adams and Jefferson, it was the best form of government

to man. To the young boy of the Staten Island farm all this was of an outside world. He had his brief measure of schooling, as the phrase is, but it was the education which he could use practically; and, as we see its results, was what we might express as a small collection of tools in the hands of a very skilful workman. Looking back at his boyhood, we see he was in the education of circumstances which to some men are intelligible volumes. His mother encouraged him to labor, and he followed the good counsel; and all this is but the recital of the incidents of the lives of very many successful men. Our existence is not cast metal, but hammered iron, and the best blow given is often by the unexpected incident of the hour. Agassiz said the data of geology were the discoveries of the morning. Mr. Vanderbilt's preparation for his phenomenal success in life was the sight of the water and the sails before his island home. He believed that the book for his study was there, and he soon made it gilt-edged. He desired to possess a vessel of his own, even if it were a small one. That which he obtained was designated as a periauger, the Spanish *pirague*, and so the word was spelled by Washington and Jefferson, as the craft was known to them; Charlevoix knew it as *piroque*—a canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united; in modern usage, a narrow ferry-boat, two-masted, and with a leeboard.* He found in the traffic and passage between the island and New York—with its then beautiful breathing-space, the Battery—profitable employment. The incidents of the war of 1812-15 which met his boyhood days were made occasion of adventure and profit by him; and the daring sailor taught those who sailed with him that he had both skill and courage. New York was an exposed city. Many years before this, Lord Nelson had been told, when off our coast on duty, that it was a good station for prize money. The truths of the past may be vividly true to-day. The war brought him business, and he increased his adventures, being interested in larger craft and longer voyages; for now he saw beyond the island and its environs, and the life of the far-seeing man, in more than restricted meaning, began. When the year 1817 closed he was proprietor of an interest in sailing-vessels, and a capitalist to the extent of nine thousand dollars. We may doubt if even his keen sight saw its multiplied millions.

When only a little beyond nineteen years of age he married Miss Sophia Johnson, of his immediate kindred—a union which continued beyond the golden commemoration; and which, while it partook of the heat and burden of the earlier day, lived to share the prosperity and opulence of later days. The family that gathered under his roof-tree was additional reason for his energy, and he provided for all. The details of private life belong to that "castle," as Chatham called it, which is sheltered by the curtain and the wall from all but those who have the kindlier keys that belong to love and friendship.

Mr. Vanderbilt soon became interested in the steam navigation around New York, and made another departure in business, in degree such as afterward he did when he left the wave for the rail. This time he dropped

* "At the age of sixteen," says the Merchants' Magazine of January, 1865, "he made the necessary effort to obtain business, and succeeded wonderfully. At that time the fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were being built by Government, and the carrying of laborers to and from New York furnished work for him and his periauger which was quite remunerative. Amid, however, these first successes, one fact troubled him. The money that bought his boat came from his mother, and this being so, he could not feel that perfect independence his spirit craved. Day by day, therefore, from his first earnings, he scrupulously laid by every penny that could be saved, for the purpose of returning this sum, and but a little while elapsed before he quietly placed in his mother's lap the hundred dollars. Probably a happier, prouder child never lived than Cornelius Vanderbilt at that moment, and he had certainly won the right to be so."—[EDITORS.]

the sail and went to the steam-chest, and, paraphrasing what was said by one eminent writer of another, he touched nothing but that in it he succeeded. He became something more than of the rank and file of steamboat men, and sought larger space for his energies, and found it on Long Island Sound and the Hudson River; and now was recognized as a leader, whose appearance in the rivalry seemed prelude to taking the lead.

In Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's boyhood days, the navigation by steam, the coming of an almost illimitable power, was introduced to the notice of mankind by the successful voyage of the *Clermont*; or, as an advertisement of 1807 before us designates the vessel, "the steamboat." It was an era of one of the great revolutions of human affairs. Henceforth, the difficulties which tide and wind had placed as impediments to the rapid neighborhood of man to man were to be lessened. We have lived to see them almost disappear. Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston had won the victory of science, and their own State of New York decreed that a skill so great should find its reward in the exclusive use of the new power. They met the fate of the benefactors of mankind. Whether just those words were then in use, which are now the current coin of the demagogue, the staple of editorials, the very blare of legislative halls, perhaps not so loudly proclaimed before the dignity of judicial tribunals—the monopolist, the special privilege, and the other variations on the same chord—whether this color blazed in that litigation or not, we do not know. It is, we believe, an authentic incident, that the distinguished counsellor, Thomas Addis Emmet, when arguing for the patentees in the old Court of Errors, and replying to the doctrine that there was a coasting question in the case, said, so far as the Hudson River navigation was concerned, it was more properly a banking question. Before the decision of the United States Judiciary the authority of New York to grant exclusive jurisdiction was set aside, and the liberty of paddle-wheels established. We may well ask why the State of New York did not remunerate its children for the inestimable benefits 1807 had brought to its waters?

The gold particles that glittered in the California mill-race formed the Pharos to which a great revolution of man's activity turned for guidance. For a time it was a veritable Age of Gold, and never magnetic needle turned more truly than did the fortune-seeking traveller's; but the gold-fields were a far-off cry from the Atlantic coast. They belonged to another ocean, and the long way around must be taken. The Indian had his old ideas of direct opposition in uncomfortable ways as to the mountain route, and it seemed too formidable, and, besides, too slow—somebody else might gather the dust before we could reach it "overland." Mr. Vanderbilt personally visited the Nicaragua transit, and formed his judgment in its favor, notwithstanding the existence of the Panama. He followed his own counsel, made practical and most profitable use of the new line, in whose establishment his great determination was of such strong effect; but after a time he sold that venture, and, with a new impulse in his life, determined to take some rest. It was wise he should rest. There was a great work for the future, on which he had not yet entered. This was in 1853. The boy-owner of the periauger had gone through the hard work and sharp thought of the making of his fortune. It was made; he was wealthy—and it only establishes his great reputation for good sense that he determined to take his vacation in the manner of a man who could take it superbly.

In the *North Star*, an ocean steamship, in full convenience and

equipment, this man, a private citizen, who had in even succession of his career of enterprise demonstrated his ability, made such a voyage to the Old World as would have been in the past associated with the progress of princes. Gathering his family and a few friends, he went from one country to another, the people and the authorities, if, indeed, the latter could dis sever the idea of such state from some national purpose, wondering and admiring. Are these the possibilities of a republic? Already it seemed to have passed the age of simplicity, and to be a rival in luxury as in power to the kingdoms of the Old World. In England such prosperity could be appreciated as the very sensible idea of the enjoyment by a prominent citizen of his wealth. It was to Mr. Vanderbilt the luxurious side of the sea-life which in courage and hard work he had in his small ferry-craft pursued so long between the islands in the harbor of New York. It gave him the broad ocean view of the world, and it was a kind and wise gift to his children. He was founding a family, and to give them breadth of observation and that personal witness of man and his work from which comes education. The school-house was costly, but it was all his own, and he called his own to its enjoyment.*

We doubt whether Mr. Vanderbilt did not sometimes conjecture if there was not work for him to do at home. Perhaps the end of his voyage *en prince* was acceptable. He returned and became again a factor of moment in his great city. He found questions of ocean steamships before him, and this was a field large enough to employ his energies. The British Government needed, or thought they did, the Cunard ships for war service. Mr. Vanderbilt had earnest negotiations with the Collins Line and the United States about taking their mail carriage. It ended in the then President (Pierce) vetoing subsidies, and Mr. Vanderbilt found abundant occupation in the continuation of his California business—only, as he could not be on both oceans in personal superintendence, he felt the pressure of the Pacific coast arrangements as they were managed; but he remained in the traffic until one of those great transactions in millions of purchase money, which are like a castle in the air to mankind in general, but which some men are capable of managing, relieved him from so much of steamship property.

For his Havre Line—for this enterprising citizen kept the sea lively—he had built the Vanderbilt, and a stately vessel it was; 5,000 tons register, and it cost \$500,000 in gold. It made fast voyages, and was the finest vessel he had launched. Our country came, by events which history is placing in order so that its great record may be in philosophic truth, to all the fury of civil war, the full terror of which the graves and the calamities of the long years have enabled us to understand. The South had accomplished a fraction of a naval force, but, for the time, it seemed a formidable one. Indeed, one of its vessels did revolutionize naval warfare. Mr. Vanderbilt told the Government he could hunt down the Merrimac as a hound runs down the wolf. He placed his ship with the Government. Although he was then in the years of old age, he offered to take charge of the chase, and he did so. The Merrimac did not come out. The steamship Vanderbilt afterward made a long cruise after the Alabama. The service so strained the vessel that at last the

* For a pleasant account of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's voyage *en seigneur*, see "The Cruise of the Steam Yacht North Star: A Narrative of the Excursion of Mr. Vanderbilt's Party to England, Russia, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, Malta, Turkey, Madeira, etc., by the Rev. John Duntun Choules, D.D." 1 vol. 12mo. Boston, 1854.—[EDITORS.]

engines were taken out, and the ship sold to the merchant service. It was afterward called the Three Brothers. In currency the value of the Vanderbilt must have been more than a million. Congress voted a series of complimentary resolutions and a gold medal.*

And now at this time of his life, having abandoned the steam-vessel career, this extraordinary man entered into railroad enterprises. "He came, and saw, and conquered." Harlem and Hudson River he grasped with the strong hand that could acquire and could hold, and with the clear eye that could see the light beyond the immediate shadow. He took the Harlem, and the man who had won such success at the tiller and the wheel proved, by his trenchant and thorough management, that he could wisely govern the affairs of the parallel bars. Wall Street perhaps laughed, perhaps doubted, but one fact of finance came quickly after the other. Exit "the Commodore"—enter the President. The Hudson River Road came into his grasp, and he took the same strong hold of it. The Central was in his way and thwarted him. In 1867, Astor, Cunard, Hutton, and Steward, who represented thirteen millions of the Central's stock, offered their proxies to Mr. Vanderbilt, and the election of directors was as he desired it.

And of all the routes which presented themselves as the highway to that land of ever-increasing life and wealth, the West—what fairer and more facile showed itself to the railway than was found in the gradeless valley of the Hudson and the Mohawk? Nature had been the surveyor, and had laid out the route. The Highlands stood aside to let the river have unobstructed flow, and at Little Falls the mountain range so far descended as to make easy passage, and so it went westward. Even if the distance was somewhat greater, the wisdom of the old proverb was practical good sense—"The longest way around was the nearest way home." The roads were built, and, after the usual opening and trials of the school of experience under difficult and perhaps differing management, had been brought under one head. The "Consolidation" had been effected. It is curious to look back on that mythical road, constructed in the reports of engineers. "South-sides," and shorter and more direct which were in charters, found tangible recognition and a bonded reality, in whose prosperity of accumulated financial benefit fortunate stockholders rejoiced. When, in this our own immediate time, another merger of rival railway was, of circumstances which *could not* be avoided, adopted, the road that was acquired was real and actual, was, in all the truth of a great property, steel and timber, structures and plant. The history of the Central in all its features, from the day of its inclined planes at Albany and Schenectady to its grand wealth of order and equipment to-day, is a library of railway education. Of this road, in 1867, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt became president. We mean no word of disparagement to the worthy gentlemen associated with

* "Whereas, Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, did, during the spring of 1862, make a free gift to his imperilled country of his new and staunch steamship Vanderbilt, of 5,000 tons burthen, built by him with the greatest care of the best material, at the cost of \$800,000, which steamship has ever since been actively employed in the service of the republic against the rebel devastations of her commerce; and, whereas, the said Cornelius Vanderbilt has in no manner sought any requital of this magnificent gift, nor any official recognition thereof, Therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Cornelius Vanderbilt for his unique manifestation of a fervid and large-souled patriotism.

"Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck which shall fitly embody an attestation of the nation's gratitude for this gift; which medal shall be forwarded to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, a copy of it being made and deposited for preservation in the Library of Congress."—[EDITORS.]

him in the board of directors, when we say he became master. Whatever its policy, whether as connected with individuals, or localities, or rival corporations, it was his judgment that controlled. Whatever may be the strength of personality with any man, in this land of active men, it cannot always find an easy progress. He found steeper grades to overcome, with the policy he pursued, than any locomotive encountered on its way over his favorite road. But in the main he succeeded; the stockholders saw that their property was protected and augmented. He created new stock for them, presenting as his reason for the act that additional values were by it represented. Anticipating the augmented outpouring of the results of the increased industry of the West, he achieved the duplication of his road. It presented by these four tracks a laborer strong enough and ready, and with all the appliances to cover man and material, come in what force it might. That it was a fulness of facility is a truth somewhat painfully recognized in the experience of 1885. The Central was a synonyme of prosperity, and the quotation of its value was a source of daily satisfaction to the owners of the property, and every man in the reach of its movement was a sharer in its benefits.

His was not the character that takes the steep side of the "Hill Difficulty." He interpreted the opposition to a project of his will—by his reading of the law of that will—and perhaps had the excitement as a stimulus, which does make a portion of the strength by which conquest comes. He chose the diameter line of action. It was but the third of the distance. If he understood that it had three times the hindrances to success, the determination was in him. Of course, this rule in action is not always met peaceably or graciously, and is not always wisest, but in the great purposes of his life he moved onward. We can illustrate our meaning by quoting the expression which is attributed to Earl Grey, at the time of the hesitation of the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill: "Through this House, or over this House, this measure *will* pass."

Any man who knew the position which is occupied by the city of New York to the State and to the nation, and to all civilized activities of men, could not but see that in the extent and strength of its railways was its greatness. Its commerce had come to full power. The nation was strong enough to protect its flag, and everywhere that flag went. What it needed was a burden to float over, and it came to the wharves of New York for that. The canal in its day was as the stage-coach had been in its time. The new machinery of movement was to achieve results out of the possibilities of the old; it was to do on the earth the work over time and distance which had been done on the sea over wind and tide.

So soon as the mind of Fulton and Stephenson had formulated into practical result the progressive power of the steam-engine and the locomotive, and out of the English collieries tram-road the railway was evolved, it was of the near results of our American character that this country would have a steamboat wherever there was a depth for the keels, and the rails wherever by the countless fibres of human movement this people themselves went, or sought to send, the results of their labor or commerce.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had the sense to see that the land had greater work for his strong direction than the sea; that the life of man, with all that it creates, was everywhere on the one, and only at long intervals and between great spaces in the broad operations of the other. He had been very successful, very superior, and had realized enormous results

in one direction. In minor experience its ways had been with him from young years. There was all the power of habit, of the intimate and familiar knowledge of the uses of one pursuit. It is an experiment to break off the familiar occupation. To tread the old steps with the movement of mastery, the years had well taught him. He was, such was the familiar word which had grown to be his appellation, "the Commodore." Could he be the president, the superintendent, the sea, and the bay, and the river, presented no troublesome questions of right of way. On the land they were but the advance-guard of ten thousand perplexities, presented through the torture, as its various modes and methods are known to the sleepless vigilance of the legal profession. It is no holiday play to manage a great railway. It has a formidable list of fixed charges; they come, if passengers and traffic do not, and in this day it is guidance in the face of severe opposing or rivalling forces. All ways lead to Rome. All roads seek New York. History is a copyist, and the man who can bring his trust safely through the ordeal of labor and competition, to the satisfaction of his stockholders, has proved his position among his fellow-men. No man can look closely at this, and write concerning it, but that he queries whether with the luxury of power does not come the shadow of care. Perhaps Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was less affected by such cares than most men. To gain a result was the dismissal or the lightening of the anxieties that accompanied it.

He accomplished, if any such ambition ever crossed his practical mind, a foremost place among men. Perhaps in his character there was the distinction between satisfaction at success and desire for prominence. The realities less than the philosophies of life were with him. When we are in a restless, active, and aggressive crowd, and are occupied of necessity in self-protection, we are not chiefly employed in discovering the excellence of our fellow-creatures. If he desired a name among the chief people of his time, he won it. In this great city of the New World, men read the pathway to success as they learned it from his movement, and he was, in all its million of such self-asserting men as Americans are, a leader. After this, his life-work was progressive, as one after the other of more distant railways, but which were in business alliance, were added to the "Vanderbilts." We do not know that these increased his cares. He had learned his art of land movement, and he became, may we not say, the recognized leader. Certainly this man proved his administrative power by land and sea. The valleys were with him. Other great roads had, indeed, the courage to take their path across the mountains, but the trial of strength over the grades told on the resources. He had the entrance way within the city. The upper river, after a struggle of the most severe nature, was successfully bridged, and from amidst the warehouses and dwellings of the city, the streets, not the ferries, led to the Grand Central Depot. He had builded well, and the reward of his sagacity poured in upon him. He was wealthy beyond his dreams—beyond his resolve, for his purposes did not frame themselves in dreams. He had proved that he was of sound judgment, and that quality places men in front. Years were closing around him, yet "by reason of strength" he was reaching the four-score.*

* "In the spring of 1872," says Bishop McTyeire, in a memorial sermon, "when our publishing house was being rebuilt, I was notified to draw on him for \$1,000, and to 'say nothing about it.' That donation was acknowledged in the paper as from 'A Friend in New York.' This is, in part, what I know about his giving, and the manner of it. I never had to do with a more modest giver than he was, except in the

Yielding to an influence to which it was kindly in him to listen, he gave a vast sum of money to the creation in the State of Tennessee of a university, with which his name has become identified. It was a gift so great as to bring in brief time its results, and his munificence had that duplication of power of which the Latin proverb speaks as it tells of the strength of him who gives quickly. The history of powerful men is often a picture of strong contrasts of color. The unnoticed boatman, on the short ferry passage between Staten Island and the city, lives to win the ability to assist the mind of a State struggling out of the sufferings of a civil war to make for itself the peace, and prosperity, and order that come so congenially to those who love letters. Men of great good sense, when they rise to rule, do not forget the contrasts. Even Napoleon, when, as their peer, he sat among the kings, rather surprised them by saying, "When I was a lieutenant of artillery." This sketch of the career of the elder Vanderbilt would but imperfectly meet its purposes, if it did not convey the record of a private citizen who, by his sound judgment and the courage to act upon it, and the ability to hold whatever vantage-ground he had gained, could attain in the third, if not second, city in the civilized world the power to make a rich gift to the Government itself, to strengthen learning, to master every factor in a vast business, and to create and maintain a personal opulence which seemed the truth of a vision. As about all problems of railway government had been encountered, that is, sufficiently so to test and try the administration, and the great trusts and properties were moving on in prosperous order, Mr. Vanderbilt had the reward of his courage. His latter day was in the enjoyment of the labor of younger time. The wife who had shared labor and reward died, after many long years of wedded life. It is only in the rare exception in the vast universality of the rule that fifty years passes and finds the alliance unbroken. More than that number wove the many-colored tissue of life in this instance. She died in 1868. He was again married, in the fall of 1869, to Frances Crawford, who survived him, dying only a short time since.

We allude again to Mr. Vanderbilt's great gift to the university which now bears his name. It was well done, indeed, and in a power few could imitate, even if they could compass the gift in intention. His son afterward affluently crowned the gift. So stands the blended munificence. It shall exalt the action of minds that, recognizing the aid it has bestowed, shall associate the name of Vanderbilt with the developed strength of their nobler faculty. Thus, having done, names are *not* "writ in water," as the desponding English poet mourned concerning his own; they are made permanent. See how the small sum John Harvard gave is in the common fame of learning to-day. It lives far beyond the life that sent it on its mission.*

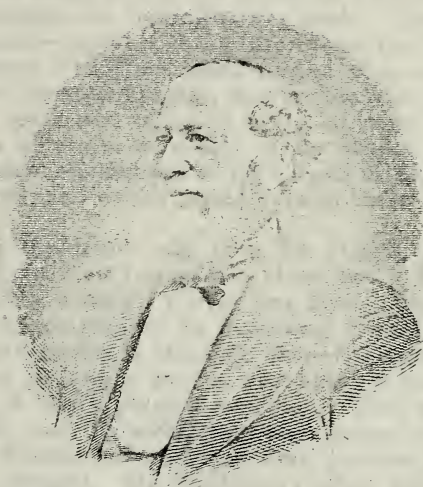
amount. . . . He abhorred liars and lying. I have heard him remark with warmth on the value of truthfulness in men working under you, or working with you; it was, in his estimation, the one quality that never stood alone. "If," said he, "you find a man that will tell the truth and stick to it, unless he's mighty heavy, you had better take him along." . . . Mr. Vanderbilt never retired from business, though toward the close of life he drew his principal cares and studies in another direction. He was not on "Change; in his office he might be seen, just in the rear of his dwelling and fronting on another street. Breakfast over, and the morning paper glanced at, he passed through the back door into the courtyard of his stables, where his famous horses were looked at, and on to his office, and was back in time for a two o'clock dinner. Then came out-door exercise behind a brisk team. Business and exercise over, he had the evenings for his friends."—[EDITORS.]

* The Commodore had no affection for ministers, and rarely admitted one to his presence. But when he became acquainted with Dr. Charles F. Deems, he rather liked him on account of his plain-spoken, prompt, business manner, and invited him to his house. One evening after dinner the conversation fell upon clerical beggars, and the two gentlemen agreed perfectly on that point. "I've never asked you for a penny," said the Doctor. "That is true," remarked the admiring millionaire. "And I never shall," added the min-

The first of these is the question of the proper use of the term "Civil Engineer." It is a term which has been used in many different senses, and it is not always clear what is meant by it. In some cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the construction of civil works, such as bridges, roads, and canals. In other cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of machinery, such as steam engines, pumps, and mills. In still other cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of buildings, such as houses, churches, and schools. The term "Civil Engineer" is therefore a very general one, and it is not always clear what is meant by it.

The second of these is the question of the proper use of the term "Professional Engineer." This term is also used in many different senses, and it is not always clear what is meant by it. In some cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of machinery, such as steam engines, pumps, and mills. In other cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of buildings, such as houses, churches, and schools. In still other cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of civil works, such as bridges, roads, and canals. The term "Professional Engineer" is therefore a very general one, and it is not always clear what is meant by it.

The third of these is the question of the proper use of the term "Engineer." This term is also used in many different senses, and it is not always clear what is meant by it. In some cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of machinery, such as steam engines, pumps, and mills. In other cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of buildings, such as houses, churches, and schools. In still other cases it is used to denote a person who is engaged in the design and construction of civil works, such as bridges, roads, and canals. The term "Engineer" is therefore a very general one, and it is not always clear what is meant by it.



W. L. Vanderbilt

The fourth of these is the question of the proper use of the term "Civil Engineering." This term is also used in many different senses, and it is not always clear what is meant by it. In some cases it is used to denote the design and construction of civil works, such as bridges, roads, and canals. In other cases it is used to denote the design and construction of machinery, such as steam engines, pumps, and mills. In still other cases it is used to denote the design and construction of buildings, such as houses, churches, and schools. The term "Civil Engineering" is therefore a very general one, and it is not always clear what is meant by it.

By reason of strength this man came to fourscore, and beyond it—1794–1877. This was an era in which the vitally awakened energies of the age developed that great progress, at whose results, amidst, in, and around us, we enjoy, and he could speak as a witness and an actor. He added a conspicuous name to the list of the self-made men. Even *his* energies at last yielded, and the surrender was after long months of illness. He died January 4, 1877. The record of his life was the illustration of his character.*

His death was an event at which the busy world around thought and commented on, as to its result to the living. Those associated with him paid due commemorative honor. His funeral was attended by leading citizens, such as Thurlow Weed, William M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Charles O'Connor, Governor Morgan—men of wisdom and wealth, who came to the silence of him whose activity they knew in its power. Simply and quietly the last journey was taken, and in the Moravian Cemetery at the Nieuw Dorp—the new village—the interment was made. Thus Staten Island, which in all its beauty—and it is of the fairest lands the New World shows us—that Jan Aertsens Vanderbilt sailed past in 1650, to labor and fight for a home amidst forest and savage, receives the man who, two hundred and twenty-seven years afterward, had made his name of national utterance. The words of prayer were said in the shadow of the Moravian Church, the Christian brotherhood of the Church of Zeyst, near de Bildt, and the man of power and wealth ceased to be of earth.

William Henry Vanderbilt was born on May 8, 1821, at the city of New Brunswick, in New Jersey—the eldest son. That was a quiet period in the world's history. Europe was resting from the Napoleon wars, and had not commenced its movement toward popular government; and our own land was in Monroe's time—"the era of good feeling." The forces that are pushing in our day were about to enter on their work of transformation of man's physical condition. They would be ready in their hour, and the men to wield them are coming to their control by growth of years. Railway and telegraph were, perhaps, building in some "visionary" man's thought. Mr. Vanderbilt's father, while destined in the future to aid the education of a commonwealth by an act of munificence, which, in 1821, would have startled the nation, did not then judge of the value of a broadly trained intellect, as he afterward, by his gift, enabled others to do. The eldest son was, however, given the advantages—and, in comparison, they were valuable and powerful—of the tuition extended by the Columbia College Grammar School of New York; and old Columbia is so abundant in its science, we must believe that it had no department of its resources but that from it men might train themselves mentally. He studied faithfully, and took his share in the average success of the school, which he left at the age of eighteen. Now, to this ordinary education—this early close of it—this leaving the preparation for life when so many are only then accomplishing the preface, however much we may regret

ister. The Commodore looked surprised and somewhat resentful. "If you have lived to your age," went on the doctor, who really desired a church very much, "without having the sense to see what I want, and the grace to give it to me, I shall never tell you: you will die without the sight." He went away, and within a fortnight the Commodore sent him a check for *fifty thousand dollars*, with which to purchase the structure in Mercer Street, New York, which became the Church of the Strangers.—[EDITORS.]

* The Commodore was perhaps the handsomest man of fourscore years that could be seen in the city, or entire country. Tall—he was more than six feet—graceful, and erect, with a bright eye and beautiful complexion. Seen in advanced age he had the springy, buoyant step that characterizes youth, and he retained his strong intellect, clear and unclouded, to the last hour of his long life.—[EDITORS.]

The first of these is the fact that the English language is a mixture of many different elements. It is not a pure Saxon language, as some people have supposed, but a language which has been formed by the combination of many different elements. The most important of these are the Saxon, the Celtic, and the Latin. The Saxon element is the most prominent, but the Celtic and Latin elements are also very important. The Celtic element is particularly prominent in the names of places and in the names of some of the most important words in the language. The Latin element is particularly prominent in the names of the sciences and in the names of the most important words in the language.

The second of these is the fact that the English language is a very young language. It is not as old as the Latin or the Greek, and it is not as old as the Sanskrit. It is a language which has been formed in the last few centuries, and it is a language which is still in the process of formation. This is why the English language is so different from the other languages of the world. It is a language which has been formed by the combination of many different elements, and it is a language which is still in the process of formation. This is why the English language is so different from the other languages of the world. It is a language which has been formed by the combination of many different elements, and it is a language which is still in the process of formation.

The third of these is the fact that the English language is a very rich language. It has a very large vocabulary, and it has a very rich grammar. It is a language which has been formed by the combination of many different elements, and it is a language which is still in the process of formation. This is why the English language is so different from the other languages of the world. It is a language which has been formed by the combination of many different elements, and it is a language which is still in the process of formation. This is why the English language is so different from the other languages of the world. It is a language which has been formed by the combination of many different elements, and it is a language which is still in the process of formation.

that it was not in greater measure—and such was Mr. Vanderbilt's own judgment—we must quote, and ask whether it does not apply to the career of this gentleman, the words which John Quincy Adams used in his eulogy upon Lafayette: "He always had the talent to do *that which he was called to do*;" and many very erudite scholars may not quite have learned *that*.

There is now, in our advanced day, enough said about education by wise men to create a library; yet, through it all, there ought to be seen the truth of *natus est*. Much of that which constitutes the "divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," is of the mysterious inheritance that is not always bequeathed to us by our immediate parentage. Far off in the line of ancestry, in that man or that woman who had unusual courage, or energy, or genius, or skill, may be found the source of the qualities that in the later generation establishes its right to rule. In this case, his father possessed such strong characteristics, which his son could observe, and with the observation sagaciously see where they failed or succeeded to do life's work in the best way, that, while the Grammar School of Columbia closed its doors on him at eighteen, there was an education of experience to whose lessons he was constantly admitted. We think it is Mr. Everett who says, in effect: "You talk about self-educated men. They procure the keys at school, and thenceforward the most accomplished professors of the earth's ages give them lessons."

He was soon placed in the banking-house, in Wall Street, New York, of Drew, Robinson & Co. Probably "the street" failed to recognize at the desk, or in the crowds of habitués, the man whose judgment and decision was, in the later years, to flush or pale the cheek of the foremost of their managers—to be the cause of the deliberation of their most solid counsellors in direction—at the sensational tidings of whose rumored decease men gathered to ask if it were true; and when the end, in truth, did come, to consult as to whether ebb or flood was to be the feature of the tide of values. He worked well. He learned the problems of which Wall Street is the philosopher—not always that of Midas, at whose touch all turned to gold. He was in a school where there is but little care for theories. The balance-sheet is the mainsail.

In that incident of life, which with most men makes or mars more happiness than all wealth creates, or all poverty destroys—his marriage—he made a most admirable choice. Those who remember Miss Louise Kissam, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Kissam, the clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church in the environs of the city of Albany, before her marriage with Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, understand distinctly what assurance of happiness her loveliness gave. With or without opulence, it was of the very riches of life. It was, of itself, the presage of success, and if, instead of writing this sketch of the career of a gentleman who became, as Dr. Johnson felicitously phrased it, "rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice," we were portraying penury, we should say with strongest utterance, success. It is superb when it comes with wealth—but it would be "a joy forever" in any man's life. Mr. Vanderbilt had rendered his clerkship so acceptable to the firm, that they proposed to make him a member of it, but considerations of health were paramount, and he turned his back on Wall Street and removed to Staten Island, and to whatever of enjoyment or profit a small farm might bring to him. The chronicles of a home life in the "rural district" need not interest the public. He had accepted their cares,

and the stronger existence which was preparing for him—for that he could wait, if indeed any definite thought about it ever had come to him. Meanwhile his father was busy in his energetic grasp of life, and, it may be, in regret that his eldest son seemed so little likely to be his stronghold of reliance, should any weakness of mortal change and chance occur.

The two characters were yet to understand each other, and time was preparing for that. We know how fully it became accomplished. His young son, marrying so early in life, going out of the vortex of business to a small Staten Island farm, did not seem likely to be the ultimate partner of the mastery the elder Vanderbilt achieved. It is said, and we admit that "it is said" is an authority in biography which we take reluctantly, that a distinct and self-reliant answer given by the younger man to his father, concerning a mortgage on the farm, at which transaction the elder tossed contempt, and the son defended as a "perfectly business-like transaction," was the turning-point at which greater confidence and intimacy came to exist. We have heard that Mr. Thurlow Weed, who in his day was a dynasty in himself, the counsellor of statesmen, a keen judge of men, was early impressed with a belief in the capacity possessed by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and made his opinion known to his father. It must have been one of the gratifications of Mr. Weed's life to have seen the extraordinary result of his prophecy of good in this instance. He now, by the force of circumstances, assumed the initiation of that management in which he was to be so distinguished. At his very doors he found a railway to try his skill. Of the embarrassed Staten Island road he was appointed receiver, and "it was in him" to make his management a success—*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*. In the days when he could call the roll of his presidencies or masteries in other form, over long ranges of railways, with all their millions of earnings and accompanying cares, he may have thought of his little Staten Island troubles in a roadway whose length the locomotive only needed a few breaths to compass.

But this successful beginning seemed to find a hinderance. He was called to foreign travel and other kindly attendance over his invalid brother George. The tender care could not avert the end. The brother died. Mr. Vanderbilt returned to New York, and *the time had come*. "Cornelius and William H." understood each other. It was in the midst of the civil war, in 1864, when William H. Vanderbilt was made vice-president of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies. Now from this time forward until his death in 1885, at first and for many years, with the subordinate responsibility of submission to the policy, in whatever form it might be presented, of his father, sometimes as in answer to the request of opinion as to what form the exigency presented itself to him, then of suggestive original as to the best course—but in one or the other of the ways and means in which the great enterprises should be conducted, he was a manager-in-chief of the business of railways, which is but another method of expression concerning one of the greatest and most useful of the activities of the highest civilization; and confessedly he did his work well. It is said, and it seems to us a most impressive incident in history, that an intelligent Hindoo once said to an Englishman: "I will tell you why your few thousands rule the millions of our people—you take up your father's experiences *where he left them off*. The East Indian goes the round of his *father's life over again*." The management of material and of men is of rules re-written every new day from the experience of the previous day.

January 4, 1877, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt died. To the colossal fortune he had accumulated, we have alluded. Its disposition was, of course, to the public a matter of curious interest, and it was in the very nature of the act a transaction of the utmost importance. The testator indicated the confidence he had in his eldest son in the magnitude of the amount bequeathed to him. The litigation over the will had its glare, its fire—and, fortunately, its ashes—William H. Vanderbilt was now the wealthiest man on the American continent. Wealthy enough, indeed, and it is not necessary to search through the array of European or Asiatic private opulence to know if this man exceeded all others. He had a great trust in the form of his riches over the property of others. The modern gauntlet through which the owner of property *must* run is of a different order of ferocity from that of our former landholders, the Iroquois. There is more cunning, and learning, and calculation required, than in the hand that throws the tomahawk. The herbs of the wood do not so easily heal the damages.

It is not necessary in this article to follow out the details of his management of his properties and trusts. They are familiar, for some word concerning them was in the pressure of the types of a heavy press by morning light and night shadow. If it be true that a kingly life must endure "the fierce light that beats upon a throne," it is in a degree true of all men who hold high trust. The press exercised over him its watchfulness and its imagination. It criticised, sentenced, interviewed, and seemed to regard his positive acts and all his presumed ones as public property. Quite likely it often annoyed him; but he may have grown callous to it. When public men find at every turn of their life a suspicion and an accusation, they learn to disregard the noise of attack. A great railway employs an army of working force. It is to be governed by the intelligence that recognizes good service, and can insist upon it, and must have a firmness that never pulls the rein in the wrong part of the journey, that can see the rights of others and its own also. These qualities make the leader in such places of rule. Mr. Vanderbilt knew what it was to meet modern exigencies in those trials of armed good sense which are characteristic of these days.

He worked the long, long years. He had educated others to his work. He was entitled to the quiet, and he arranged to enjoy it, but at home or abroad, in office or aside from it, wherever he, the living man, was, he was the master-spirit. He built for himself a superb residence. It was in one of the best-situated portions of the Fifth Avenue, where New York seems to place its fairest features. He had the wise days of architecture with him. The art in whose successes or failures the home-hours are passed had taken to its uses the widest liberties of form and fashioning. The old or the new archway, gallery, saloon, hall, light, and air—all colors, all ingenuity the architect might decree, could be adopted; and if better material could be brought from the greater distance, the call would find response. Of course, such a house as such a man would require the architect shall form for him would rise obedient to his will. It is a dwelling where the art of living is pleasantly studied; where painting and sculpture, and the carver and the decorator, have found abundant illustration. It is a house for rich hospitality, and for treasures in the guise that word takes when it means what it derives from mastery over form and color. We afterward in this article allude to the provision which he made that this building might re-

main associated with his family name. Mr. Vanderbilt led a life which was so much the property of the public, at least they claimed it was so, that it is pleasant to record what agreeable surroundings met his inner unchronicled existence.

Mr. Vanderbilt did not deny himself amusement, and it was of a nature that seemed to give him a real delight. We doubt if an advance of several points in the "Vanderbilts" gave him greater pleasure than that his fleet Maud S. should take one or two seconds from her record. The equine possessions were after a princely cost. Any gentleman who lives calmly through winter and summer, with sixty, seventy, or a hundred thousand dollars palpitating under the throbbing of a delicately groomed animal, has an enviable self-possession; but it is a pleasure to write the testimony of him, as of those who cared for the servant of his pleasure, for he preferred to decline several thousands of dollars he might have received, rather than take away Maud from gentle treatment.

But not by the quick foot alone did Mr. Vanderbilt like the stimulus of speed. When he travelled over his own road he proved that he believed, as did his father, in the skill of his engineers, and in the stability of the structure, and roadway, and rail; for that bird would have had quick wing indeed who could keep up with the president's special. He often crossed the ocean, and, indeed, with the famous North Star world tour, and his travel with his invalid brother, he saw much of the lands that differed from his own. Unfortunately for him there was such a machinery of pursuit as the telegraph, and when "the street" could not see beyond its own menagerie, the feverish telegrams invaded the quietest place to which he fled.

His was a welcome shadow when it for the moment darkened the door of the artist, foreign or domestic. Fortunately for New York, and for himself, he had the will to bring to his home-land some of the creations of beauty which the distinguished artists of the Old World produced, and with this generous will there was such power as art did not resist. He gathered at his beautiful residence a collection which has associated his name with that education derived from results of a high degree of art.*

When the opportunity presented itself to our people to have placed in the new and yesterday-born city one of Egypt's ancient (in the full meaning of that word) monuments, it was evident that its possession would be a treasure to us. We know an American traveller who, when explaining to some of his English friends our hard-working and costly curiosity to see their ivy-clad towers and picturesque ruins, said, "We have nothing old in our country except the sun and moon;" and his hyperbole had within it a truth. What can a New Yorker find on the island of the seventeenth century? Here was the Khedive's proffer to send us souvenir of date so remote that we had no history to welcome it; but how shall the Khedive's generous gift come to us? It was a pillar beyond our post. Even our express companies did not volunteer, fearless as they are. Mr. Vanderbilt, with a munificence of which a sovereign might have been proud, assumed and met the charge, and the obelisk lifts up its old head

* An American mentioning to Mr. Gladstone, at Cannes, in March, 1883, that the gallery of Mr. Vanderbilt, "the Colossus of Roads," was among the richest existing collections of modern art, and that it had cost more than a million of dollars—one month's income—he answered: "If your neighbor's income is twelve millions per annum, he is much richer than any man in Her Majesty's dominions." Apropos of this, Mr. J. S. Morgan, the opulent London banker, recently said to the writer: "Dining on one occasion with Mr. Vanderbilt, I remarked, 'Do you not find so much wealth a very great burden?' 'Well, no,' he answered: 'I cannot say that I do. *It suits me very well.*'"—[EDITORS.]

to keep before the ages that New York had a private citizen who could thus welcome it to its new home.*

While yet in the youth of the latter years of man he yielded to the Destroyer, of whom it is said :

" With equal hand, impartial Fate,
Knocks at the palace as the cottage gate."

Everywhere the tidings that this universally known citizen had suddenly died in his library, Tuesday afternoon, December 8, 1885, went as the wind goes, and men calculated consequences, and looked at the indices of public thought to see what form or direction the shadow would take. Small heed was all this to those within that dwelling. Affection was the inner interpreter of the hour.

When the disposition by will of his estate was read, it was found that there were remembered in its gifts the efforts of those who seek abroad and at home to communicate the highest education, that of the soul—the work of those who, in the city, endeavor to place it before the younger and the forming period of life—and other good and wise purpose; and we welcome that desire expressed in his will that he wished the home he had built to be always associated with the family name. We have traced that name from its outcoming at the Netherlands village, and it is but history to say that he bequeathed its continued maintenance in foremost place to strong succession, and which promises to the pages of this periodical, at a date, we trust, very far distant, the record of a fulfilled trust and a generous heart.

His funeral was an example. All the pageantry of the journey to the grave found expression only in the quiet unobtrusive procedure of a private citizen's obsequies. St. Bartholomew's Church opened its doors to the religious ceremonial, which was that which is said when either rich or poor are borne there. But the thronged attendance of a crowd of those memorable in various phases of power among men was exceptional. Millions had their representatives, and were warned to remember that there *was* a natural body and a spiritual body—the earthy, the heavenly. The long road through the city was avoided, the nearest route to the Hudson taken, and the quiet passage made to the beautiful island where, in the family cemetery, near the Church of the United Brethren, the words were spoken which told that dust to dust and earth to earth was for all. We have elsewhere spoken of his bequests and their high usefulness. The family, in united action, perfected the disposition of his vast estate, which it had pleased him to make by will.†

* The obelisk was safely and skilfully brought from Egyptian shores, and set up in the Central Park, by the highly gifted and gallant Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Goringe, of the United States Navy, who died during the past summer, greatly lamented, at the age of forty-five.—[Editors.]

† The disposition made of such an enormous fortune was very generally discussed by both the American and British press. The New York Tribune thus wrote editorially on the topic: "Mr. Vanderbilt's will will attract widespread interest as the most important in a financial sense ever offered for probate. It is drawn with the most painstaking care, and contains indisputable evidence of the testator's deliberate purpose of providing equitably for all his heirs, and avoiding grounds for dissatisfaction and litigation. Each of the eight children has a bequest of \$10,000,000—\$5,000,000 outright, and the remainder held in trust by the four sons. The oldest son has an additional bequest of \$2,000,000, and his oldest son one of \$1,000,000. The widow has an annuity of \$200,000, in addition to the residence where the millionaire died, and all the paintings, statuary, and works of art. The remainder of the estate, after \$1,000,000 has been reserved for public and charitable objects, and a large number of minor bequests have been made, is divided equally between the two oldest sons, Cornelius and William Kissam Vanderbilt. The practical management of this vast estate is thus left in the hands of the two heirs conspicuous for executive ability, conservative instincts, and stability of character. Mr. Depew, who is one of the two administrators, has stated that the chief heirs have agreed to keep the railroad securities together under the management of the two oldest sons. This will impart unity to the control and direction of this immense property, and the irreproachable reputation which each of them bears is a guarantee that this trust will be executed in accordance with sound business principles. Among the general bequests are generous gifts to Vanderbilt University, the Metropolitan Museum, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Protestant

That was a memorable meeting which, upon due call, convened at the Grand Central Depot at noon, on December 10th, to take action upon his death. We give the roll of the railway companies represented; it elucidates what we have before written of the magnitude of his trusts and cares: New York Central & Hudson River; New York & Harlem; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Canada Southern; Chicago & North Western; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis.

A committee made enduring memorial. There are passages in this memorial that we would gladly transfer to this page. It tells of his sagacity, his strong common-sense, his thorough knowledge of the business, his willingness to lend of his vast resources in time of peril, his invaluable counsel. He came into possession of the largest estate ever devised to a single individual, and administered the great trust with modesty, without arrogance, and with generosity. His domestic life was simple, notwithstanding his unlimited wealth, and a happier domestic circle could nowhere be found.

We again allude to the connection between the villages of de Bildt and Zeyst—near neighbors in the old land. There is not probably anywhere a church of the United Brethren more richly endowed than is the one on Staten Island, made so by the well-devised gift in this will, and so liberally and gracefully placed in operation. Whoever so builds, builds wisely. In the various and powerful bequests here made, in what was placed in those channels of organized well-doing to our fellow-men, the good men do lives after them. We vary the quotation for its better application: Its influences may flow on in a direct channel. Even in the brief space that has elapsed between the preparation of this biographical sketch and the promulgation of his will, one of his daughters, by a charity associated with that tenderness toward suffering humanity which is the gold thrice refined, has added a new exemplification of Christianity to the charities of New York.

That was a superb gift which Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt made the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was going to the fountain-head of usefulness; for the intelligent men who compose that fraternity are vivid in their desire, like the Athenians of old, "to hear and see some new thing"—but not in the gratification of curiosity, but to know from what, through what avenue, that relief to human suffering will come, which *is* coming, as the curtain of our civilization rises. This gift will, perhaps, enable the medical science of New York to see sooner what Jenner, and Morton, and Jackson saw, and whoever else has been the agent of the mercy of Heaven in shutting some gateway through which pain enters to mortal man.

We have sketched the career of two remarkable men, neither holding any exercise of government authority; working-men, in a labor that sends more wakeful hours to the night than does the tired hand. The republic has proven that, under its administration of the affairs of men, the private citizen can possess and bequeath, and the child take and augment, the opulent inheritance; that the untitled private citizen can create and enjoy a wealth, at whose call all that even unreasonable human wish might demand would come; and that all that the republic asks is, that the laws the citizen assists in making may be his own rule of order.

Episcopal Church, St. Luke's Hospital, and many other institutions and societies. The bequests under this head aggregate \$1,000,000. The great bulk of the fortune, however, remains for the use of Mr. Vanderbilt's children and grandchildren. There will be some regret felt by the public that the superb collection of art treasures has been retained exclusively for the enjoyment of the family. The paintings and sculpture are bequeathed to the widow, and upon her death are to revert to the youngest son. Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose, as the will explicitly declares, was that this magnificent residence and art treasures should be retained and maintained forever by a descendant bearing the family name."—[EDITORS.]

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WILSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, DELIVERED ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY
12, 1886.

(With Portrait.)

Fellow-Members, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my first duty and pleasure to thank the Society for the honor recently conferred by my election to the presidency, and to say that in accepting the position I do so with a full appreciation of its responsibilities, and with an earnest expectation of meeting those responsibilities. It is my sincere hope that when the time shall come for me to make way for a successor, I shall leave the Society in a better condition than I found it. This I trust will be done by the addition, during the present year, of at least one hundred new members; by the accession of at least an equal number of new subscribers to the Society's quarterly publication; by a large increase of the fund for the erection of a fire-proof building, for which a highly competent committee has been named this evening, and by making a large addition to our already exceedingly valuable library. It would seem to your speaker that we should not be so far behind our sister New England Society, which is now in the possession of a noble fire-proof, or nearly fire-proof, building, entirely paid for, and with a fund of \$25,000 for its extension, when required. It would certainly seem that this great city should enable our Society, like theirs, to possess a much larger library, and a valuable collection of portraits, including many from the hand of Copley and Gilbert Stuart. The Boston Society is also much richer in biographical and genealogical manuscripts. Why is there such an absence of interest in family history in our city and State, when all New England is in a blaze of genealogical fervor, and when we remember the weighty words of Edmund Burke, who said: "Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity?"

An unknown friend, during the past month, deposited in a financial institution of this city the munificent sum of \$100,000, to the credit of the New York Historical Society, subject to the condition that the further sum of \$300,000 shall be secured before the end of 1887, for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof building. Would that some benevolent gentleman would do the same kind deed for the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, or even present us with one-half that sum.

"Far on in summers that we shall not see,"

some wealthy citizen will doubtless find it in his heart to perform this gracious act for our successors, but I would infinitely prefer that it should be done at once, in the living present, while we are here to see it. It would certainly constitute a noble memorial for any man or woman to erect such a structure which would bear his or her name for all time.

It has been suggested to me, as appropriate to the occasion, that I should say a few words as to the principal aims and objects of our association. The Society was organized and incorporated in 1869, and the found-

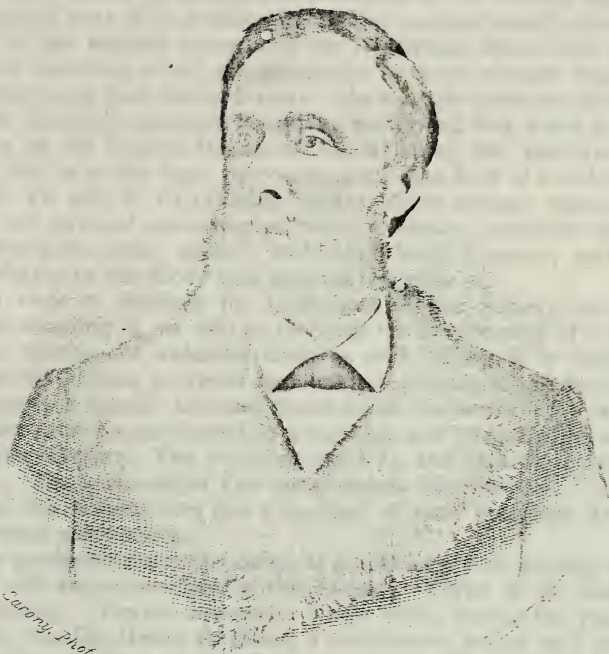
the year 1891, with a view to the establishment of a new and better system of education.

The first step was to secure the cooperation of the State and Federal Governments. The State Government was secured by the passage of an act in 1891, which provided for the establishment of a new and better system of education. The Federal Government was secured by the passage of an act in 1892, which provided for the establishment of a new and better system of education.

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Carney Photo

Dr. Grant Wilson

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ers are still, with a single exception, living and among the active working members. Its chief objects may be briefly stated as follows :

First. To collect and print in an enduring form the scattered records of the early Dutch, Huguenot, and English inhabitants of the Colony of New Netherland and the Province and State of New York, and to preserve the pedigrees of their families ; also, as far as practicable, those of other families. This the Society is successfully accomplishing, in part through the medium of a periodical known as *THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD*, devoted to the interests of American Genealogy and Biography, edited by competent members of the Society, and now in the seventeenth year of its publication. The sixteen bound volumes contain many of the ancient records of the Dutch and other New York and Long Island churches, which are invaluable to those who are interested in their ancestors and their family history. As a single instance of the great value of the Society's quarterly, it may be mentioned that it was introduced as evidence in the English House of Lords during the past year in the important trial as to the legal successor of the late Earl of Lauderdale.

Second. To add to its valuable library, which already contains many works that are rare and exceedingly difficult to obtain, American biography, family genealogies, town, county, and other local histories, and various volumes relating to the above and kindred subjects.

With a view to increase the usefulness of the Society, and for the purpose of enabling it to add to its funds for the erection of a fire-proof building to contain its valuable archives and library, it is earnestly requested that all persons to whom the aims and objects of the Society commend themselves should become members of the same. For admission the candidate must be nominated by a member and be approved and voted in at a regular meeting. The initiation fee is \$5, and an annual payment of a like sum. The payment of \$50 constitutes a life member. Ladies are eligible, and the Society now has a number of such members, and would gladly welcome many more.

My four predecessors in the office of president are all happily still with us, and are still active members of the Society. Three of the number are here this evening. First to honorably fill the chair, during the years 1869, 1870-71-72, was Dr. Henry R. Stiles, a well-known writer and the historian of Brooklyn, as Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, one of our members, is of New York, and who is at present one of our vice-presidents and a member of the Publication Committee. Mr. Edward F. DeLancey, a gentleman who bears an honored old New York name, whose activities extend to the literary and social life of our city, and who is prominent in many New York organizations, was the Society's second most efficient president, occupying the position for four years. In 1877 he was succeeded by a veteran soldier and civil engineer, General George S. Greene, a graduate of West Point, who served with gallantry in the War of the Rebellion. His term of office was also four years, when he was succeeded in 1881 by Mr. Henry T. Drowne, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a gentleman greatly interested in genealogical and historical investigations. Mr. Drowne enjoyed the distinction of filling the office of president for a period of five years, which brings us down to the present year 1886, when your speaker was elected his successor.

Most worthy of mention, also, are four members of the Publication Committee of the Society's periodical, *THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL*

AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, and, as has been stated, now in its seventeenth year. During that long period they have patiently and continuously toiled and delved with illegible manuscripts, fault-finding contributors, and printers' proofs. Neither summer heat nor winter cold have ever for a day dampened their ardor or their enthusiasm. With fulness of knowledge on this point, obtained by some experience, I can safely assert that, much as we owe to our excellent quartette of presidents, the Society is still more indebted to Dr. Samuel S. Purple, Mr. Charles B. Moore, Dr. Henry R. Stiles, and Mr. John J. Latting, for sixteen years of faithful editorial work on *THE RECORD*. Similar services could scarcely have been purchased at less than that number of thousand dollars. Many persons do good work for their fellow-men in this world without experiencing the pleasure of hearing it praised, and not infrequently pass away from the scene of their labor without knowing that it is properly appreciated. I, for one, certainly believe in the justice and propriety of proclaiming such facts, and fully sympathize with the sentiment of the poet Halleck, when he said :

"No ! if a garland for my brow
Is growing, let me have it now,
While I'm alive to wear it,
And, if, in whispering my name
There's music in the voice of fame,
Like Garcia's, let me hear it !"

Was there ever, by the way, a more exquisite compliment paid to a sweet singer than Fitz-Greene Halleck here rendered to his friend, Felicia Garcia ?

Since our last annual meeting, in January, 1885, we have to mourn the loss of five members of our Society, who have passed over to the great majority. First among these stands the illustrious soldier—my honored friend and chief—who now sleeps on the banks of that stream whose waters flow past our great city into the broad sea ; the active, ever-genial, and sunny senior editor of the *New York Observer*, among whose latest utterances—to which your speaker had the pleasure and privilege of listening—was a warm-hearted tribute to the memory of William A. Whitehead, long the efficient head of the New Jersey Historical Society ; Franklin B. Hough, the industrious author of some two-score useful volumes of a biographical and historical character ; the gallant Admiral Preble, who added several genealogical and other carefully written works to the literature of our land, and the venerable John Langdon Sibley, who devoted nearly half a century to the library of Harvard University, and to the biographies of her many thousand graduates, leaving a handsome fortune for the erection of a building to be known as Sibley Hall—a free gift to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

It is a singular circumstance that nowhere on the American Continent is there a respectable statue of its illustrious discoverer—a man than whom none are worthier of such an honor. This is not creditable to the country, nor to our great city, where it is manifestly proper the statue of Columbus should be seen. The approaching four hundredth anniversary of the momentous event would seem to be an appropriate time to unveil such a memorial of "the world-seeking Genoese," and I would earnestly call the attention of our Society to the subject, with the hope that it may see fit to take the matter in hand, and urge it with energy upon the citizens of New York and upon the country generally. It is a work in which all should

feel alike interested. On my return from a recent visit to Spain, I called the attention of several personal friends to the subject, who each responded with a subscription of \$100, and I also secured a site in the Central Park near the noble figures of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott. Twelve thousand dollars will purchase a replica of the finest statue of Columbus which has ever been made. It was set up in the Plaza de Colon of Madrid in 1884, and meets the hearty approval of the Royal Historical Society of Spain, and of Columbus' descendant, the Duke of Veragua, who will doubtless be present with a Spanish fleet to see it unveiled in October, 1892. You have a photograph before you of this spirited statue by Sunal, and also a portrait of the Duke, the lineal representative of Columbus, who is not unlike him in appearance. To your speaker said the late King, who also expected to be present, "Columbus should form an enduring bond between Spain and the United States."

"The foolish and the dead alone," says Lowell, "never change their opinions." The days are happily past and gone when genealogical investigations are made the subject of mirth and ridicule, as in Sydney Smith's era, who on being asked about his grandfather replied, "He disappeared about the time of the Assizes, and we made no inquiries," and who on another occasion said, "The Smiths never had any coat-of-arms; they always seal their letters with their thumbs"—when Lord Chesterfield placed among his progenitors the portraits of Adam de Stanhope and Eve de Stanhope, or when, about the same period, a picture was painted for a proud English peer, representing his ancestor leaving the ark with a tin box under his arm, on which was inscribed "The Somerset Genealogy." No! genealogy, which is defined as "an enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession," is no longer a subject of contempt, but is now recognized as a reputable and, indeed, a highly laudable pursuit and subject of inquiry.* It is closely related to biography, and biography to history. It has been forcibly said that "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." The finest passages of Macaulay's and Motley's admirable histories are the brilliant passages of biography. Strip their works of these, confining them to a narrative of events, and they would prove but dull books. Emerson asserted that there was properly no history, only biography. In conclusion, to borrow the words of President Wilder: "Let me impress on you the duty of prosecuting our researches in history and genealogy, and more especially in biography, with which they are so intimately associated. It is a sacred duty to preserve and hand down to future generations, not only the lineage and history of our families, but to record the names and virtues of those men and women who have been benefactors to our race. . . . There can be no more noble employment than that of treasuring up and perpetuating a record of the lives, principles, and virtues of those who have been benefactors and blessings to mankind. . . . Of these we have striking examples of patriotism, discoveries in science, and startling enterprise, which have set

* The late Professor William C. Fowler, son-in-law of Noah Webster, in his "Memorials of the Chauncys," has well said, "The genealogy of a family should not consist merely of names in the line of descent. In addition to these it should present biographical sketches of those in the line who ought to be held in everlasting remembrance, and thus at once gratify a natural feeling of the heart and conduce to its moral improvement. There is a beautiful illustration of my view on this point in one of the genealogical tables in the First Book of Chronicles—'And Jabez was more honorable than his brethren. And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, oh, that thou wouldst bless me, indeed, and enlarge my border; and that thy hand might be with me, and that thou wouldst keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested.' Because he was more honorable than the others, he is distinguished by this biographical sketch, while only the bare names of the others are given."

elements in motion that are fast revolutionizing the character and business of mankind. Of such were Washington and his associates, who achieved the liberty which still lives and marches on in triumph and glory through the earth. Of such was Lincoln, who, heaven-inspired, engraved on the pillars of our constitution eternal freedom for the slave. Of such was Grant, who conquered the rebellion and brought again peace and union to our States. . . . Of such was Franklin, whose miraculous hand drew from the clouds the spark which now electrifies the globe. Of such was Morse, who taught the mystic wires to speak with tongues of fire all the languages of the earth. Of such was Fulton, who woke the spirit of the waters, and gave a new impetus to the commerce of the world. And last, not least, of such were those messengers of mercy who brought a sovereign balm to blot from the memory conscious suffering in the human frame. These and others of immortal fame have trod the paths of human glory, and stand out like golden stars in the constellation of American genius to light the road to honor, virtue, and renown."

THE RUTGERS FAMILY OF NEW YORK.

BY ERNEST H. CROSBY.

(*With Portrait of Colonel Rutgers.*)

AMONG the colonists who, on October 1st, 1636, embarked at Texel, on the yacht Rensselaerswyck, Jan Tiebkins, skipper, was Rutger Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoerd. The vessel was bound for Fort Orange in the service of the first Patroon. Rutger, as his last name indicates, came from Schoenderwoerd, a pretty Dutch village, two miles north of Leerdam and four miles from Vianen, where Van Rensselaer had a country seat.* Fort Orange at this time gave little promise of the future city of Albany. Its site had been a trading-post as early as 1614. The fort had been built seven or eight years later. In 1646, however, it had only ten thatched cottages, and, indeed, there were not over three thousand Europeans in all New Netherland. In this primitive settlement Rutger became a man of considerable repute and wealth. In June, 1646, he married Tryntje (Catharine) Jansse Van Breesteede, in New Amsterdam. After three years of married life he went into partnership with Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick and rented the Patroon's brewery for 450 guilders a year, and one guilder additional for every tun of beer brewed. In the first year this amounted to 330 guilders, and in the second they used fifteen hundred schepels of malt. In 1654 Rutger bought Jan Jans Van Noorstrant's brew-house, which stood on what is now Beaver Street in Albany, nearly opposite the present Middle Dutch Church. But he was not only a brewer. We find him also engaged in shipping beaver-skins.† He owned a sloop on the river, which he sometimes commanded himself, but at other times he employed Abraham de Truwe as master. He frequently bought and sold building lots in the village and farming land in the neigh-

* Vide wood-cut of Schoenderwoerd in Riker's History of Harlem, 108.

† Munsell's Collections on the History of Albany, iii., 207, 208.



Henry Rutgers.

borhood. In 1661 he owned a share in Mohicander's Island. While Rutger was thus becoming a rich man, he was held in honor by his fellow-townsmen. He was a magistrate in 1655, and probably held the office until his death. He took part in the proceedings of a peace commission, which was appointed to treat with the Indians. He is known as "the Honorable Rutger Jacobsen" in the records, where his signature frequently recurs. When the new church was built, in 1656, he was selected to lay the corner-stone, which he did on June 2d in that year. This church replaced the old one built in 1643, which, being only thirty-four feet long and nineteen feet wide, and containing only nine benches, had become inadequate.* The new church occupied the middle of the road at the corner of Yonker and Handelaars—now State and Market—Streets. Rutger's coat-of-arms is said to be in existence, but it is not very clear where he obtained it. He died in 1665. His administrators were Ryckert Van Rensselaer and Jan Van Bael. At the sale of his personal effects they brought 983 guilders 10 stivers. His silver and jewellery alone were sold for 512 guilders 14 stivers.† His wife and three children survived him. The widow is said to have died in 1711, after marrying Hendrick Janse Roseboom in 1695. One of Rutger's daughters, Margaret, married Jan Jansen Bleecker in 1667, and became the ancestor of the Bleecker family. Her husband was Mayor of Albany in 1700. Engeltje, another daughter of Rutger, appears to have become the wife of Melgert Abrahamse Van Deusen. Rutger's only son was Harman Rutgers.‡

The first mention of this son to be found in the records describes him as a private in the Burgher Corps of New Amsterdam, in 1653.§ He married Catarina, daughter of Anthony de Hooges, Secretary of the "Colonie" of Rensselaerswyck, after whom the mountain "Anthony's Nose" in the Hudson Highlands was named.|| Harman was a brewer, as his father was before him. He inherited the Van Noorstrant brew-house. In March, 1675, he bought a brewery on the eastern half of the present Exchange Block in Albany, and sold it two months later.¶ The Dutch Church, of which he and his wife were members,** called upon him to supply the beer for funerals.†† As the mourners could not speak English, the beer fortunately did not furnish them on these occasions with an ill-timed pun. In 1678, the Collector of Excise charged Harman with selling beer to the Indians unlawfully, but the complaint was dismissed, and he continued to prosper. He bought two houses and lots in Albany in 1683.‡‡ About the year 1693 the Indians had become so troublesome in the neighborhood of Albany, destroying Harman's barley crops, and making military service against them necessary, that he was forced to remove to New York, taking with him his two sons, Anthony and Harman (2d). On May 2, 1693, he

* Pearson's Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany County, from 1630 to 1800,

ix.

† Munsell's Collections, iii., 83-85.

‡ At about this time the Dutch settlers adopted permanent family names. Some of them took a patronymic, as in the case of Harman *Rutgers*, which is equivalent to *Rutgersen*, and others derived their surnames from their native towns in Holland. Thus, the descendants of Rutger Jacobsen's brother, Teunis, who came to New Netherland in 1640, kept the name Van Schoenderwoerd, which has been shortened to Van Woert (see preface, Pearson's Albany First Settlers). For reference to Rutger Jacobsen and his family, see Munsell's Albany Collections, index; O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland, i., 436, 437; ii., 587, 591; Pearson's Albany First Settlers, 93, 94; Riker's History of Harlem, 101, 107, 108, note.

§ O'Callaghan's History, ii., 569. It is evident that Harman was not the son of Tryntje Van Breesteede, whom Rutger married in 1646. He may have been the son of a former wife, although Rutger is not described as a widower in the marriage record of the Dutch Church, as was usually done in such cases. Professor Pearson is authority for the statement that Harman was the son of Rutger Jacobsen (Albany First Settlers, 93, 94).

|| Benson's Memoir on Names, 52.

¶ Munsell's Coll., iii., 111, 112, 114.

** Munsell, i., 97.

†† Munsell's Coll., i., 28, 50.

‡‡ Liber 3 of Deeds, p. 17, Albany County Clerk's Office.

bought the dwelling-house and brewery of Isaac de Forest (who had sailed from Texel with Rutger Jacobsen and died in 1672) from his heirs. They were on the north side of Stone Street, near Whitehall Street, in New York.* The well used for the brewery is said to be still visible.

On New Year's Day, 1694, Elsie, the daughter of Harman (1st), was married to David Davidse Schuyler, at one time Mayor of Albany. After his death she married the Rev. Peter Vas, of Kingston, Ulster County, whom she probably met at Albany, where he was an occasional "supply."†

Harman's (1st) elder son, Anthony, married Hendrickje Vandewater, of New York, on December 30, 1694, and went to housekeeping in the Dock Ward, east of Broad Street. He was a brewer, and for some years appears to have been a baker as well. In 1699 he was admitted as a freeman in New York.

The younger, Harman (2d), remained with his father, became a brewer, and was admitted as a freeman in 1696.

In a census of New York, taken about the year 1703, the family of Harman Rutgers (1st) is represented as consisting of two males between sixteen and sixty years of age, one female, one female child, and two male negroes. The first three were evidently the elder Harman (1st), his wife, and his son Harman (2d). Anthony's household in the Dock Ward was composed of himself, his wife, two sons, and one negro woman. Harman Rutgers (1st) died in 1711, "being very ancient and weak in body," as he describes himself in his will.‡ He left his entire estate to his widow Catharine for life, and directed it to be divided after her death among his three children by his "well-beloved friends," Nicholas Roosevelt, Johannes Korfyd, and Jacobus Goelet.

We will follow first the fortunes of Anthony Rutgers, the son of Harman Rutgers (1st), and grandson of Rutger Jacobsen. Anthony was probably named after his maternal grandfather, Anthony de Hooges, the famous Secretary. In 1705 he buys a dwelling-house and lot on Smith (now William) Street and a lot beyond the land gate on the New Street. In 1710 he had become a resident of the North Ward, above Wall Street, and in that year and the two years succeeding he was an assistant alderman from that ward. He represented it as Alderman from 1727 to 1734. He was also a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1726 to 1737. In 1717 he bought land on Maiden Lane and he had a brew-house and residence on the north side of that street between William and Nassau Streets. He also purchased a tract of farm land lying northwest of the present junction of Broadway and Chambers Street, and extending to the North River. In 1723 he bought ten acres here, and in 1725 thirty-six more.

In this neighborhood there was at this time a large swamp which caused a great deal of malaria. It was included in a piece of seventy acres of public land which the local government could only lease for life. Anthony presented a petition in 1730 to the authorities in England, asking that the swamp might be granted to him so that he could drain it, which no mere life-tenant would undertake to do. Governor Cosby was directed to make such a grant by an order of the King in Council, made at Hampton Court, on August 12, 1731. An order was made accordingly in the Council of New York, on December 16, 1733.§ Anthony, known as

* Riker's Harlem, 571, 572.

† Munsell's Annals of Albany, i., 91.

‡ Dated March 6, 1710, proved April 25, 1711, Liber 8 of Wills, p. 32, N. Y. Surrogate's Office.

§ London Documents, xxiv., 147; Land Papers, x., 171; N. Y. Council Minutes, xvi., 277; Valentine's Manual of the Common Council for 1854, 529.

Captain Rutgers, was still living near William Street in 1731.* At about this time he built himself a house on his new farm. He was a member of the grand jury which in 1741 investigated the Negro plot.† His first wife having died he had married the widow Cornelia Benson, daughter of Johannes Roos, August 25, 1716. Anthony died in 1746, and she survived him until 1760. He left behind him one son, Peter, a grandson, Anthony (3d), son of a deceased son, Anthony (2d), and five daughters, among whom his property was divided.‡ One daughter, Elsie, had married Leonard Lisenard in 1741, and he bought the other shares in the North River estate in 1748. It became known in consequence as "the Lisenard farm," and the streets which afterward traversed it took the family names of Leonard, Lisenard, and Anthony (now Worth Street!). The old New York Hospital building afterward occupied a part of this estate.§ Lisenard was a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of New York,|| and also of the Stamp Act Congress. Another daughter of the first Anthony was Mary, who, in December, 1749, became the wife of the Rev. Henry Barclay, rector of Trinity Church.¶ His name is perpetuated in Barclay Street. His bride was a lady "of great merit and valuable accomplishments."** The *Postboy*†† contains a poem on the wedding addressed to "Inspiring Phcebus." Mrs. Barclay died in 1788, and the *New York Journal*,‡‡ in recording the fact, says that she was "justly esteemed for her exalted piety, and as she was remarkably charitable, the poor have lost a valuable friend." Her daughter Cornelia married Colonel Stephen de Lancey, and another daughter, Anna Dorothea, was the wife of Colonel Beverly Robinson. Her son, Colonel Thomas Barclay, married Susan de Lancey, and had a large family. Three of his daughters married respectively William B. Parsons, Schuyler Livingston, and Peter G. Stuyvesant.

The oldest child of Anthony Rutgers (1st) who lived to maturity was his son Peter. He was born in 1701, became a brewer in Maiden Lane, and married Helena Hoogland. He was an assistant alderman from the East Ward from 1730 to 1734, and was spoken of as an "eminent merchant." He was Captain of the First Independent Company of Cadets. He died in August, 1745. "He was a gentleman much esteemed for his generosity and fatherly affection to his company, and his funeral was attended by almost all the principal inhabitants of this place, being universally lamented."§§ His eldest son, Anthony, was a lawyer, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Williams, Naval Officer of the Port of New York. This Anthony died in 1754, and his widow, two years after, married Colonel Frederick Philipse, last proprietor of the manor of Philipsburgh. She was described in the *New York Mercury*||| as "a very agreeable lady, and possessed of every virtue and accomplishment that can adorn her sex and make the marriage state truly happy." Peter's daughter, Helena, married John Morin Scott. He was a graduate of Yale College and a distinguished lawyer and politician. He served as brigadier-general in the Revolution. In 1777 he became Secretary of State of New York, and he was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783. His son,

* N. Y. Gazette, No. 321.

† Mrs. Lamb's History of New York, i., 582.

‡ See his will, Lib. 16, p. 12. N. Y. Surrogate's Office.

§ Mrs. Lamb's New York, vol. i., 723, note; ii., 307.

| *Id.*, ii., 31, note.

¶ *Id.*, i., 632. For an account of the Barclay family *vide* Holgate's American Genealogy, p. 122.

** *Postboy*, December 18, 1749.

†† December 25, 1749.

‡‡ June 12, 1783.

§§ *Postboy*, August 26, 1745.

|| September 13, 1756.

Lewis Allaire Scott, was also Secretary of State of New York.* Helena Rutgers, the widow of Peter, died in December, 1773, "at her house in the Fly." †

Anthony Rutgers (2d), the younger brother of Peter, and son of Anthony (1st), married Margarita Kloppe on January 10, 1741, and died before his father. He left an only son, Anthony A. Rutgers, whom we shall call Anthony (3d). His grandfather, Anthony (1st), left him his brew-house and residence in Maiden Lane. He also received a share of the farm on the North River. On June 6, 1762, he married Gertruyda, daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur, of Newark, N. J., "a young lady of great beauty and merit," ‡ which qualities seem to have been the common property of all young ladies of that day. Anthony (3d) owned the Ranelagh Gardens at the head of Broadway, where Duane Street now crosses it. They were leased to one Jones, who gave entertainments in them. A band of music played there on Mondays and Thursdays. In 1775, Anthony Rutgers is named as Captain of the Second Company of Artillery, one of the "new companies raising." He subsequently removed to Newark and died there in 1784, leaving four sons and two daughters. His son Anthony A. (Anthony, 4th) was a merchant and at one time lived at Curaçoa. He was one of the original shareholders of the Tontine Coffee House. On April 17, 1790, he married Cornelia, daughter of Hugh Gaines, the editor, publisher, and printer. "The schooner which lay in the East River was decorated in honor of the occasion with a very numerous variety of the colors of all nations and exhibited a most beautiful appearance." § Harman G. Rutgers, also a son of Anthony (3d), married Sarah, another daughter of Hugh Gaines.

Nicholas Gouverneur Rutgers was also a son of Anthony (3d). He started in business with his grandfather's house, Gouverneur & Kemble, and was afterward at the head of the firm of Rutgers, Seaman & Ogden, at 79 Pearl Street, who were the agents in New York of Anthony (4th). Nicholas G. Rutgers was also for many years president of the Mutual Insurance Company. He married Cornelia, daughter of John Livingston, and granddaughter of Robert Livingston, third owner of the manor. After her death Nicholas married his third cousin, Eliza Hoffman. He died in 1857, at the age of eighty-six, leaving behind him two sons and several daughters, all children of his first wife.

We will now return to Harman (2d), the brother of Anthony (1st), son of Harman (1st), and grandson of Rutger Jacobsen. We left him living with his father in Stone Street, and engaged in business with him as a brewer. In his family Bible he makes the following entry as of December 25, 1706: "I, Harman Rutgers, was married to Catharina Meyer by Dominie De Booy. May the Lord grant us a long and happy life together. Amen." He bought land on Maiden Lane at about this time and added to it afterward. When his father, Harman (1st), had died in 1711, Harman (2d) removed to a house on the north side of Maiden Lane, at the corner of the present Gold Street, and established a brewery there. He thus mentions the fact in his Bible: "1711, December 4th. We removed from mother's house to our own place in the Fly, and have made the first beer there the 24th of December. May the Lord bless us in the

* Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 49, note 1, 89, note, 285, 308.

† Maiden Lane. Rivington's New York Gazette, December 30, 1773.

‡ New York Mercury, June 14, 1762.

§ New York Journal, April 22, 1790.

work of our hands." Gold Street, between Maiden Lane and John Street, was for many years known as Rutgers Hill. Catharine, the widow of Harman (1st), lived at the house in Stone Street until her death. It was sold in 1729.* Harman (2d) lived a prosperous and quiet life. He was honored with the title of Captain, which seems to have been hereditary in the family. He was one of the struck jury in the famous Zenger trial in 1735. Zenger had reflected in his newspaper upon the course of Governor Cosby's supporters in the Council in the controversy with Rip Van Dam, President of the Council. He was indicted for seditious libel. The jury acquitted him and sustained the freedom of the press. Gouverneur Morris once said that this trial was "the germ of American freedom."† Harman (2d) laid up sufficient money in time to purchase a farm of over a hundred acres, lying east of the site of Chatham Square, and comprising all of the present Seventh Ward west of Montgomery Street and a part of the Fourth Ward. It had a long water-front on the East River. This land supplied his breweries with barley. He bought the greater portion of this estate from the widow and children of Hendrick Cornelis Van Schaick in 1728. He acquired the rest in 1732 and 1733. The Van Schaick farm was the original Bowery No. 6, granted to Cornelis Jacobson Stille early in the Dutch regime. In 1728 the farm-house stood on the Bowery road at about what is now the southeast corner of East Broadway and Oliver Street. The barn was near the present southeast corner of Catharine and Division Streets.‡ On this farm Hendrick Rutgers, second son of Harman (2d), took up his residence and had a brew-house during his father's life. In 1731 the New York Assembly met in "the house of Mr. Rutgers near the Bowery road," on account of the small-pox which was prevalent in town.§ Captain Rutgers' wharf is mentioned as one of four places for batteries in 1745. Catharine, the wife of Harman (2d), died on February 28, 1737. His Bible notes the fact as follows: "My dearly beloved wife Catharine Rutgers rested in the Lord." A newspaper of March 1, 1737, gives further details: Mrs. Rutgers "eat her breakfast as usual and about nine or ten o'clock was taken with a fit and dyed about four in the afternoon, without speaking a word, to the great surprise of her sorrowing family and friends." The widower consoled himself by marrying Margaret de Forest, a granddaughter of Isaac de Forest, who formerly owned the Stone Street brewery. Harman (2d) died in August, 1753. The *Gazette* of August 13, 1753, contains the following paragraph: "Thursday last departed this life in an advanced age Mr. Hermanus Rutgers, a very eminent brewer of this city and a worthy, honest man." He had two sons and three daughters who lived to a mature age, and they were all children of his first wife. His son Harman (3d) died before him. Of his daughters, Elsie married John Marshall, Catharine married Abraham Van Horne, and Eva married John Provoost. Eva's eldest son, Samuel Provoost, was rector of Trinity Church, and afterward the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York. He was the first American bishop consecrated, the rite being performed in his case by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Harman (2d) left his dwelling, store-house, malt-house, brew-house, negro kitchen, malt-mill and mill-house on Maiden Lane and Rutgers

* Liber 31 of Deeds, p. 315, N. Y. Register's Office.

† Dunlap's History of New York, i., 304; Mrs. Lamb's New York, i., 562.

‡ In Valentine's Manual, 1861, p. 521, is a view of the Bowery road showing this house.

§ Mrs. Lamb's New York, i., 536. This may have been the new house of Anthony (1st), who was a member of the Legislature at that time.

Street (on Rutgers Hill) to the widow of his son Harman (3d) for life.* She was Elizabeth Benson, daughter of Harman (2d)'s sister-in-law, Mrs. Anthony Rutgers, by her first husband. After Elizabeth's death the estate was to go to her eldest son, Robert (1st). She appears to have carried on the brewery herself for some time,† but finally gave it up to Robert (1st) as her tenant. In her old age she became noted as the plaintiff in the suit of Rutgers *vs.* Waddington. She had fled from New York at the opening of the Revolution, and the defendant Waddington had occupied her house under British military authority. The Legislature of New York passed an act, giving a right of action for trespass to the former owner against the occupant in such cases. This suit was tried in 1784 and made a test case. Alexander Hamilton appeared as counsel for the defendant. His argument was successful. The court disregarded the statute and decided in favor of Waddington. This decision affected many similar actions, and was regarded as a great Tory victory. A mass meeting was held to protest against it.‡ Elizabeth became a resident of Red Hook, Dutchess County, and died in 1795. She had three sons and three daughters. The eldest of these was Robert Rutgers (1st), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Beekman. Robert's son Gerard married Margaret Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Bayard. Gerard and his brother Robert (2d) became residents of Belleville, N. J. Their sister Catharine married Stephen Van Cortlandt and also lived in New Jersey.

The third Harman's second son, Harman (4th), was a merchant and died unmarried. His third son was Captain Anthony Rutgers. In 1754 he was captain of a "snow." He is mentioned once as sailing from Port Royal. In 1758 and 1759 he commanded the privateer snow "Boscawen," and sent several prizes into New York. In 1760 he had the letter of marque brig King George. In 1765 and 1766 he was Assistant Alderman from the North Ward. He owned a rope-walk in conjunction with Jacob Le Roy prior to 1769, and afterward carried on the business alone at his store in Maiden Lane. He is said to have been one of the twenty-three original members of the New York City Masonic Society. They were all sea-captains, and their certificates were dated January 8, 1770. In 1775 Anthony was a member of the New York Provincial Congress. He died in 1814. § Anthony's partner, Jacob Le Roy, married successively his two sisters Cornelia and Catharine Rutgers, and was the ancestor of a large family, among whom may be mentioned his granddaughter Caroline, daughter of Herman Le Roy, who was the second wife of Daniel Webster. A younger sister of the wives of Jacob Le Roy was named Mary, and married Anthony Hoffman. Their daughter Eliza Hoffman became the second wife of her kinsman Nicholas G. Rutgers and had no issue. She survived him and lived in New Brunswick, N. J.

Harman (2d), having left the greater part of his Maiden Lane property to the family of his deceased son Harman (3d), provided for his younger son Hendrick, by leaving him in his will his farm near the Fresh Water, in the Out Ward, which he had bought from the Van Schaicks and others, "where he my said son now lives."|| This devise included a brew-

* Lib. 18 of Wills, p. 347, N. Y. Surrogate's Office.

† N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1831, xiv., p. 12.

‡ *McMasters' History of the People of the United States*, i. 125, 212, 220; *New York Packet* November 4, 1734. See Dawson's pamphlet entitled, *The case of Elizabeth Rutgers v. Joshua Waddington*, determined in the Mayor's Court in the City of New York, August 7, 1784.

§ The number of Anthonys and Harmans in the Rutgers family makes it difficult to be accurate in determining which one is referred to in any particular instance by contemporary records.

|| See his will, Lib. 18, p. 347, N. Y. Surrogate's Office.

house which stood on that part of the farm now bounded by Henry, Madison, Jefferson, and Clinton Streets. Hendrick was born on February 20, 1712. When he was thirteen years old he was apprenticed to his cousin by marriage, Thomas Thong, merchant, for seven years. Thong undertook "to cause said apprentice to be taught the Art or Mystery of a Merchant."** On January 9, 1732, Hendrick married Catharine de Peyster, daughter of Johannes de Peyster, at one time Mayor of New York.† In his family Bible he states that the ceremony was performed by "my uncle, the Rev. Peter Vas, preacher at Kingston in Esopus."‡ Hendrick was the fourth of his family, son after father, who married a Catharine. In 1738 he was an ensign in Captain Van Horne's company of militia, and was promoted to the second lieutenantcy in Captain Van Wyck's. Soon after his father's death in 1753, Hendrick built a residence for himself, with bricks brought from Holland, on the East River farm near the brew-house. The site of this house is now covered by the block bounded by Monroe, Cherry, Jefferson, and Clinton Streets. This was then close to the river. We know that the house was completed by November, 1755, because the Lisbon earthquake on the fifth of that month shook down the iron window-bars which were leaning against its walls in the day-time.§ Just west of the brew-house was a fish-pond which emptied into the river between the present Rutgers and Jefferson Streets. A garden east of the house remained unchanged for over a century, and another garden and various outbuildings occupied the land between the house and the brewery.

The city in time grew toward Hendrick's farm, and he had a portion of it laid out in streets and lots. He agreed with James de Lancey on a boundary line between their farms. It ran along Division and Little Division (now Montgomery) Streets, from which circumstance those names are derived. Hendrick named Catharine Street after his wife. Madison Street was called Bancker Street and then Bedlow, after two of his sons-in-law. Henry Street bears the name of one of his sons. Harman Street has become East Broadway. The present Rutgers Street was so called on the map as early as 1775. Oak Street once bore that name, but it became so disreputable that the name was changed in deference to the family. George and Charlotte Streets have dropped their royal titles and are to-day plain Market and Pike Streets.|| When the war broke out, Hendrick, with the other patriots, was obliged to leave the city, and took up his residence at Albany. Here he died in 1779. His death is noted in Rivington's *Royal Gazette* ¶ as follows: "On the thirteenth instant died at Albany, in his sixty-ninth year, Hendrick Rutgers, Esq., a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and a gentleman of very large estate in this city." In his will he gives two hundred pounds a year to his widow. To his son, Henry, he leaves all his land between Rutgers and Clinton Streets, including his house, brew-house, and other buildings. His other property he divides among his children.** His household effects were appraised at £922 7s. 1½d., and his silver plate alone at £119.†† He had three sons named Harman, the first two of whom died in infancy. The

* Liber 29 of Deeds, p. 294, N. Y. Register's Office.

† For an account of the de Peyster family *vide* Valentine's Manual, 1861, p. 556.

‡ The original entries in this Bible and the one of Harman quoted above are in the Dutch language.

§ *Vide* picture of this house in 1765 in Valentine's Manual, 1838, p. 606.

|| See Post's Old Streets of New York.

¶ Lib. 33 of Wills, p. 201, New York Surrogate's Office.

¶ August 7, 1779.

†† I have an old impression of a book-plate of Hendrick Rutgers with his coat-of-arms, which I venture to describe: arms, a lion rampant surmounted of a fess, charged with a star; on a chief a demi-eagle displayed crest; a demi-wild-man holding a baton over his head; motto, *tanter da dir*, which I cannot translate.

third was a merchant and never married. He was killed at the battle of Long Island, on August 27, 1776, while fighting against the British troops.* Hendrick's eldest daughter, Catharine, married William Bedlow, grandson of Isaac Bedlow of Bedlow's Island. He was a sea-captain, and afterward a merchant. In 1784 he was postmaster of New York City. He had a son, Henry, a daughter, Mary, who married John Beekman,† and another daughter, Catharine, wife of Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, who had come to New York from Braintree, Mass., and was at one time surgeon of General Washington's Guard, and afterward professor of medicine at Columbia College. He was the ancestor of the Crosby family of New York. Henry Bedlow's son, Henry, was at one time Mayor of Newport, R. I. Hendrick's second daughter, Anna, became Mrs. William Bancker. Her granddaughter, Elizabeth de Peyster, married Henry Remsen, who was private secretary to President Jefferson, and for many years President of the Manhattan Company. Hendrick's two younger daughters married respectively Gerard de Peyster and Dr. Stephen McRea.

The only son of Hendrick who survived him was Hendrick, or Henry, Rutgers. He was born on October 7, 1745, and was graduated at Kings (now Columbia) College in the class of 1766. He entered the Continental army at the outbreak of the Revolution. On May 8, 1775, "Captain Rutgers,‡ at the head of his company of grenadiers, met the Boston, Connecticut, and New York delegates to Congress at the Ferry and proceeded with them to Newark." He was still a captain in 1776 and took part in the battle of White Plains. "He continued actively and usefully employed as an officer until the close of the war."§ Meanwhile, during the occupation of New York by the British army, the Rutgers house was used as a hospital. The marks of confiscation on its doors were visible in 1830. The brewery was used first as the hospital kitchen and afterward as a repository of naval stores.|| At the end of the war Henry had become the owner of the homestead. He kept bachelor's hall there until his death, nearly fifty years later. He was possessed of great wealth, and it seems that he never engaged in any business. He found his time sufficiently occupied in attending to his estate, which he fortunately refused to sell when he had the opportunity in 1783.¶ He was an officer in the militia after the war. On October 24, 1788, we learn that the First Regiment, New York Militia, under Major Henry Rutgers, was reviewed by Brigadier-General Malcom.** The parade ground was on his own land. On July 27, 1790, "President Washington and Governor Clinton, with the chiefs of the Creek Nation, reviewed the legion of General Malcom's brigade and Colonel Bauman's regiment of artillery. The President signified his full approbation of their soldierly behavior to Colonel Rutgers, who commanded them."†† It was perhaps in honor of this occasion that the Colonel ordered a portrait of Washington from Gilbert Stuart, which hung in the hall of the Rutgers house until 1865.‡‡ Colonel Rutgers "took a leading and zealous part in the politics of the coun-

* Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 112.

†† For an account of the Beekman family *vide* Holgate's American Genealogy, p. 66.

‡ Probably Henry.

§ A sermon occasioned by the death of Colonel Henry Rutgers, preached in the church in Market Street February 28, 1830, by William McMurray, D.D. (Rutgers Press, New York, 1830). This sermon gives considerable information regarding Colonel Rutgers' life.

|| See order of Major-General Pattison. New York Historical Society Collections, viii., p. 233.

¶ Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 439, note.

** New York Gazette, October 30, 1788.

†† Contemporary Journal; see Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 364.

‡‡ E. Johnston's Original Portraits of Washington, 98, 104.

try." * He was a Member of Assembly in 1784. In 1800 he was again nominated by the Republicans. This campaign was especially exciting, as the Legislature was to choose Presidential electors, and the result depended on the vote of New York. A great effort was made in the city to defeat the Federalist party, as the vote of the State turned, as usual, upon the contest in the metropolis. Colonel Rutgers was elected, as were also George Clinton and General Horatio Gates. They all voted for Republican electors, and the result was the election of Jefferson and Burr. Colonel Rutgers, in a letter written at Albany, on March 5, 1801, gives an account of the festivities there on the day before in honor of Jefferson's inauguration. "The Sixth and Seventh Wards, I fancy," he adds, "were not asleep. It was often mentioned here that their exertions and success gave a Republican Presidency." It was doubtless in view of his course on this and other such occasions that Dr. McMurray says: "Of the correctness of his political principles there have been and will be different opinions;" but he goes on to say that "his unimpeachable moral character and uniform consistency gained him the confidence and respect of those who were his opponents, and procured for him an influence in his own party which he often exerted in moderating animosity and suppressing the feelings of rancor." He was an Assemblyman in 1801, 1802, and 1807. In 1811 he assisted in raising funds for building the first Tammany Hall. On June 24, 1812, he presided at an immense mass meeting in the Park, called for the purpose of supporting the war and encouraging the construction of fortifications.† He was a regent of the University of New York State from 1802 to 1826. He was elected to succeed De Witt Clinton as president of the Public School Society in 1828.‡

During all these years his property was increasing in value. He remembered the time when his father could stand at his door and call his men working on the farm where Chatham Square now is, and he lived to see his private grounds reduced in size to the two blocks bounded by Madison, Cherry, Clinton, and Jefferson Streets. The entrance was on Jefferson Street. The rest of the farm was rapidly covered with houses, but the work of building was not completed until after his death. Meanwhile his transactions in real estate were very extensive. He was accustomed to rent his lots on long leases to tenants who built their own houses. Over four hundred deeds and leases of his are on record in the Register's Office, but they were not all given for a valuable consideration. In 1793 he gave seven lots to the Dutch Church, but the gift lapsed, as the church was not built within the specified time. A present of four lots to the Scotch Church failed for the same reason. Some years later he gave two lots to the Second Baptist Church. In 1797 he made a gift of five lots on the northwest corner of Henry and Rutgers Streets to the First Presbyterian Church, and he added two lots at another time. He contributed a large amount toward building this church, and was one of its elders. A new church edifice was erected on this corner some forty years ago. It was finally sold, and became St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church. The old congregation moved up-town, and is now known as the Rutgers Presbyterian Church of Madison Avenue.§ Colonel Rutgers also gave the ground for the Market

* Dr. McMurray's sermon, *supra*.

† Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 589.

‡ *Vide* Bourne's History of the Public School Society, p. 109, and portrait of Col. Rutgers at p. 96.

§ Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 466.

Street Dutch Church at the northwest corner of Market and Henry Streets. He made a large subscription to the building fund, and was an elder of this church from its organization to his death. The building belongs now to the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land. In 1806 he presented a lot to the Free School Society for a school-house, and an adjoining lot in 1808.* He was always much interested in the college at New Brunswick, N. J., which was founded in 1770 as Queen's College by the Dutch Church.

After the Revolution it lay dormant until Colonel Rutgers aided in calling it to life. It received the name of Rutgers College from the trustees, "as a mark of their respect for his character, and in gratitude for his numerous services rendered the Reformed Dutch Church."† Colonel Rutgers was accustomed to spend one-fourth of his income in charity. For many years he made it a rule to give a cake and a book to every boy in the ward who would call on him on New Year's Day. The children always collected before the door, and he would make them an address of a religious character. In 1819 he was a member of a committee appointed to enter into correspondence with citizens in various parts of the country, with a view to devising some plan for checking the spread of slavery. "There is scarcely a benevolent object or humane institution which he has not liberally assisted."‡ He relieved the poor individually, and supported deserving young men.§ In person he was a tall, plain-looking man, with a kindly expression of face.|| He died in 1830, in the house in which he had lived nearly eighty years. In his will he divided his "worldly estate with which God has abundantly blessed me" among his numerous relatives, but the largest share, including his "mansion house and all the land attached thereto," he gave to his great-nephew, William B. Crosby, the grandson of his sister, Catherine Bedlow. He had been left early an orphan, and "Uncle Rutgers," as he was affectionately known in the family, became his guardian and virtually adopted him. Colonel Rutgers had always lived simply, and in his will he directs his executors to avoid all ostentation at his funeral. The sum thus saved he leaves to an infant school. He gives a suit of clothes to each of several servants, "but not a mourning suit." It seems strange to read in a will, made in New York in 1823, the clause in which he directs that "my negro Wench slave named Hannah, being superannuated, be supported out of my estate."¶ His real estate at his death consisted of 429 lots, and was appraised at \$907,949. After Colonel Rutgers' death Monroe Street was carried through the two blocks surrounding the house, and this block on Monroe Street was called Rutgers Place. The house was remodelled and its north side made its front. It stood thus, with a block of ground in lawn and garden around it, until after Mr. Crosby's death in 1865.** It was then sold and torn down. Its site is now occupied by tenement houses.

Colonel Rutgers was almost the last direct male representative of the family in New York City. Since his death the name has entirely disappeared here as a surname. In the City Directory of 1833 it only occurs

* Mrs. Lamb's New York, ii., 516.

† Centennial of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, pp. 113, 379.

‡ Dr. McMurray's Sermon; see Appleton's Biographical Cyclopædia, ut. Henry Rutgers.

§ Sermon, supra.

¶ The portrait published with this article is taken from the original painting, by Inman, still in the family. Duplicate originals are owned by the N. Y. Historical Society and Rutgers College, N. J.

|| Lib. 65 of Wills, p. 139, New York Surrogate's Office.

** Vide picture of the house in 1858, in Valentine's Manual, 1858, p. 263.

in the "Rutgers Female College," and the "Rutgers Fire Insurance Company." The former was named in honor of Colonel Rutgers, at the instance of Mr. Crosby, who in 1838 gave the lots in Madison Street on which its original building stood. The insurance company was organized in 1853, and took the name on account of the situation of its principal office on Chatham Square, near the old Rutgers farm. Its scrip and certificates of stock bear the Colonel's portrait. But while the family name has become extinct in this city, the descendants of the first Harman Rutgers, bearing other surnames, who reside here, may be numbered by hundreds. To many of them it may be interesting to learn something of their ancestors, and to find that they were honest, industrious, well-to-do, pious Dutchmen. It is in this interest only that the justification lies for collecting and publishing these simple records.

MEMORIAL SKETCH OF FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, M.D.*

BY HENRY R. STILES, A.M., M.D.

AN unostentatious but somewhat remarkable and wonderfully fruitful literary career was closed by the death, on June 11, 1885, of FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, at his residence in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y. His work, for forty years, was of a kind which did not much attract public attention, yet it was well said of him that within that period "no citizen of this commonwealth had done so much toward preserving the historical records and the statistical history of New York." We who, to a greater or less extent, are workers and delvers in the same fields of research which possessed such fascination for him, may well stand appalled as we survey the number, variety, and permanent value of his achievements in the departments of American Local and Legal History, of Biography, and of Science.

The subject of our sketch was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., July 22, 1822. His father, Dr. Horatio Gates Hough (born at Meriden, Conn., January 5, 1778), a descendant from William Hough, who emigrated from England in 1640, was the first physician settled in Lewis County, to which he removed about the year 1799 from Southwick, Mass. His mother was Martha Pitcher, born at Westfield, Mass., September 30, 1787, whose ancestors also came from England in 1636. Their children were: (1) Almira, born in 1804; (2) Martha, born in 1807; (3) Horatio, born in 1809; (4) Franklin B., and (5) Dema. Of these, it is somewhat noteworthy that three died within the space of five and a half months of the year 1885, viz.: Dr. Franklin B., on June 11th; Martha, on November 20th, and Horatio, on November 26th—the eldest sister, Almira, being now the only survivor.

The father of this family died when Franklin was but eight years of age, but the mother, a woman of very energetic character, managed to keep the

* In the compilation of this sketch we have been greatly indebted to memoranda furnished by the family of the deceased, to an appreciative editorial in the *Utica (N. Y.) Morning Herald*, of June 12, 1885, and to Professor James Cruikshanks, of Brooklyn, Mr. E. R. Wallace, of Syracuse, N. Y., John D. Parsons, of Albany, N. Y., J. H. Hickock of the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., as well as others of Dr. Hough's old friends.

The portrait here presented, though not the latest taken of him, is yet one which well preserves his features and appearance as remembered by many of his friends during the greater portion of his active literary life.

Dr. Hough's baptismal name was "Benjamin Franklin," but from the time he was eight years old, he always wrote it "Franklin B." or "F. B."

household together and to educate the children. It is said of Franklin that during his early childhood he manifested but little interest in the usual sports and employments of boys, and that his time was mostly spent among his books, and in making collections of flowers, minerals, and other objects of natural history. In his studies he made rapid progress, and at the age of fourteen entered the Lowville Academy, boarding about two miles from the village, and walking to and from school every day. The gentleman with whom he boarded at this time says of him that "it was but a short time before he knew every stone in every stone-pile between Lowville and Martinsburg." After a year spent at the Academy he continued his studies for two years more at the "Black River Institute," at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., and September 1, 1840, he went to Schenectady to enter Union College. Entering the Sophomore Class, he was duly graduated A.B. in 1843. During the three years of his college course he attended the spring and autumn terms, eking out his expenses by teaching district schools at Turin and Martinsburg during the winters. To go to Schenectady from his home, at that time, was a several days' journey, since he was obliged to go by canal for a part of the way, and ride or walk (as he often did) the remainder. After graduation from college he taught awhile at the Academy in Champion, N. Y., then went to Ohio, and taught, as Principal, in the Gustavus Academy for two years.

While here he married Maria S. Eggleston, of Champion, N. Y., but her health failing, he returned home for a short period, during which he manifested the bent of his tastes by publishing his first work, a "Catalogue of the Plants of Lewis County, N. Y.," issued in 1846, and then entered the Medical College at Cleveland, O., whence he graduated M.D. in 1848. His wife dying, he soon after began the practice of his profession at Somerville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Being, however, in some manner drawn to the subject of local history, he found it so much more interesting than the practice of medicine that after four years' experience as a physician he renounced physic in favor of literature. Removing, in 1852, to Lowville, he began his "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N. Y.," and while he ever after, during his busy life, kept abreast of his profession, and was always deeply interested in the progress of the Medical Art, his time was almost wholly occupied in literary, historical, and statistical work.

The list of Dr. Hough's works, with which we supplement this Memoir, and which is only approximately complete, serves to indicate, better than words of praise, his tireless industry, his exhaustless enthusiasm in his chosen pursuits, his wide information, and his high scientific attainments. This list shows him also to have been, in his character of author as well as by birth, *pre-eminently a New Yorker*. Of his published works, at least fifty are devoted to the history, biography, climatology, and statistics of his dearly-beloved native State.

If not absolutely the pioneer of county histories in our State, he was among the very first authors in that line; and though much and valuable work has since been done, none of it has been more accurate in its statement of facts, more complete in its research, or more satisfactory in a literary point of view than his. He began his statistical work as the Superintendent of the State Census of 1855, the first complete census of New York taken. He was also the Superintendent of Census in 1865, and was charged with the duty of making the preparations for the census of 1875, under Secretary Willers. In 1861 he originated that invaluable work, "The New York Civil List," which was published for a number of years

under his supervision, and which involved, in its original compilation, an amount of labor and research which are appalling. In 1872 he published "The Gazetteer of New York," the last work of the kind that has come from the press, and in many respects the most comprehensive. In this volume he embodied a complete record of the volunteer regiments of New York State in the War of the Rebellion.

While engaged in these works, Dr. Hough was constantly busy either in the annotation of historical documents, the compilation of manuals, or the digestion of miscellaneous historical and statistical data. We recall, among his publications of this character, the "Manual of the Constitutional Convention of 1867;" the "Annotated Constitution of New York;" the "History of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard;" "Meteorological Observations from 1820 to 1854;" his "Biographical Dictionary," and his "History of the American Colleges," designed for United States Government publication, materials for which are mostly collected, and the first (of ten) volume ready for printing.

During the latter part of his life Dr. Hough became deeply interested in the subject of Forestry, serving in the capacity of Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Bureau of Agriculture for a number of years. In this capacity he visited Europe some years ago, where he studied carefully the methods of the forestry schools of Germany and other countries, and upon his return published a report which remains the most complete and valuable work upon Forestry, from the American stand-point, in the language. His minor publications on this subject were numerous, and all exhibit the trained mind, the careful observer, and the conscientious investigator. His experience as a resident upon the borders of the Adirondack country led him to believe that there was no necessary antagonism between the lumber men and those who believe in the preservation of the forests. His constant endeavor was to develop the points of common interest that exist between the two, and it was his earnest advocacy of this view that led the committees of the Legislature charged with the subject to invite Dr. Hough to Albany during the winter of 1884-85, where he spent many weeks in the elaboration of the Forestry Bill, which has since become a law. It was while engaged in this work that he contracted the pulmonic disease which cost him his life. To him we are indebted, more, probably, than to any other person, for the fact that the Legislature of our State has at length recognized the duty of the State to protect and preserve its forests.

But the crowning work of Dr. Hough's life was undoubtedly his digest of the Legislative history of the State of New York, entitled, "Abstract of the Laws of New York," 1777-1885. This work is still in manuscript. Once the Legislature made an appropriation for its publication, and the Governor struck it from the Supply Bill. It is a concise summary of the legislative action upon every topic of public interest since the foundation of the State, carefully annotated and historically presented. To the student of our laws and jurisprudence it presents a mine of information not obtainable otherwise, save by years of delving. It was the ambition of Dr. Hough's life to see this work published, and the time will certainly come when the State will realize the value of the compilation.

The bare enumeration of his published works, however, conveys no adequate idea of the amount of mental labor performed by him, since the nature of his work was of a kind involving the most painstaking research, the greatest exactitude of statement, arrangement, and tabulation, and the most patient verification of facts, figures, etc. As an old friend remarks

of him, "he labored too hard in every undertaking. He would accomplish much more work in a given time than any other man I ever knew."

Indeed, so keen was his fidelity to the exact truth, and so great the bulk of details with which he eagerly grappled, that, while always a clear and vigorous writer—he paid little heed to the graces of composition. His pursuit of facts was an absorbing passion. His mission was to preserve and verify history—and in pursuing it, he discounted imagination; knowing that his work was of a character to be appreciated but by a very few, he yet loved it and was faithful to it for its own sake.

During the War of the Civil Rebellion, Dr. Hough found ample and appropriate opportunities for the practical exercise of his sanitary and medical skill in a four months' service as an Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission; as well as a nine months' service as surgeon of the 97th New York Volunteer Regiment. He also served with ability and zeal in the State Bureau of Military Statistics in Albany, for a period of fourteen months.

While teaching at Champion, N. Y., in the earlier part of his life, he frequently lectured in public on the subject of Temperance, and on this subject, as well as Sanitary Science, Agriculture, Vital Statistics, Climatology, Meteorology, etc., he was ever actively interested; his contributions on these subjects in local newspapers, periodicals, etc., amounting to over a thousand articles.

He also, while quite young, invented and published a very ingenious "Eight Century Calendar," which can be used for any year from 1600 to 2300 inclusive.

In business matters Dr. Hough was straightforward, frank, and honorable. In regard to his family relations, Mr. E. R. Wallace says: "He was purely domestic in his nature, and his delightful home was his earthly Paradise. No man was ever more attached to his family, or more devoted to the comfort and advantage of each member. And never was a husband or father more loved, honored, and respected by his family in return. His arrival at home after his frequent 'wanderings' was always regarded as a most important event in the family circle, counted upon weeks in advance, and talked about for weeks after his departure. And yet this man's love extended to all the human race, which his writings sufficiently prove. There was much humor in his nature, and his dry remarks (not studied) would always 'fetch the house.' No man could well be possessed of more sterling integrity, and his well-spent life may justly be considered as above reproach."

"Dr. Hough," says another of his old friends, "was a man of strong convictions. He held, with a positiveness that was not easily shaken, views naturally and deliberately formed; and he had a right to, for it was his custom to examine exhaustively subjects to which he gave his attention before finally pronouncing upon them. Most conscientious he was, and unbending in his notions of truth, justice, and purity. He had a wonderful memory for incidents, facts, and figures, and a readiness and clearness in presenting them that commanded the respect and admiration of men of culture, and yet with a simplicity and directness that made children ready listeners. A more indefatigable worker I never knew. He was methodical, and what information he had digested from myriads of sources, in reports, newspapers, public documents, he could in his study lay his hand upon in a moment. In fact, his unpublished manuscripts and notes are almost an index, if not a concordance, to a fabulous amount of information upon scientific topics, historical knowledge (especially of a local character), and of the legislative and governmental affairs of the country."

"He read with a good degree of facility several modern languages, but made no parade of his knowledge. In fact, he never exploited himself; and when an occasion called him out (and he was at home in a large field) one was surprised at the accuracy and scope of his knowledge.

"His manners were simple. At his home he was a charming and royal host; and he had the rare faculty of making himself at home wherever he was sure of loyal friendship. His noble wife and his two charming daughters, one of whom (for several years an invalid) followed him in a few weeks, his four manly sons, and his choice library and hospitable mansion, amid the spacious maple grove that he had planted and adorned, together with his own companionship, made a visit to him a joy always to be remembered."

His sons, we understand, are carrying on works which he had in hand, and it is to be hoped that they may, in due time, perfect and edit some of the many things which he left incomplete, and for which he had collected much material.

DR. HOUGH was twice married, (1) July 9, 1845, to Maria S. (daughter of Asa) Eggleston, of Champion, N. Y. She died June 2, 1848, aged thirty-two. He m. (2) May 16, 1849, Mariah E. (dau. of Heman) Kilham, of Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., who still survives him.

Children by first marriage :

I. LORA MARIA, married, March 15, 1875, Benj. W. Bailey, resides (1886) at Black River, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Children by second marriage : -

II. MARY ELLEN, born Sept. 12, 1850; educated at Vassar College; m. Cyrus Crofoot, Esq., of the editorial staff of the *Cleveland (O.) Leader*, Oct. 27, 1875. Mr. Crofoot died in 1881, and she died July 26, 1885.

III. FRANKLIN HORATIO, born Aug. 18, 1854; educated at Union College and Albany Law School; was employed on the "History of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties., N. Y.;" is now (1886) a patent attorney in Washington, D. C.

IV. ROMEYN BECK, born March 30, 1857; graduated A. B., at Cornell University, 1881; is at present engaged in the preparation of a work on "American Woods," in which each kind of wood is to be illustrated by a thin transverse, a longitudinal, and an oblique section of the wood itself.

V. MINNIE M., born Jan. 20, 1860; attended Syracuse University one year.

VI. ELIDA C., born Feb. 7, 1863; graduated A. B. at Cornell University, 1885.

VII. A. LINCOLN, born Dec. 28, 1865; a sophomore at Cornell University (1886).

VIII. JESSIE MARIAH, { born May 15, 1872, } died Jan. 6, 1873.

IX. JENNIE MARIAH, { died Jan 26, 1873.

LIST OF WORKS WRITTEN OR EDITED BY FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

HISTORICAL.—1, "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N. Y.," 1853; 2, "History of Jefferson County, N. Y.," 1854; 3, "History of Lewis County, N. Y.," 1860; 4, "History of Lewis County, N. Y." (Historical part, 4to.), 1883; 5, "Lowville Academy, Semi-centennial" (with others), 1859; 6, "History of Duryee's Brigade" (at request of officers), 1864; 7, "New York Civil List" (originated and edited for

eight years), 1855-63; 8, "Nantucket Papers" (from original records), 1856; 9, "Pemaquid Papers" (under appointment of Me. Hist. Soc.), 1856; 10, "Pemaquid in its Relations to our Colonial History," 1874; 11, "Easton's Phillip's Indian War" (from original MSS., with notes and much original matter), 1858; 12, "Hatfield and Deerfield" (papers relating to attack in 1677, from original records), 1859; 13, "Siege of Detroit, 1763" (from original records, with much original matter), 1860; 14, "Proceedings of Commissioners of Indian Affairs" (2 vols. 4to, under a resolution of Albany Inst.), 1861; 15, "Captain Leonard Bleeker's Order Book" (from original, with notes; relates to Sullivan's Expedition), 1865; 16, "Major André's Court-Martial" (from orig. and rare ed., with notes), 1865; 17, "General Arnold's Court of Inquiry," 1780; the same, 1865; 18, "Pouchot's Memoirs of the War of 1755-60" (translated from the French, with numerous notes and illustrations; 2 vols. Royal 8vo), 1866; 19, "Washingtoniana" (memorials of the death and funeral of General Washington, with two original portraits; 2 vols., Royal 8vo), 1865; 20, "Bibliographical List of Books and Pamphlets Relating to the death of General Washington" (in the above and separately, with separate index, etc.), 1865; 21, "Siege of Savannah," 1779 (from contemporary newspapers, etc.), 1866; 22, "Siege of Charleston," 1780; (the same), 1867; 23, "André's Cow Chase" (historical and annotated edition), 1866; 24, "Northern Invasion of 1780" (papers relating to Sir John Johnson's invasion of Schoharie and the Mohawk Valley, from unpublished originals), 1861; 25, "Plan for Seizing Col. Goff, the Regicide" (from originals in archives of New York and Connecticut), 1855; 26, "Proclamations of Thanksgiving" (historical introduction and text of all national and New York State proclamations from beginning), 1858; 27, "Gazetteer of New York" (edited and wrote most of edition of 1860), 1860; 28, "Gazetteer of New York" (a similar work from recent inquiries; wholly re-written), 1872; 29, "Military and Camp Hospitals," etc. (translation of Bauden's "Medical History of the Crimean War;" with notes), 1862; 30, "Historical Sketch of Union College," 1876 (assisted by Professor Pearson. This was designed as a specimen of a series of college histories which General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, designed to issue as a government work, having reference to the Centennial year. The whole would make ten vols., 8vo, or more, and the MSS. of vol. i. is in hand ready for printing. The materials are mostly collected); 31, "Journals of Major Robert Rogers, 1755-60," 1883; 32, "American Biographical Notes," 1875; 33, "Centennial History of the Regents of the University of New York," 1885; 34, "Proceedings of Convention of Delegates of New England States, in 1780," etc., 1867.

SCIENTIFIC.—1, "Catalogue of the Plants of Lewis County," 1846; 2, "Meteorological Observations of New York Academies," 1825-50 (prepared under direction of Regents, and published by the State Legislature; 4to), 1855; 3, "Meteorological Observations of New York Academies;" second series 1851-63 (from original record), 1872; 4, "Essay on the Climate of New York" (prepared under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society), 1857; 5, "Observations upon Periodical Phenomena of Animal and Vegetable Life" (prepared under a contract with Smithsonian Institution, from original returns throughout North America. Published with Professor Coffin's report by Congress), 1862; 6, "Report on Forestry" (prepared for Committee on Public Lands), 1874; 7, "First

Report on Forestry," 1877 (under a commission from Congress), 1878; 8, "Second Report on Forestry," 1878-9 (under a commission from Congress), 1880; 9, "Third Report on Forestry," 1880 (under a commission from Congress), 1881; 10, "Fourth Report on Forestry," 1884 (prepared four articles for it), 1885; 11, "Elements of Forestry" (used as text-book in colleges), 1882; 12, "Journal of Forestry" (published at Cincinnati; edited for one year), 1882-3. Besides these works he was the author of over forty papers, addresses, or newspaper contributions on the subject of American Forestry.

CONSTITUTIONS AND LAWS.—1, "New York Convention Manual" (two vols. under an appointment of the law for the convention of 1867-8), 1867; 2, "New York Constitution of 1846" (annotated and showing the comparative provisions of the constitutions of all the other States. 4to. Three editions were printed in this volume. Prepared under appointment of the convention of 1867-8), 1867; 3, "The Existing Constitution of New York," 1846-69. Compared with the constitutions of 1877 and 1821, and with that prepared in 1867-8. Large 8vo. Showing by comparative columns the four constitutions, (this is a part of a work nearly completed, but not printed, upon the "Constitutions of New York," that would make a large 8vo volume uniform with the following), 1873; 4, "American Constitutions" (2 vols. Large 8vo. Gives the history of each State constitution, analysis of the text of each and, in most cases, the names of delegates. The second volume contains a classification showing how the constitutional provisions of each of the States and of the United States resemble or differ), 1871; 5, "Constitutional Provisions in regard to Education. Forming 'Circular No. 7, 1875, Bureau of Education.'" Historical and comparative (similar work was done in 1869 for a congressional committee relating to "Right of Suffrage" and "The Census"), 1875; 6, "Convention of 1780; 7, "Abstract of the Laws of New York," being an Analysis and classification of all of the Laws passed by the State Legislature from the beginning of a State Government in 1777 to the close of the 108th session in 1885, showing in full the Title of every Act with the Date of its Passage and References to Places where each may be found in full; with a concise abstract of the Subject-Matter, copious References to Documentary and other Information having Reference to these laws, and Statements of the Result of Elections, where they have been submitted to a popular Vote. Also an Abstract of all the Statutes of the Congress of the United States, and of the Bordering States and of Canada, that have been passed prior to the year 1885, having Reference to the State of New York; together with full Reference to the Decisions of the State and Federal Courts, in which the meaning of these Laws has been explained or their Constitutionality decided.

(Not yet published, but nearly ready; a Prospectus and advance sheets appeared last winter. Will probably make six large 8vo volumes.)

STATISTICS.—1, "New York State Census," 1855; 2, "History of the Census in the State of New York," 1866; 3, "New York State Census," 1865; 4, "Census of New York City," 1865 (under employment of the city authorities; historical, and illustrated with graphic diagrams, maps, etc.), 1866; 5, "Census of the District of Columbia" (under contract with the United States Commissioner of Education, and chiefly at expense of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. This census was taken in one day, September 11, 1867, on the European plan, the whole police force of the District being employed), 1867; 6, 7, 8, "Preliminary

Reports on the State Census of 1855, 1865, and 1875;" 9, "Comprehensive Farm Record," 1875 (4to, with a series of blanks for registry for 25 years), 1860; 10, "American Farm Register" (similar in plan but much more elaborate), 1879; 11, "Essay on Medical and Vital Statistics" (prize essay read before the State Medical Society, embracing a plan of registration of surgical injuries; since adopted in the army of the United States and in the Russian armies), 1867; 12, "Agricultural Statistics of New York State," 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1, "The Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence," descriptive, historical, and legendary, 1880; 2, "Biography of James L. Leonard," 1867; 3, "Biography of Dr. C. M. Crandall," 1868; 4, "Biography of Dr. Willard;" 5, "Biography of Peter Penet," 1866; 6, "Biography of Te-ho-ra-gro-ne-gen, *alias* Thomas Williams, a Chief of the Caughnawaga tribe of Indians in Canada." By Rev. Eleazer Williams. Supervised and published by F. B. Hough. 1859. 7, "Munsell's Guide to Hudson River," 1859. Total number of volumes, without "Abstract of the Laws of New York," 78.

LIST OF SOCIETIES OF WHICH FRANKLIN B. HOUGH WAS A MEMBER.

Corresponding member (unless otherwise noted) of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, May 24, 1851; Minnesota Historical Society, August 22, 1851; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, April 10, 1854; Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1855 (actual); Lyceum of Natural History, New York, February 12, 1852; Historical Society Wisconsin, April 13, 1855; Albany Institute, July 10, 1855 (resident); Connecticut Historical Society, November 7, 1855; Newport Historical Society, March 18, 1857 (honorary); American Geographical and Statistical Society, October 29, 1857; Maryland Historical Society, June 3, 1858; American Statistical Association, October 20, 1858; Ulster Historical Society, May 10, 1859; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, February 1, 1860; Vermont Historical Society, February 3, 1860; New York Historical Society, November 4, 1851; New Haven Colony Historical Society, November 27, 1861 (honorary); Lewis County Medical Society, December 24, 1867 (member); Buffalo Historical Society, April 14, 1869; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, June 5, 1869; Western Reserve Historical Society, December 10, 1870 (honorary and life); Maine Historical Society, July 22, 1871; Rhode Island Historical Society, October 7, 1885; Minnesota State Forestry Association, March 24, 1876 (perpetual); Oneida Historical Society, June 30, 1878 (honorary); Anthropological Society of Washington, March 26, 1879; American Philosophical Society, April 21, 1882 (member); Geographical Society of Quebec, December 11, 1882 (honorary); Virginia Historical Society, May 14, 1882 (honorary); New Hampshire Historical Society, June 14, 1882 (honorary); American Association or the Advancement of Science (fellow); American Forestry Association (member); American Forestry Congress (member); Washington Philosophical Society (member); Washington Biological Society (member); Trustee of Lowville Academy, February 15, 1861; Societe Nationale D'Agriculture de France, March 7, 1884 (foreign corresponding); New York State Forestry Association.

DEGREES.—The degree A.B. was conferred by Union College in 1843, and subsequently the degree A.M. M.D. was conferred by the Cleveland Medical College in 1848. Ph.D. was conferred by the Regents of the State of New York.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 94, of THE RECORD.)

A* 1712.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÿGEN.
	Jústús Bosch, Anne- tje Smith.	Johannes.	Hendrik Van der Grist, Johanna Van Hoek.
	Jan Van Hoorn, Ca- tharina Meÿer.	Jacobús.	Cornelús Van Hoorn, Marretje Mÿer.
[347] Júly 6.	Johannes V. Heÿn- inge, Marretje Elles.	Sara.	Abraham de Lanoÿ, Jan- netje Rome, s: h: v ^r .
	George Willes, Anne- tje Concelje.	Elizabeth.	Manfield Túcker, Catha- rina Hardenbroek, j. d.
	Jan Van Pelt, Maria Jan. Perÿn.	Jan.	Ihon Clark, Annetje John- son.
9.	Dirk Bensen, Jn ^r , Eli- zabeth Ratleff.	Simson.	Simson Bensen, Rachel Ratleff.
13.	Abraham Goúver- neur, Maria Leÿs- ler.	Maria.	Isaac Goúverneur, Sü- sanna de Kleÿn.
16.	Johannes Elzewarth, Jores. Sara Blakwel.	Jores.	Jores Elzewarth, Aria- antje, s: h ^s v ^r .
20.	Charles Cromline, Jo- hanna Sincklar.	Maria.	Gerret Dúÿking, Johanna Hooglant.
27.	David Mandeviel, Casparús. Marretje V. Goese.	Casparús.	David Mandeviel, Jn ^r , Jannetje, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Húÿbert V. d. Berg, Ariaantje. Marÿtje Lancing.	Maria.	Willem Jacobze, Rachel Lemoúntes.
	Jan Willex, Margrie- tje Douw.	Gerret.	Barent de Kleÿn, Cor- nelia V. Varik.
	Gerret de Windel, Johanna. Cornelia Blank.	Johanna.	Jan Canon, Marÿtje Le- graw.
	Sjoert Olpherts, Do- rathe Greenham.	Do- rathe.	Jan Rosevelt & Heÿltje, sÿn h ^s v ^r .
Aúgústús 3.	Joost Soÿ, Sara van Lúÿkas. Thienhove.	Sara.	Cornelús Van Thienhove, Elizabeth Ament.
	Willem Janse Romen, Jan. Annetje Wessels.	Jan.	Jan Will: Romen, Maria Elles.
10.	Vicktoor Bicker, Eva Pieter- nella Ten Yk.	Eva.	Harmen Bensing, Pie- ternelle de Wit.
	Hendrik Mÿer, Wÿn- tje Rhee.	Hendrikús.	Dirk de Groof, Ariaantje, s: h ^s v ^r .
17.	Johannes Provoost, Margre- ta Sara Baly.	Margre- ta.	Isaac Verplank, Margrie- tje Henion.
	Anthony Rútgers, Maria. Hendrikje Van de Water.	Maria.	Harmanús Rútgers, Marÿ- tje Singelaar.
	Samúel Provoost, Ma- ria Sprath.	Maria.	David Provoost, Sen ^r , Cornelia Sprath.
20.	Nicolaas Mathÿsen, Nicolaas. Maria Lakeman.	Nicolaas.	Joseph Berrÿe & Lea, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Cornelús Búnsen, Neeltje. Lena Cokiver.	Neeltje.	Richard Care, Jannetje Cokever.

A° 1712. [348]	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
24.	John Broúwn, Anna Maria. Van Oorden. Fredrik Willemse, Fredrik. Marytje Waldrom. Jacob Coning, Claasje Aaltje. Cornelús. Wynant Van t' Zant, Elizabeth. Catharina Ten Yk.	Willem Brouwer, Elsje Witten. Jacob Blom, Annatje Hyer. Jan Jansen, Elizabeth Lam, Jn'. Jacobús Krankheyt, Sara V. Vorst.	
27.	Johan Anderson, Jú-Maria. dith Janse. Merinis Roelofse, Hendrik. Dina Idesse.	Rúth Wouters, Stýntje Jans. Anthony Byvank, Mar- retje V. den Berg.	
31.	Gerret Van Hoorn, Margreta. Elsje Provoost. Schiboleth Bogardús, Jacob. Anna Garmo. Abraham Wendall, Jacobús. Catharina de Kay. Willem Broúwer, Lúcretia. Marytje Van Oort.	Cornelús Van Hoorn, Ze', Margreta Van Brúgh. Pieter Garmo, Anna Kip. Jacobús Bayard, Sara Wendall. John Broúwn, Helena de Kay. Pieter Van Velse, Antje de Hart. Patrick Macknight, Anna Greveraad.	
Septemb. 5.	Cornelús Jooste, Ca- tharina de Hart. Cornelús Clopper, Johannes. Jn', Catharina Grevenraad.		
7.	John Mew, Elizabeth Jacobús. V. Deúrse. Johannes de Foreest, Jacobús. Catharina Rave- steyn.	Gerret & Saartje Búrger. Rip Van Dam, Annetje Myer.	
14.	Johannes Poúwelse, Albartús. Elizabeth V. d. Water. Philip Dalý, Cornelia Elizabeth Van Gelder. Benjamin Wýnkoop, Johannes. Femmetje Van der Heúl.	Dirk Bensen, Jn', Pieter- nelle V. d. Water. Nathan Dalý, Elizabeth Marschalk. Johannes & Cornelia Wýn- koop.	
17.	Jozeph Robinson, Richard. Maria de Kleýn.	Leonard de Kleýn, Eliza- beth Lippenar.	
24.	Anthony Ham, Eliza- beth Myer. Jan Smith, Jü dith Femma. Oútman.	Pieter Myer, Cornelia Timmer. Benjamin de Harrietton, Jannetje Smith.	
28.	Johannes Kouwen-Samúel. hove, Rachel Ben- sen.	Dirk Bensen, Catharina Boke, s. h. v'.	
[349]			
Septemb. 28.	Dirck Koek, Sýsan- Elizabeth. na Grigier.	Nicolaas Thienhove, Marretje, s: hýs v'.	

	A* 1712.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
		Poúl Miller, Anna Pieter. Van der Heyden.		Schiboleth Bogardús, Jacobús Veevos, Cornelia Van der Heyden.
Octob. 1.		Cornelús Louwe, Elizabeth. Margrietje V. Borsum.		Jacobús Moene, Dievertje Bos.
		Pieter Gardimas, Me- Catharina. tje Van Tilbúrg.		Jacob de Gardemo, Cornelia Van der Heyden.
		Jan Stoútenbúrg, Maria. Henrica Dúyking.		Tobias & Antje Stoútenbúrg.
		Pieter Clement, An- Jannetje. netje Rúyten.		Mangel Janse, Antje, s: h: v'.
8.		Pieter Amént, Eliza- Lucas. bet V. Tienhove.		Cornelús V. Tienhove, Marretje, h. v. v. Nicolaas Tienhove.
		Johannes Bant, Wil Thomas. lemýntje Philips.		Willem & Hendrikje White.
		Baltús de Hart, Mar- Margrietje. gareta Mouřitz.		Mathys de Hart, Jannetje Mouřitz.
		Pieter Van Dýk, Ra- Rachel. chel Leroux.		Bartholomeús Leroux, Urseltje Van Dýk.
12.		Abraham Van Gelder, Jacobús. Catlyntje Post.		Johannes V. Gelder, Aegje V. Gelder.
		Harmen Bússing, Anna. Sara Selover.		Gerret Hassing, Elizabeth Bürger.
15.		Robberd Bossie, Ca- Abraham. tharina Dirx.		Hendrik Búys, Annetje Montagne.
		Johannes Kertbýl, Johannes. Margreta Provoost.		David Provoost Jonath. Z., Catharina Bensen.
		Johannes Van Nor- Annetje. den, Hendrikje Ten Yk.		Theofilús Pels, Annatje Hooglant.
22.		Jan Van der Meer, Albartús. Elizabeth Holst.		Joh. V. d' Poel, Albartús Holst, Marýtje Hibon.
		Robberd Cammel, John. Elizabeth Búrch.		Búrger Sippe, Margrietje Johnson.
26.		D ^{om} Gúaltherús Dú Elizabeth. Bois, Helena Van Baal.		Isaac de Peýster & Isaac dú Bois, Ólevier Teller & Sophia Teller.
		Jan Hyer, Jannetje Vrouwtje. Stýmets.		Willem Hyer, Annatje Blom.
		Barent Reýnders, Jacob. Hester Leýslaar.		Octave Coenraatz, Catharina Walters.
Nov: 2.		Barent de Freest, Hendrikús. Catlyntje Sarleý.		Gerret de Foreest, Maria Magdalena Appel.
[350]		Hendrik V. d. Heúl, Hendrikús. Marretje Myer.		Harmanús Rútgerts, Catharina Myer, s: h. v'.
		Josýas Ocdon, Catha- Maria. rina V. d' Poel.		Jacobús } Provoost. Marýtje }

A° 1712.	ouders.	kinders.	getuÿgen.
	Elbert Aartse, Anne- tje Ten Yk.	Evert.	Jeams Waters, Wÿntje Ten Yk.
5.	Willem Bogert, Hille- gont Joris.	Súsanna.	Joort Lÿnen, Aefje Vre- lant.
16.	Lowies Boulje, Anne- tje Coning.	Catharina.	Joort Lÿnen & Elizabeth, s: hs v ^r .
	Johannes Romme, Annetje. Antje Pels.		Cornelús Romme, Trÿn- tje Aalsteÿn.
19.	Thomas Slow, Eliza- beth Wessels.	Elizabeth.	Henrikús Coerte, Petrús de Riemer, Aaltje de Riemer.
	Gerret Hÿer, Saartje Gerret. Bosch.		Jan Hÿer, Annetje Har- denbroek.
23.	Jan Cramer, Engeltje Gooswÿn. Davids.		Sjoert Olfertse, Dorathe Greenham.
30.	Charel Beekman, Ytje Johannes. Van t' Zant.		Pieter Bosch, Wÿnant Van t' Zant, Sasanra Bosch.
	Jacob Bennet, Neel- tje Beekman.	Hendrikús.	Willem Bennet, Jn ^r , An- netje Beekman.
Decemb. 5.	Jan Pieterse, Antje Jan. Montagne.		Jan de Lamontagne, Pie- tronella de Lamon- tagne.
	Cornelús Rapalje, Jo- hanna Anthonidús.	Jeronimús.	Jeronimús Rapalje, Titje Anthonidús.
7.	Barent de Kleÿn, Cor- nelia V. Varik.	Leonard.	Leonard de Kleÿn, Saar- tje V. Varik.
	Hans Kierstede, Rachel. Maria Van Vleck.		Abraham Van Vlek, Ma- ria Kierstede.
	David Cosaar, Stÿn- tje Joris.	Neeltje.	Frans Goelet, Neeltje Onkelbag.
	Nathan Dalÿ, Saar- tje Húysman.	Charell.	Jan } Antje } Pouwelse.
10.	Gerret Van Laar, Jannetje. Jannetje Streddels.		Christoffel } Harden- Femmetje } broek.
	Johannes Mÿer, Sara Vroúwtje. de Foreest.		Ide Mÿer, Marretje Mÿ- er, alias Van der Grist.
	Willem Echt.. Obÿt., Willemÿn- Marretje V. Dÿk. tje.		Jacobús & Saratje Van Dÿk.
	Wolfert Webber, Aaltje. Grietje Stille.		Jacob Coning, Dievertje Kwakenbos.
	Abraham V. Vleck, Isaac. Maria Kip.		Jacobús Kip, Catlÿna de Lanoy.. Abrate Kip & Catharina Kip, Wed ^e van Joh: Kip.
[351] Decemb. 10.	Loûrens Barentse, Helena. Hester Jans.		Gÿsbert & Catharina Janse.
14.	Petrús Kip, Immetje Johannes. Van Dÿk.		John Crúgo, Rachel Van Dÿk.
17.	Victoor Hÿer, Jan- netje Van Gelder.	Catharina.	Harmanús & Theúntje Van Gelder.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
A° 1712. 28	Thomas Robberds, Elizabeth. Geesje Lieúwes.		Leonard & Elizabeth Lieúwis.
A° 1713. January 1.	Hans Bergen, Rachel Michiel. Bensen.		Dirk Bensen, Jannetje Koxman, s. h. v.
7.	Johannes Brestede, Elizabeth. Rebecca Onkelbag. Jacob Ten Yk, Neel- Jacob. tje Hardenberg. Adolf de Groof, Ra- Aegje. chel Goederús.		Gerret Onkelbag, Antje Brestede. Abraham Ten Yk, Ra- chel Grant. Cornelús Louw, Agnietje de Groof.
11.	Pieter Steel, Chibilla Petrús. Margreta Schrýver. Edúard Blagg, Johan- Johannes. na Vickers.		Dirk Schrýver, Ida Bries. Johannes V. Hartsberge, Catharina Walters.
14.	Enoch Michielse Vre- Helena. lant, Aegje Van Hoorn.		Pieter Mýer, Stýntje Co- saar.
18.	Benjamin Oldes, Aal- Jannetje. tje Schars.		Frans & Aaltje Van Dýk.
21.	Harne Van Hoese, Volckert. Geesje Heermans. Jan Van Búyren, Pieter, Maria Mýer. Maria. } tweelingen.		Cornelús Louw, Maria Lancing. Anthony Han, Elizabeth Mýer, s. h. v. Pieter Mýer, Christina Jans.
25.	Willem Waldrom, Jo- Willem. hanna Nagels.		Jan Nagel, Anna Catha- rina Berk.
28.	Júrian Witvelt, Mary- Maria. tje Ten Yk. Enoch Vrelant, Ma- Cornelús. ria Van Hoorn. Willem Sjeckerly, Johannes. Debora Van Dýk. Fredrik Boog, Johan- Johanna. na Van Hoek.		Johannes Ten Yk, Pie- ternella de Wit. Adolph Philipz, Gerret Van Hoorn, Kleck. Philippús Schúyler, Mar- greta Harding. Salomon } de Boog. Johanna }
Febrúary 11.	Samúel Richerson, Maria. Elizabeth Bedlo.		Samúel Staats, Catharina Bedlo, s. h. v.
15.	Michiel Vaughton, Ca- Michiel. tharina Donnelson.		Leonard de Kleyn, Sú- sanna Lýsjaar, s. h. v.
January 28.	Samúel Philipz, Aal- Caleb, tje Dame. Josúa. } tweelingen.		Mangel } Rol, Antje } Rem Remse V: d' Beek, Marta Remse V: d' Beek.
[352] Febrúary 15.	Albartús Coenradús Maria. Bosch, Maria Jeeds.		Casparús } Bosch. Jannetje }
18.	David Mandeviel, Antje. Jannetje Woerten- dýk. John Waldron, Cor- Gerardús. nelia Hardenberg.		Cornelús Jacobse Woer- tendýk, Marretje Man- deviel. Andries Ten Yk, Neeltje Hardenberg.

A° 1713.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
22.	Albartús Holst, Aal- tje Provoost.	Hilletje.	Gerret Provoost, Ama- rentia Ver Plank.
	Gerret de Graw, Do- rathe Hyer.	Johannes.	Victoor Hyer, Jannetje s: h ^s v ^r .
Meert 8.	Johannes Douw, Sara Catharina. de Foreest.		Willem Appel, Catlyntje Cerley.
	Isaac Verplank, Isaac. Amonarentia Pro- voost.		Johannes Provoost, Mar- retje Maries.
	Claass Bogert, Grietje Margrietje. Concelje.		Elbert Harmese, Catha- rina Bogert.
	Abraham Van Hoorn, Abraham Maria Provoost.		Johannes } Van Margareta } Brúgh.
15.	Abraham Rüssel, Johannes. Maria Faster.		Poüwlús } Túrck. Marretje }
	Richard Magdnell, Catharina. Cornelia Varik.		Jan Van Varik, Saartje, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Philippús Van Bor- Jan. súm, Margrietje Willems.		Fredrik Willemse, Eliza- beth Montagne.
18.	Olivier Teller, Cor- nelia de Peister.	Margareta.	Isaac de Peister, Sophia Teller.
22	Hendrik Vonk, Ca- tharina Hege- man.	Cornelús.	Aúke Van Engele, Yda Vonk, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Abraham de Lanoÿ, Cornelia. Jannetje Rome.		Jan Willemse Rome, Ma- ria, s: h ^s v ^r .
25.	Bürger Sippe, Marÿ- tje Hibon.	Geertrúÿ.	Johannes Hibon, Maria Narbúrÿ.
29.	Lourens Kimnÿ, Ca- tharina Davids.	Cornelús, ge- boren Aú- gúst 30: 1712.	Sjoert Olphertse, Dora- the Greenham.
	Johannes V. Harts- berge, Catharina Walters.	Johannes.	Isaac Labadie, Catha- rina Walters, Se ^r .
	Nicolaas Rosevelt, Hilletje. Jn ^r , Sara Volle- man.		Nicolaas } Rosevelt, Hilletje } Sen ^r .
April 1.	Benjamin V. Vegte, Jan. Jannetje Eckeson.		Theúnis V. Vegte, Apa- lonÿ Eckeson.
	Jacob Franse, Antje Barber. Haal.		Abram & Súsan na Franse.
5.	Evert Van Wagener, Nicolaas. Hillegond V. Heyninge.		Barent & Dievertje Bosch.
	Frans Reÿerse, Jan- Joris. netje Dÿe.		Gerret & Saartje Bürger.
	Richard Rhee, Elsje Roberd. Sanders.		Pieter Bosch, Annetje Hardenbroek.

A° 1713.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
[353]	Hendrik Van den Anna Maria.	Pieter Jacobze, Rebecka	
12.	Búrg, Maria Magdalena Knight.	Jans.	
19.	Jan Dúfoe, Catharina Roelof.	Anthony Rútgers, Catharina Rútgers Wed ^e .	
12.	Denys Relje, Janne- Magdalena.	Hendrik Van den Búrg, Maria Magdalena, s: h: v:	
19.	Stephanús Boeken- Stephanús.	Johannes Sýmense, Hendrikje V. Hoek.	
	Philip Witvelt, Jan- Jústús.	George Brewenton, Catharina Blank.	
	Isaac Góuverneúr, Nicolaas.	Samúel Staats, Maria Góuverneúr.	
22.	Pieter Bant, Martha Marretje.	Barent Cornelússe, Elizabeth Bant.	
26.	Robberd Kemmel, Maria.	Búrger Sippe, Francýntje	
	Elizabeth Bortz.	Clement.	
29.	Alexander Fenix, Jacobús.	Jacob Fenix, Catharina	
	Margrietje Camfert.	Kamfert.	
May 6.	Jacobús Bayard, Jacobús.	Aúgústús Gúda [ie Jay],	
	Hillegond de Kay.	Anna Maria Beyard, s. h. v.	
10.	Samúel Shahaan, Belitje.	Aarnoút Hendriks, Geertje Claase, s: h ^s v ^r :	
	Neeltje Cosýn.	Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina Mýers, s: h: v ^r .	
	Abraham Próvoost, Abraham.	Willem Elsewarth, Pieter- nella, s. h. v ^r .	
17.	Jannetje Mýer.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Dina	
24.	Jan Van Vore, Júdiþ Johannes.	Michielse.	
	Slot.	Joh: Hoorn, Philip Sjeere,	
	Willem Mathiks, Sú- Josúa.	Elsje Moúling, An: Mary Antoný.	
	sanna Badjor.	Benjamin Eldredge, Elizabeth Coning.	
25.	Pieter Seýn, Annetje Johannes.	Lodewýk Post, Catlýntje	
	Steýnebag.	Van Gelder.	
	John Johnson, Eliza- Gabriel.	Denys Doochage, Rachel,	
	beth Lam.	s. h. v.	
	Cornelús Post, Cat- Maria.	Jacób & Antje Van	
	lýntje Patman.	Noorstrant.	
Júný 5.	Jacob Schútmans, Sophia.	Tobias Stoútenbúrg,	
	Annetje Jeffers.	Trýntje V. Rollegom.	
7.	Jan Pouwelse, Antje Margreta.	Júrian Witvelt, Maria	
	Húysman.	Ten Yk.	
	Lúýkas Stoútenbúrg, Tobias.	Jan Rosevelt, Heýltje	
	Sara Beating.	Smith.	
	Jaemes Lae, Jústina Jústina.	Samson Bensen, Marretje	
10.	Witvelt.	Bongran.	
21.	Jacobús Quíck, Maria Catlýntje.		
	Smith.		
	Egbert Van Bossen, Hendrik.		
	Elizabeth Bensen.		

A° 1713.	ouders.	kinders.	getuÿgen.
[354] Júly 1.	Rýkard Búrke, Anna Maria, ge- Maria Bosch.	boren 27 Júný.	Gerret Van Hoorn, Antje Smith, h. v. v. Jústus Bosch.
	Patrik Magknight, Margreta. Anna Cloppers.		Cornelús Clopper, Jn ^e . Pieterrella V. de Water.
5.	Jan Hibon, S ^{er} . Ca- tharina Sebring.	Aaltje.	Cornelús } Aaltje } Sebring.
8.	Hendrik Brevoort, Elias. Jacomýntje Boke.		Jacobús & Tanneke Boke.
	Frans Pieterse, Ra- chel Eckeson.	Antje.	Jan Van Aarnem, Ap- loný Eckeson.
12.	Theophilús Pels, Eli- zabeth Blaúvelt.	Daniel Catlyntje.	Johannes Graaf, Catlyn- tje de Foreest, Evert Pels, Ariaantje Else- warth.
15.	Pieter Lúýk as se, Salomon. Marýtje Willems.		Frans Abramse, } Annetje Frans. } ^{notes}
19.	Anthony Bý v a n k, Anthony. Theúntje Laning. Johannes Aartse, Catharina. Marýtje Marshel. Johannes Oostrander, Petrús. Elizabeth V. den Berg.	Anthony. Theúntje Laning. Johannes Aartse, Catharina. Marýtje Marshel. Johannes Oostrander, Petrús. Elizabeth V. den Berg.	Harmanus V. G e l d e r, Teúntje Ides, s. h. v. Johannes Van Dúerse, Marretje Aartse. Willem Brouwer, Maria Lancing.
22.	Sacharia Hútsings, Elizabeth. Stýntje Segers.		Seger Gerretse, Jannetje Gerrets.
26.	Hendrik Meyer, Hendrikús. Wýntje Rhee.		Abraham Lefferts, An- natje Hooglant.
Aúgúst 2.	Jeames Waters, Ma- rýtje Aartse.	Hercúlús.	Elbert Aartse, Marretje Harcks.
9.	William Glover, Mar- grietje Blom.	William.	John Liewis & Joort Lynse, Annetje Blom, h. v. v. John Liewis.
16.	Pieter Chaigneau, Johanna. Aaltje Smith. Jan Canon, Marýtje Sara. Legran. Lodewýk Ackerman, Albartús. Hillegond Bosch. Casparús B l a n c k, Isaac. Agnietje Post.	Johanna. Aaltje Smith. Marýtje Sara. Legran. Albartús. Hillegond Bosch. Isaac.	Jústes Bosch, Annatje V. de Boog. Isaac Góuverneur, Sara Staats, s. h ^s v ^t . Gidiús Lynse, Anna Ma- ria Bosch. Isaac Blank, Lidia Lootz.
26.	William Brouwer, William. Neeltje Thomas.	William. Annatje.	Jan Schoúte, Maria Schoúte Wed ^e .
30.	Hendrik Kermer, Ja- comýntje Rave- steýn.	Annatje.	Gerret Ravesteýn, Mary- tje Rollegom.
	Jozeph Houwerd, Hester. Christina de Mill. Jacobús Provoost, Jacob. Marýtje V. der Poel.	Hester. de Mill. Jacob. Marýtje V. der Poel.	Anthoný de Mill, Sara de Mill. Isaac Góuverneur, Sara Staats, s: h ^s v ^t .

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.—At the regular meeting held January 22d, President Wilson in the chair, the Executive Committee, through its chairman, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, recommended for election to resident membership Dr. Edward F. S. Arnold and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry. On motion these gentlemen were unanimously elected. The resignation of Mr. J. Harsen Purdy was presented by the Treasurer and accepted by the Society. After remarks by Dr. Holcombe, there being no other business, the Society adjourned.

At the regular meeting held February 12, 1886, President Wilson in the chair, the Executive Committee, through its chairman, recommended as a building committee the following named gentlemen: Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Wm. Waldorf Astor, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Edmund Abdy Harvey, Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, and Mr. Amory S. Carhart. An address was delivered by the president, after which a paper, entitled "The Prime Family in America," and a short sketch of the Rev. Samuel Irenæus Prime, D.D., was read by Mr. Edward Irenæus Stimson, followed by a vote of thanks and brief addresses from Mr. Charles B. Moore, Mr. Edward F. De Lancey, and the Hon. Charles A. Peabody.

At the regular meeting held February 26th, President Wilson in the chair, the Executive Committee, through Dr. Eliot, chairman, recommended for resident membership Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, Mr. Russell Sage, Judge Richard L. Larremore, and for corresponding members Hon. Geo. W. Schuyler, of Ithaca, and Judge E. H. Durell, of Schoharie, N. Y.

At the regular meeting held March 12, 1886, President Wilson in the chair, the Librarian read a list of donations, including several important and valuable works. The Executive Committee, through Dr. Eliot, chairman, approved the nominations of Professor Theodore W. Dwight and General John Meredith Reed, and the President proposed as a corresponding member the name of Dr. Hermann Keussen, Jr., of Cologne, Germany. They were unanimously elected. Dr. Henry R. Stiles read a memorial sketch of Franklin B. Hough, the well-known author, who was a corresponding member of the Society. Dr. Ellsworth Eliot announced the death of S. Oakley Vanderpoel, a resident member of the Society, who died in Washington, D. C., Friday morning, March 12th, aged sixty-two. Dr. Vanderpoel was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., February 12, 1824. His ancestors settled in that part of the State early in the seventeenth century. The meeting then adjourned.

MOTT FAMILY OF NEW YORK.—The founder of this family, who married Jane Hulet at the old Dutch Church, New York, July, 1647, was from Essex County, England. The Motts of Essex County, England, were an ancient family of prominence. John Mott owned estates at Shalford, 1375. Members of the family owned manors or estates at Barningham, Bocking, Braintree, and Shalford, but Shearne Hall was for a long time the seat of the main branch. In Herald's Visitation of Essex, 1634 (Harlem Soc., vol. xiii.), the arms, crest, and pedigree are given of Mark Mott, gent. He was son of Thomas Mott, gent, who was buried March 5, 1554. The names John, Mark, and Adrian are the most common names handed down in main line. Burke's "Landed Gentry" (vols. ii., iii., iv., and v.), gives pedigrees of Motts, as also does Morant's "History of Essex" (vol. ii). The arms of the Motts are thus described: "Sable, a crescent, argent." Crest: "An estoile of eight points, argent." By estoile is meant a star, and a fine representation of this crest—an eight-pointed star surmounting an ornamented crown, is given in Fairbank's work on "Crests and Arms of Nobility and Gentry." The motto of the family (given in Latin), signified "speed, strength, and truth united." The name Mott is of French origin, and was probably originally La Mott, which was a well known local name in Normandy, from whence came the Conqueror. The first of the Mott family was probably among the followers of William, and in the course of a century or so this name La Mott, or De la Motte, became "naturalized" (as Lowe terms it) to Mott.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.—The next Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Washington, D. C., April 28th and 29th. Among other addresses, there will be one by the venerable President, George Bancroft, and another on Columbus, by General Wilson. The only Honorary Member of the Association is the venerable Professor Leopold Von Ranke, who, in his ninety-first year, continues literary labors, with the single exception of Chaplain-General Gleig, and who is his senior by several months, the oldest of living writers. Von Ranke's election was recently communicated to him from Washington, in the following beautiful letter: "*My*

Venerable Master and Dear and Most Highly Honored Friend: We have had many historical societies in our several States. We have lately founded the American Historical Association, which is to devote itself to the affairs of the United States of America. We wish for your benediction; and for that end we ask you, and, as yet, you alone, to accept the proof of our reverence by consenting to become our honorary member. We have meant to make this a special homage to yourself as the greatest living historian. I add my personal request to the request of the society that you will give us this mark of your regard. We thank Heaven that you approach your ninetieth year in the enjoyment of health. May you long continue to enjoy the ever-increasing proofs of the honor and affection in which you are held by your fellow-men. Ever your very affectionate and devoted scholar and friend,

GEORGE BANCROFT."

A CHINESE VANDERBILT.—The richest man in the kingdom of China, and, perhaps, the richest in the wide world, has passed away during the present year. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Vanderbilt of China has just died and been buried. Not much is known in Europe of his life; less of his death; but his burial is reported to have been most picturesque. His palace of Hang Chou was a miracle of luxury, and in creating this banker a provincial judge, and specially authorizing him to wear a yellow jacket, the Emperor of China made him the envy of all his other subjects. But the glory of his funeral seems to have surpassed the splendor of his life. The whole city turned out to see the procession. Nothing in Europe could parallel it. First came a mob of coolies weighted down with leaflets, on which were written moral sentences and apothegms. Then followed a procession of lantern-bearers, supported by a band of musicians with gongs, cymbals, and trumpets. It is hard to conceive anything less funereal. A hundred little boys came after the band (this was the only item in sympathy with Western experience) brandishing the arms (heraldic) of the deceased; the boys were followed by the bearers of his portrait. Groups of guests next came in procession, some in white, some in scarlet, some in yellow; then bearers of lamps, banners, parasols, and fans; next the master of the ceremonies, in white robes, on a white horse, preceding an enormous tent, under which the relatives of the deceased moved entirely hidden from public view, and last the coffin, borne on the shoulders of twenty-four men."

SEARS AND SMITH.

Pascal Nelson Smith, m.	Hester Sears,
Thomas Hamilton, m. June 15, 1778,	Mary Sears,
Sarah Halstead, m. October 24, 1780,	John Sears,
Pereyrine Bourdieu, m. June 21, 1785,	Maria Sears;

all at Trinity Church, N. Y.

Hester Sears was a daughter, and Mary, John, and Maria Sears were probably children of Isaac and Sarah (Drake) Sears, of New York.

Isaac Sears, born about 1770, was at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from Boston, in 1779; and his brother, Jasper Sears, born about 1772, was entered at the same time. Isaac Sears died in Washington, D. C., in February, 1795. Hester (Sears) Smith is mentioned in Griswold's "Republican Court." A daughter married — Bryan, a lawyer of New York. Had issue?

Information is desired relative to either of the above and their families, and the address of any descendant of either will greatly oblige SAMUEL P. MAY, Newton, Mass.

DRUMMOND.—In the January number of THE RECORD there is given a notice of Robert and Anne Drummond, of New York. There was also a Robert Drummond who settled in Monmouth County, N. J., previous to 1700. His will was dated February 6, 1700, and proved September 8, 1710. He was of old Freehold Township, and his will names father James Drummond, merchant, of Prestonpans, Scotland; brother John, uncle Gawin, sister Grissell, cousins Gawin, Robert, John, and Isabella Drummond, sons and daughters of uncle Gawin Drummond. The latter was appointed executor. In speaking of his father, he says: "Item.—I give and bequeath to my loving father, James Drummond, merchant, of Prestonpans, in Scotland, the sum of thirty pounds in silver money," etc. From this it would seem that the Monmouth Robert Drummond came from Prestonpans. I have found no mention of the cousin Robert in Monmouth records of deeds, wills, or court proceedings. Could he have been the Robert Drummond of New York?—EDWIN SALTER, Washington, D. C.

DUYCKINCK.—I have for some time been at work on the descendants of Evert Duycking and Hendrickji Simons, and have arrived at the following conclusions: Evert and Gerardus were brothers—the latter being mentioned in connection with supplying or

making the coats of arms on glass and placed in the windows of the old Dutch Church in Garden Street; must have come to New York with his wife and their son Evert. Evert the younger married Cornelia Jacobs in 1680. Of them I can find no further trace. Evert, son of Evert and Hendrickji Simons, married Cornelia Toll, and died about or before 1680. Their son Evert, who married Elsie Meyer (1704), was mentioned in Robert Sinclair's will as his *wife's cousin Evert*, in connection with her brother Gerrit, and their sisters Belitji and Sijtje, and the children of Aeltie (who died about 1682). The Evert who married Aeltie Hardenbroeck was eldest son of Evert and Elsie Meyer who settled at Raritan Landing, N. J. Am I correct in the above conclusions?—W. G. DUYCKINCK. P. O. Box 3796, New York.

SCHUYLER.—In the RECORD for 1882, No. 4, vol. xiii., p. 157, under (60) David Pruyn, it is stated that David Pieterse Schuyler, and his brother Philip, were sons of Pieter Schuyler, or Schuykert, who was born in Cologne, in Germany, but who settled in Amsterdam, marrying there, before 1639, probably, Catharina Buyck, daughter of Cors Jansen Buyck. In the RECORD for July, 1884, vol. xv., p. 140, I state that, while my papers do not prove the parentage, I myself have no doubt of it. I wish here to state that it is possible I may be wrong in my *belief*, as Mr. George W. Schuyler, in "Colonial New York," vol. i., pp. 99-100, would seem to think. The whole question will bear investigation, and I hope that someone directly interested in the Schuyler family will look further into the matter. J. V. L. P.

COLUMBUS STATUE.—Among the subscribers of one hundred dollars each to the statue of Columbus, to be erected in the Central Park, are Mr. John Jacob Astor, Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, Mr. George W. Childs, Gen. John Meredith Read, Mr. D. Willis James, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele, M. C. Subscriptions of not less than one dollar will be received by the Treasurer of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, DR. GEORGE H. BUTLER, 64 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK. The July number of the RECORD will contain a complete list of subscribers to the statue.

FAMILY MEMORIALS.—A series of genealogical and biographical monographs on the prominent families of the City and State of New York, illustrated with steel portraits, will appear regularly hereafter in THE RECORD, and will include the Astor, Beekman, Clarkson, De Lancey, Hamilton, Morris, Jay, Pierrepont, Provost, Schermerhorn, Schuyler, Stuyvesant, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Wadsworth, and Winthrop families. The Bayard, Pruyn, and other family memorials have already appeared in the previous volumes of THE RECORD.

AN ANCIENT JOURNAL.—The *Edinburgh Courant*, the oldest newspaper in Scotland, and the most respectable organ of Toryism in that northern kingdom, is dead. Founded in 1705, it could boast of having for one of its editors the greatest journalist of the eighteenth century, or for that matter of any century, Daniel Defoe. Among its eminent contributors of the present century were Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, and Professor John Wilson. J. G. W.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the last annual election of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the venerable Marshall P. Wilder, now in his eighty-eighth year, was re-elected president, being the nineteenth time he has been so honored. The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter was re-elected corresponding secretary; David Greene Haskins, Jr., recording secretary; Benjamin B. Torrey, treasurer; and John Ward Dean, librarian.

CARELESS PRINTERS.—In explanation of the variation in the color of the paper used in the January number of the RECORD, to which objections have very properly been made, the Publication Committee desire to say that it was entirely owing to the inexcusable carelessness of the printers. Subscribers may be assured that no repetition of such blundering will be permitted to occur again.

CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS.—Information wanted concerning Captain Charles Parsons, First Regiment; Sergeant Richard Davis, Second Regiment; Private Benjamin Epton, Second Regiment; Captain Jonathan Titus, Fourth Regiment; Matross William Gurtley, Regiment Artillery, New York Continentals. Davis and Titus were from Suffolk County; Gurtley was from Boston. F. E. H.

LONGEVITY.—An authentic and most remarkable instance of longevity is that of Mrs. R. B. Bodman, of Jefferson County, in this State, who, on Washington's birthday, Tuesday, February 22d, celebrated the completion of her one hundred and third year. She is a descendant of Henry Burt, the first of his race in the new world, who settled at Springfield, Mass., in 1640.

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NO ANCESTORS.—The Duke of Somerset, surnamed the Proud Duke, and of whom it is related that he drove all through Europe without ever leaning back in his carriage, used to say, "that he pitied Adam because he had no Ancestors."

CONANT-CORSON.—Genealogies of these families are now in preparation by Fred. Odell Conant, of Portland, Me., and Julia H. Corson, No. 21 Ray Street, Manchester, N. H. Information and subscriptions are solicited.

HOOGLAND.—The undersigned has in progress a genealogy of the *Hoogland* family, and would be glad to receive communications or memoranda relating thereto.—DANIEL HOOGLAND CARPENTER, 70 Clarkson Street, New York City.

BOARDMAN.—The Rev. S. W. Boardman, of Stanhope, N. J., is collecting material for a genealogy of his family, and solicits correspondence on the subject.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

RECORDS OF THE DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL ELY, the Emigrant, who settled first in Newtown, now Cambridge, Mass.; was one of the first Settlers of Hartford, also of Norwalk, Conn., and a Resident of Springfield, Mass., from 1639 until his death in 1675. Compiled by HEMAN ELY, including material collected by Mrs. Amanda (Ely) Terry. Cleveland, O.: Short & Forman. 1885. 4to, pp. x, 515. Portraits.

Truly, American genealogists have fallen upon "golden days." No longer misunderstood and misrepresented as to the nature of their work; no longer almost furtively issuing their scanty little pamphlets of family records; no longer apologizing for what must appear, outside of their own little circle, a waste of time and labor—they find themselves respected as the devotees of an acknowledged science; their productions are "privately printed" in all the elegance (and even sumptuousness) of modern typographic art; and their subscription lists, and a wide-spreading circle of imitators, prove that genealogy is accorded, at last, in American Society, its rightful place as a valuable and honorable study. This thought comes to us frequently nowadays as we turn the pages of the many splendid works of this class which are constantly being issued, and of which the ELY volume is the latest, and by no means the least in elegance and in value. We have had occasion to examine it with a purpose, and literally page by page, and we have found it to be an eminently satisfactory piece of genealogical work. Its system of notation and arrangement is perfectly clear and simple; its personal and biographical detail thoroughly yet modestly presented; and from title-page to colophon the volume is pervaded with a delightful sense of pride, without pretence, in the records of an honorable ancestry. Typographically, the volume is a gem in all that goes toward the making of a book, and our Eastern printers must look to their laurels if such books can be issued from Western establishments. The edition is limited to 520 copies, and the volume is illustrated with twenty portraits, fifteen of which are phototypes and the rest on steel—all of a high degree of excellence. Three full indexes afford all needed facilities for reference, and the following families (especially) will find themselves largely represented in the volume, viz.: *Banister, Brewer, Champion, Chapin, Day, Dill, Hubbard, Miller, Taylor, White, Wright, Wood*. Price, in cloth, \$7; in half morocco, \$8, exclusive of express charges or postage. Address Heman Ely, Elyria, O. H. R. S.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. Vols. 1-5, Abbadie-Bottisham. New York: Macmillan & Co.; London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1885-1886. 8vo.

This promises to be a most valuable addition to our stock of biographical references. It is, of course, eminently British in its scope, but none the less valuable for that to the American student and scholar. Each article is signed with the initials of its author, and the biographies are not only most carefully compiled, but written with a degree of elegance which is somewhat unusual in works of this class. The authorities referred to in each biography are fully presented at the close of the article, and evidently no pains have been spared to make it the standard national biographical "Court of Appeal"—and it compares, in all points of literary execution, with its foreign models, the German and Belgian Biographical Dictionaries. Its fulness, accuracy, and thoroughness, together with the elegant typographical form in which it is issued, will make it, without doubt, a general favorite. The price per volume of about 450 pages each (five being already issued) is

§3.25, and it will be completed in about fifty volumes, published at the rate of a volume every three months—thus bringing it easily within reach of even those who, though of limited means, are *determined* to surround themselves with the best of good books. Many a man spends upon newspapers and literary trash more than enough to make him the possessor of this work, which is a library in itself, and would be a heritage of value to his children. The editor of this noble work is perhaps as well equipped for the very important undertaking as any of his English contemporaries. He has done much good literary work that will live, including his recently published life of his friend, Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General and Member of Parliament. We take pleasure in adding that the first volume of a similar work, devoted exclusively to American Biography, edited by the President of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, will appear from the press of the Appletons early in the autumn.

H. R. S.

MEMOIR OF RT. REV. JAMES HERVEY OTEY, D.D., LL.D., THE FIRST BISHOP OF TENNESSEE. By RT. REV. WILLIAM MERCER GREEN, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 359. New York: James Pott & Co. 1885.

This loving and affectionate memoir of a noble frontier Bishop is from the pen of a venerable man now in his eighty-eighth year, who is the presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church. The Oteys were Virginians, and the Bishop, on both sides of his family, came of good old English stock. He was baptized by his biographer, and soon after confirmed by Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. In 1825 he received the diaconate, and two years later the office of priest, at the hands of the same eminent Bishop. He then went to Tennessee, of which diocese he was consecrated Bishop in 1833. He also did much good work in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and throughout the Southwest was known as the "Good Bishop." Though strongly opposed to secession, Otey was persuaded to write his famous letter to Secretary Seward remonstrating against coercive measures on the part of the Federal Government. The able reply to this communication changed the Bishop's views, who thenceforth became an advocate for the Union. The writer had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Otey at the General Convention of 1859, and of renewing it in the winter of 1862-63 while in command of his cavalry regiment and stationed at Memphis. It was also his privilege to be of some service to the "Good Bishop" during his last months of sickness, and to see him laid in his long home. He died in his sixty-fourth year, and it was believed of a broken heart. Bishop Green has pictured his friend fairly: "Honest and generous, true to his great trust, grand in intellect but childlike in disposition, tender in heart but fearless in action, just to all men, and a faithful servant of God."

The small portrait is unsatisfactory, but a more serious blemish in this otherwise attractive volume, is the absence of an index.

J. G. W.

GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA.—SNIVELY, A.D. 1659—A.D. 1882. Compiled and Arranged by (Rev.) William Andrew Snively (S.T.D.), Brooklyn, N. Y. Printed for Private Circulation. Small 4to, 77 pages.

Under this modest title, and in a typographical setting of elegant simplicity, Dr. Snively has preserved the records of the descendants of JOHANN JACOB SCHNEBELE, who was born in Switzerland in 1659, came to America in 1714, to escape religious persecution, and settled in Lancaster County, Penn. The original orthography of the name Schnebele was changed, in the third generation, to *Snaively*, *Snavelly*, and *Snaivele*; being spelled *Schnelly* in Maryland, also as *Schnabel*. The genealogy does not assume to be an exhaustive one, and is entirely lacking in biographical detail; yet it evinces much labor, and a conscientious desire to secure accuracy of fact. So far as it goes, it is well done. The author gives exclusive credit for the record of the first three generations to Joseph Snively, "whose publication of a Genealogical Register, about twenty years ago, saved many of the older data from oblivion, and suggested the present effort to bring the Family Record down to a more recent date."

H. R. S.

MARLBOROUGH. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY. No. 2, English Worthies. Edited by ANDREW LANG. 1 vol. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

This second volume of the English Worthies Series is an improvement on the first. It supplies a long-felt want of a kind that Southey supplied when he wrote his popular life of Lord Nelson. In this judicious memoir of the hero of Blenheim and Malplaquet, Saintsbury successfully refutes many of the serious charges brought against him by the brilliant Macaulay and other writers, showing that Marlborough, while by no means a perfect character, was far from being the reprobate that he has been represented. It is a model miniature memoir.

J. G. W.

THE WILDERNESS ROAD. A Description of the Routes of Travel by which the Pioneers and Early Settlers first came to Kentucky. By THOMAS SPEED. Louisville: Printed for the Tilson Club. 1886.

This handsome quarto is the second of the series issued by the Tilson Club, a Kentucky organization which is doing a creditable work in rescuing from oblivion valuable material pertaining to the history of that State. A few copies are offered for sale by John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, printers to the club. J. G. W.

THE FORUM. Vol. i., No. 1, March, 1886. Edited by LORETTUS S. METCALF. New York: The Forum Publishing Co.

This new candidate for popular favor is, perhaps, the best first number of any American periodical that has fallen under our notice. It appears to be a rival to the *North American Review*, but there is an ample field for both monthlies. J. G. W.

OTHER DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

From ROBERT CLARK & Co. The Marshall Family. By W. M. Paxton. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1885.

" NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. New Jersey Archives. First Series, Vol. ix., 1757-1767. Edited by Frederick W. Ricord and William Nelson. 8vo. Newark, N. J., 1885.

" A. A. VORSTERMAN VAN OYEN. Algemein Nederlandsch Familieblad. 4to. Hague, 1885.

" THE VESTRY, per G. E. MANIGAULT, M.D., Chairman of the Vestry. Annals and Registers of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, South Carolina. By Robert F. Clute, Rector. 8vo. Charleston, 1884.

" JOHN A. WEEKES. Genealogy of the Family of George Weeks, of Dorchester, Mass., 1635-1650. By Robert D. Weekes. 8vo. Newark, 1885.

" W. C. SHARPE. History of Oxford, Conn. Part I., Church Records, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, etc. By W. C. Sharpe. 8vo. Seymour, Conn., 1885.

" WM. H. LEE. Lee Family Gathering, August 5 and 6, 1884. By Wm. Wallace Lee. 8vo. Meriden, Conn., 1885.

" GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON. Eight Journals of Conventions of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of New York, 1879-1885. 8vo. New York. Memoir of Brigadier-General Anthony Walton White, of the Continental Army. By Anna M. W. Woodhull. 8vo. 1882. Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Cincinnati Schools, for the year ending August 31, 1885. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1885.

" H. A. HOMES. Report of the Commissioners on the Correct Arms of the State of New York. With Appendix: Letter of H. A. Homes to the Commissioners. 8vo. Albany, 1881. Second Paper on the Correct Arms of the State of New York, as Established by Law since March 16, 1778. By Henry A. Homes, LL.D. 8vo. Albany, 1882.

" THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Report of the Proceedings of the Society for 1885. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1886.

" LIEUT. A. D. SCHENCK, U. S. A. Register of the Army of the United States for January, 1885. 8vo.

" BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. Nos. 3 and 4, 1885. 8vo. Washington, 1885. Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1883-84. 8vo. Washington, 1885.

" LIEUT. A. D. SCHENCK. Arnold's Campaign, 1775. By John Joseph Henry. 12mo. Albany, N. Y., 1877.

" GENERAL C. W. DARLING. Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y., 1881. 8vo. Utica, N. Y., 1881.

" A. D. WELD FRENCH. The Williams Family and their Heraldry. By A. D. Weld French. 8vo. Boston, 1886.

" N. E. HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. Transactions of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society at the Annual Meeting, January, 1886. 8vo. Boston, 1886.

" MRS. D. P. HOLTON. Manuscripts. Transcripts Births, Marriages, and Deaths from the Records of Springfield, Wilbraham, Ludlow, and Somers, Mass., and Durham, Conn.

" H. B. STANTON. Random Recollections. By Henry B. Stanton. 8vo. New York, 1886.

- From JOHN J. LATTING. Portrait of Chancellor Kent and Pedigree of Arnold.
 " HON. WM. M. EVARTS. Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications, 1774-1881. Compiled by Ben P. Poore. 4to. Washington, 1885.
 " HENRY R. STILES, M.D. History of Suffolk County, N. Y. 4to. New York, 1882. The Civil, Political, Professional and Ecclesiastical History and Commercial and Industrial Record of the County of Kings, and the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1683 to 1884. By Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D., Editor-in-chief, assisted by Mr. L. B. Proctor, and L. P. Brockett, M.D. With Biographies, Portraits, and Illustrations. Large 4to, 1,408 pp. New York: W. W. Munsell & Co.
 " DR. N. S. DAVIS. Contributions to the History of Medical Education and Medical Institutions in the United States Army. Special Report. Prepared for the United States Bureau of Education. By N. S. Davis, A.M., M.D. 8vo. Washington, 1877.

OBITUARY.

KING.—Mr. William Henry King died at his residence, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, November 28, 1885. He was a descendant of Mr. William¹ Kinge, of Salem, Mass. (Ante, vol. xiv., p. 50), in the line of Samuel²; Samuel³, jr.; Ensign John⁴; John⁵, jr.; Rufus⁶; Rufus Sylvester⁷, all of whom were residents of the town of Southold, Suffolk County, N. Y., where they were prosperous land owners, and upright and useful members of the community.

Mr. William H. King's mother was Phoebe, daughter of the Hon. Abraham Odell, of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., whose wife was Anne, daughter of Cornelius Mandeville, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Odell was a representative of Westchester County in the New York State Assembly for nine years, 1801-5 and 1807-10. He was a brother of Colonel John Odell, whose descent from Mr. William Odell, of Concord, Mass., has already been given (Ante, p. 58).

Mr. William H. King received a careful business training with the well-known firm of Newbold & Cruft, merchants, of New York City. In 1859 he became a junior partner in the firm of Prosper P. Shaw & Co. The same year he married Mary Renshaw, daughter of Sylvester T. Kellogg, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y. In 1860 Mr. King was engaged in business as a member of the firm of Shaw, Degraw & King. His health failing soon after, he retired from active pursuits, and removed to Yonkers, where he resided until the time of his death. His interest in the prosperity of that place was great, and he was not inactive in endeavoring to be useful in many ways. He was for several years President of the Palisade Boat Club, an officer of the Yonkers Lyceum, and manager of Saint John's Hospital. Special meetings of those institutions were held at the time of Mr. King's death, and resolutions were published in the local papers* testifying to the loss they had sustained. Mr. King, in his church connection, was an Episcopalian. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, December 1st, and the interment was in the family vault in St. John's Cemetery, in that place. Mr. King's wife survives him, together with an only child, Mary Louisa; he also leaves a brother, Rufus King, and a sister, Sarah A., widow of Samuel Shaw, Esq., all residing at Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. King had greatly endeared himself to his many friends by his uniform courtesy and readiness to be of service whenever it lay in his power, and his death has caused a sorrow as widespread as it is heartfelt.

K.

LEVERIDGE.—JOHN LEVERIDGE, the oldest lawyer in this city, and probably our oldest native citizen, died of old age, at his residence 141 E. Forty-Fifth Street, February 17, 1886, aged ninety-three years. He was born in James Street, September 1, 1792—the son of John, also a native of this city, and Ann Chase, his wife, of Wappinger's Creek, Dutchess County, N. Y. The Rev. William¹ Leverich (so his name is spelled at Emanuel College, Cambridge, Eng., and in the Newtown, L. I. records) minister at several places in Massachusetts and on Long Island, the last being at Newtown, was the ancestor from whom Mr. Leveridge claimed descent, through Caleb,² John,³ Benjamin,⁴ Caleb,⁵ of New York, and John,⁶ his father.

Joseph Seely is mentioned as one of the teachers whose school he attended. He distinctly remembered the funeral procession here in honor of General Washington, which with an elder sister, he viewed as it passed the corner of Broadway and Vesey Street. In 1811 he was admitted to the bar, having studied law with John W. Mulligan, some time

* Yonkers Statesman, November 30 and December 25, 1885, and January 1, 1886; Yonkers Gazette, December 5, 1885.

private secretary to Baron Steuben. In the War of 1812 he served as a private, and had a pension during the later years of his life for this service. For many years he lived and had an office in Cherry Street, at one period a favorite place with leading lawyers. He held the position of Judge of the Seventh and Tenth Wards Court. During the mayoralty of James Harper he was Corporation Counsel. He was one of the founders of the St. Nicholas Society, and of the Public School Society. A firm believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, he long held the office of Elder in the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church. At the time of his death he was a member of the Brick Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-Seventh Street, where a large number of old New Yorkers, many of them remarkable for their venerable appearance, like himself, met at his funeral to pay their last respects to a comrade, adviser, and friend. He was buried at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Leveridge married, May 4, 1816, Adeline Matilda, daughter of William Creemer, of Woodbridge, N. J. She was born February 28, 1797. His second wife was Mary Jane, daughter of John Poillon of this city. Eight children survive. E. E.

RODGERS.—A short time ago it was said by one who knew him well, that "when Alexander Robertson Rodgers should be called to the reward of his long, pure, and honorable life, New York would have lost its most consummate gentleman." That summons came at his home, 414 Madison Avenue, at half-past five on Thursday afternoon, December 31, 1885, and his remains were deposited a few days later in the vault of his grandfather, the Rev. John Rodgers, D.D. (the first American Doctor of Divinity), of the Revolutionary army—friend and chaplain of Washington, one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and pastor, first, of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, and afterward of its offspring, known over the United States as "The Brick Church," which was transplanted to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. He there rejoined also his father, Dr. John R. Bayard Rodgers, long distinguished in the medical profession in this city, who died in 1833; and also his elder brother, the physician, Dr. John Kearny Rodgers, who died in 1851. Mr. Rodgers' mother was the daughter of Alexander Robertson, one of the leading merchants of his time; and his grandmother, the first wife of the old Doctor of Divinity, was Elizabeth Bayard, daughter of the well-known Colonel Peter Bayard, of Bohemia Manor, Maryland. He was born in this city, and was educated at Princeton, graduated in 1825, studied law with Peter Augustus Jay, and was admitted to the bar in 1828, but soon went abroad. In Paris he witnessed the "three days" of 1830; in Vienna he had extraordinary social advantages, through the introductions of the Austrian minister, Baron Lederer, and the celebrated traveller, Signor Beltrami. He made a tour in Italy and Sicily with two bright young men, one of whom became the celebrated Dean Trench, now Archbishop of Dublin. In 1831 he married Miss Mary Ridgely Darden, of Maryland, who survives him, as do their eight children—two sons and six daughters. Being a man of fortune, and of literary tastes, he did not at once enter on the practice of the law, but lived in Westchester until they removed to Fishkill, where he was building a new home when his fortune crumbled to the ground in the great crash of 1837, after which he came to the city to work at his profession. Mr. Rodgers was a man of elegant culture, a good Greek and Latin scholar, a "gentleman of the old school," yet keeping up with the times; witty, genial, and most kindly; respected and admired by hosts of friends. It is doubted whether he ever spoke an unkind word to a human being; he certainly never did an unkind act. From early manhood a member of the Presbyterian church, his piety was sincere and unaffected. He was jealous but never uncharitable, an old whig and modern republican, his political convictions were firm, though he never took any active part in the politics of the day. His eldest son recently returned from a visit to Europe, where he received a cordial welcome from Archbishop Trench, who sent his last volume of poems to his "dear friend and fellow-traveller," with the following passage marked to recall their Sicilian tour:

"As I remember when long years ago,
With the companions of my youth I rode
Mid Sicily's holm oaks and pastoral dells,
All in the flowery spring, through fields of thyme,
Fields of all flowers—no lovelier Euna knew—
There came to us long after, blown from these,
Rich odors that pursued us many a mile,
Embalming all the air: so rode we on,
Though we had changed our verdant meadow-paths
For steep, rough tracks up dusty river-beds,
Yet haunted by that odorous fragrance still."

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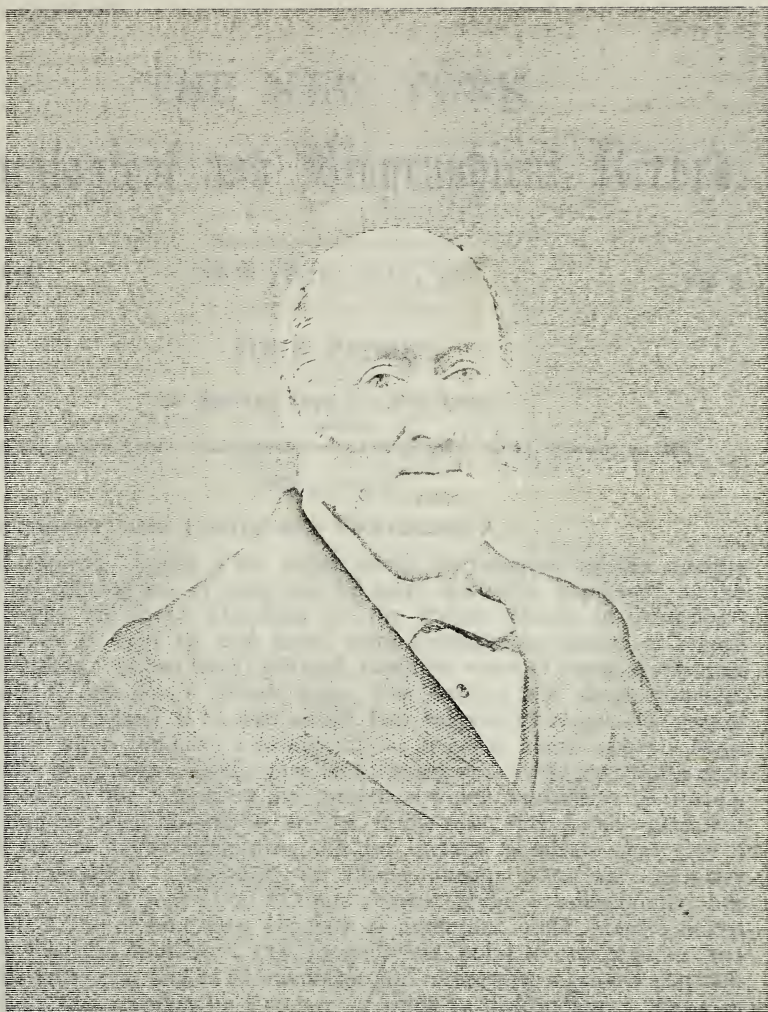
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FOUR PRIMES.

BY EDWARD IRENEUS STEVENSON.

(Paper read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, February 12, 1886.)

(*With a Portrait.*)

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

The informal nature of the paper which the courtesy of the Society permits my offering this evening may be more distinctly expressed by the title "Notes on Some Members of the Prime Family in America." Genealogy is, at best, an arid topic, more tolerable as matter of record than discourse. It has been affirmed that the worst of bores is the man who wants to talk about himself when you want to talk about yourself. Perhaps the arch-bore is he who would fain tell you all about his grandfathers just when you have a strong itch to tell him about yours. Most of us, older or younger, keenly recollect turning with relief past those curious chapters of the Scriptures the burden of which seemed to be merely that So-and-So begat So-and-So, and he, in his turn, such a one—glad that the task for the day's committing did not include precisely that sort of Biblical information. Although the Prime lineage does not definitely chronicle as long a generation as some ancient Hebrew householder, nor as notable a line of American ancestry as numerous other Middle States and New England families, it can, nevertheless, point to one of more than creditable antiquity, and of so honorable and interesting a growth that certain details must always be a matter of pride to descendants. Some of them, at least, can feel no deeper gratification in anything answering to the question, "Who were our grandfathers and great-grandfathers?" than the remembrance of their intimate connection with the early literary, ecclesiastical, and Revolutionary history of our country. When we look about us to-day, and are mindful of the change since the time, comparatively recent, when it was sneeringly reiterated, "Who reads an American book?" and was doubtless often also asked, "Who are the American preachers?" it is a grateful thought that an ancestor has promoted the advance of truth, learning, and patriotism in our new world. In place, then, of devoting this evening to the dry bones of genealogy, let us direct our attention to

four men in the Prime family, who have done good and interesting work in the land and passed away, and to whose memorials attaches a certain general interest.

Tradition has asserted that three brothers—once more, ladies and gentlemen, those ever-recurring “three brothers,” to which so many American lines are hazily reverted—three brothers named Prime, of an excellent English family, left Liverpool, England, about 1650, and settled themselves in Massachusetts. Only one of the three, Mark, remained in Massachusetts. He located himself in Rowley, in that State; and from this Mark descended that branch of the Primes known to us as “the Massachusetts Primes,” or “Rowley Primes,” subsequently represented in this city by Nathaniel Prime, founder of the old banking-house of Prime, Ward & King.* The second brother concluded he could better himself by going southward; so he presently sailed for the then far-away Carolinas, and with his departure traces of him are lost. James Prime, not improbably the eldest of the trio, soon quit Massachusetts, in turn, for Connecticut; became a wealthy and influential citizen of the town of Milford, in that State (which the traveller passes to-day as the train draws near to the city of Bridgeport), and he is identified with Milford’s early annals. To an eldest son, also a James, and to Sarah, his wife, was born July 21, 1700 (Old Style), Ebenezer Prime, one of several children. With him we may appropriately first concern ourselves to-night.

Of the boyhood of Ebenezer Prime, scant information has come down to his descendants. The Revolutionary War scattered or destroyed his papers and memoranda. But, as a lad, we can think of him as already manifesting his taste for study and polite literature, and exhibiting generally what used to be quaintly termed “a serious habit of mind.” His schooling at an end, and his resolution to enter the Presbyterian ministry taken, he matriculated at the near college of Yale, in 1714. He was then only fourteen. He graduated at nineteen; thus setting an example of early completing a college course which became something of a family characteristic. He was ordained in 1723, and as the pastor of the parish of Huntington, L. I. (just across the blue Sound from his boyhood’s home), he succeeded to the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, another of our historical American clergymen.

Perhaps we could not find a more typical life of a country parson—devout, zealous, industrious, and prudent, day and night—than Ebenezer Prime’s became. It was long before there were murmurs of a revolutionary struggle. Peaceful colonial life was agitated only by wars or rumors of wars farther north, with the Indians or the French. News travelled slowly—when it travelled at all. A large and scattered parish, such as was Huntington, including in its limits Cold Spring, Red Hook, Babylon—then giving small hint of future fashionableness—and half a dozen other settlements, became Mr. Prime’s care. A man of striking *personnel*, an accomplished theologian and classical scholar, and with original literary talent disciplined into a vigorous style which natural oratorical gifts illustrated, he speedily attained recognition beyond Long Island limits, and the rumor went about adjacent colonies that, hidden away in Huntington was a learned as well as excellent man. Temporarily and spiritually, Parson Prime became a power in the district. Keenly interested in colonial affairs, he directed the thought, political as well as religious, of the neigh-

* To-day (under another name) doing business in this city.

borhood. In those days, too, the minister stood hourly up before his people, in Long Island as well as in Puritan communities, as the man—the visible representative of whatsoever was best and most to be patterned after. By his gravity of demeanor, his singleness of life, his careful behavior, he had to maintain that old and popular notion of his calling which—it is to be regretted—has sensibly mitigated in many respects to-day. And endless were the calls to be made, usually on horseback (when one can see in his mind's eye the dignified rider, erect in his saddle, absorbed in working out the seventh, or seventeenth, or twenty-seventh head of his next Sabbath's discourse—for the sermons of those days were veritable hydras in one respect). Incessant must have been the counsels, diplomatic and secular, to be given, peace to be kept in the parish, nice differences to be equivoiced between man and man, who came to their minister for arbitration as unto an incorruptible judge. The pulpit was to be filled twice or thrice of a Sunday, or a fast-day, with dignity and sonority; and the sort of preaching relished at that time possessed a good deal of specific gravity. And we may be reminded in this connection, that the high-minded country divine of seventeen-hundred-odd might busy himself with private searchings into the strict orthodoxy of this or that article of faith, and strive in new and untried ways to find out his God more clearly: but if he did so strive, his calm hearers were not made his confidants, nor their established faith unsettled by every idle wind, such as frequently rends modern congregations into factions and sunders them apart, leaving them, after all, with only wind in their ears. It is scarcely necessary to remark, by the by, that the rural parson of the period received more deference than tithes, and that his esteem among his people, and the salary they paid him, would have made no sort of an equation according to ideas of our time. We have heard a good deal about that very mysterious clerical convenience, "the sermon-barrel," which each industrious pastor is supposed to fill, little by little; on special occasions ransack, and, after he has reached a legitimate age, overturn. The "sermon-barrel" of Rev. Ebenezer Prime would have been a well-furnished receptacle; for we hear of his writing no less than three thousand distinct discourses, the majority of them well on toward an hour or so in length, and finished with an elegance that illustrated his peculiar gifts. Some of them were printed and are extant as witnesses to their acceptability.

But it was with the closing years of Ebenezer Prime's life in Huntington, and when the great national outbreaking waxed more and more inevitable and finally came to pass, that he stands out as a patriot and an enthusiastic promoter of revolutionary zeal. His only son had returned from foreign parts to the village; and, as we shall presently further set forth, was himself on fire with the war spirit. Parson Prime, of Huntington, old as he had grown, was among those American ministers who recognized the depth and breadth of the crisis, and the fact that the Gospel was not always to be the Gospel of Peace. He preached; he exhorted; he wrote, printed and circulated; and enjoined resistance with all the force of his tongue and his pen. We can hear his sturdy voice answering to the question if the sword of the Lord was lifted against British oppression, "Strike, my brethren! Surely Jehovah is on the side of the Colonies!" And thus the young and the elderly men of Huntington got into their hastily-sewn uniforms and tramped away, feeling sure that old Parson Prime prayed for every man of them in his quiet church on Sunday, and

thought of them, sitting by his desk in his still study. No wonder that before long the minister's name became a stench in the nostrils of the British invaders and Tories. Not a few leaders, stationed round about, swore that they would be revenged on him for his courage if ever they got the chance. And they got it; and the patriotic old preacher suffered for his burning words. Long Island was invested; Huntington was occupied. The minister, his son, and their households had to fly at once, casting their silver* and valuables into a well for security. The troopers gutted and devastated the church and the parsonage, turning the house into a barracks, smashing and burning effects, destroying the parson's library and papers in wanton malice, and hacking up the very pews in the old church for firewood. In further instance of the rooted hatred of the soldiery toward the preacher and his kin, when, toward the conclusion of the war, Huntington was once more occupied by the British, Colonel Thompson (better known by his Bavarian title of Count Rumford) directed the special fury of his detachment once more against the parsonage and even its late pastor—for Ebenezer Prime was dead and lay buried in the churchyard there. Under Thompson, the house was again sacked, the church converted into a stable; all that came to hand burned or spoiled, day in and day out; and the Colonel himself ordered that his own tent should be pitched where, as he expressed it, he "could never walk in or out of it without treading on the head of that damned old rebel, Ebenezer Prime."†

So much for the bravery of a godly and courageous man. The later years of his life were sadly unsettled; and he died before the end of the contest, an exile from his beloved Huntington, and with the dawn of his country's independence hardly abreak, its peace, for which he so prayed, an uncertainty. His body was borne to Huntington, as he had requested; and there the curious visitor may to-day see the well-preserved resting-place of a pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary minister, described by one of his biographers as "a man of sterling character, of powerful intellect, an able and faithful divine"—and certainly one to whom his descendants proudly allude as the "rebel" and the patriotic Christian.

The life of a son, more distinguished than his father, next engages our attention. It offers even more definitely interesting matter, as well as a fine instance of inherited tastes and talents. Thanks to Duyckinck and Griswold and others, as well as the bookshelves of collectors, the *reliques* of Dr. Benjamin Young Prime's literary and patriotic life, in their original shape, put us in possession of much that stamps him from among the men of his day. Although a layman, he was a still more influential and ardent patriot of his State than his father, and more intimately connected with the beginnings of our literary history.

Benjamin Young Prime was born in the old Huntington parsonage on December 20, 1733; forty-three years before the Revolution. After a careful preparation he entered the College of New Jersey—then situated at Newark—and thence graduated in 1751, with honor. He had early decided on the profession of medicine; and after serving in his college for a time as an officer and instructor, he decided upon pursuing his medical studies in Europe. He sailed for the Continent accordingly, and was soon hard at work.

* A tankard (belonging to his daughter-in-law) so hid, stands beside the writer's portfolio in his study.

† The cemetery was selected by the troops as their camping-ground; and the very grave-stones were used by them in bake-ovens.

Professional training in Europe was a privilege decidedly rare in that day. Indeed, as late as 1791, we are told that "the man who had crossed the ocean and seen the sights and manners of the Old Country, was apt to be pointed out as a notably travelled person." And recollecting that it was a determination to make a really skilful practitioner out of himself by his foreign courses, one cannot but wonder at the difference between the advantages of young doctors before the Revolution and those ordinarily the students' in our time. It may be said, in fact, that all was disadvantage, except to such as were lucky enough to live in the largest cities. "There were," says one of our historians, "but two medical schools in the country; nor were they, by reason of the expense and dangers of travelling, by any means well attended." The young student had to scratch together his learning as best he could, while pounding up triturations, rolling pills, shaking up black-draughts, leaving physic here and there throughout the town, and rinsing beakers and bottles. Practical anatomy was nearly out of the question. Dissection? Bless our progenitors' hearts! That was deemed work for ghouls, not doctors, nor any other decent folk; and it had to be exercised in strictest secrecy, so rabid was the prejudice. In short, a young physician in the American Colonies, *circum* 1760-70, had to feel his way in semi-darkness to assisting his fellow-mortals in or out of the world; and his experienced practice was more like the having learned to walk in that darkness than really seeing the way before him.

Benjamin Prime was a diligent student at lectures and in hospital practice in Edinburgh, London, Paris, and Leyden—graduating at Leyden's great university in 1763. His brilliant parts and attractive presence introduced him into choice social circles abroad. After a stay of some years he returned to the Colonies, and to residing (for the most part of the time) in the quiet comfort of his Long Island home, a singularly accomplished physician and surgeon, and possessed of a particularly complete library and working apparatus. *A propos* of this, we may smile in considering the specialism of our epoch, contrasted with the confidence of the doctor of a century ago, who had to represent in his single-self so many functions—to diagnose and dose, play the dentist (usually employing that remorseless contrivance, the turn-key), to set limbs or remove them without thought of any anæsthetic, to mix and pound with his own hand almost every nauseous compound that he believed so sovereign; and, above all things, to be ever ready to administer calomel or bleed the luckless patient, as the most natural remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. This was the awful course of procedure, the kind of "doctoring" without which it would seem that some of our fond ancestors might have been living to-day. It is no wonder that they are not.

But Benjamin Young Prime had better work cut out for him than cupping patients. His influence was to extend quite beyond a corner of Long Island, and his ministrations not to be confined to those of the body. He and his father, Ebenezer, must have been a congenial pair in their passion for literature and their political sentiments. Benjamin had come home having already put together a good deal of rhyme and reason, conversant with six languages and writing fluently French, German, and Spanish, as well as classical tongues. When the war began he caught all of his venerable father's enthusiasm, and, unable to quit the household, he broke out into stirringly patriotic verses which spread from place to place and, ere long, gave him a wide if evanescent fame. His songs and

ballads inflamed the regiments that marched to Princeton and to Stillwater; circulated in "broad-sides;" his battle-lyrics passed from hand to hand and became hummed and chorused by his brethren as they paced up and down, with their muskets upon their shoulders, before the rude huts at Valley Forge, or made the mess-room ring with defiant jollity after some successful skirmish at Yorktown. The best of them have kept their place in collections to-day, and can be perused by those interested. In the year 1764, he had published at London a book of verse, "The Patriot Muse; or Poems on Some of the Principal Events of the Late [Provincial] War."

In 1791 his second collection, "Columbia's Glory; or, British Pride Humbled," appeared. Some years after his death a limited selection of his patriotic, elegiac, and other poetry, translations, and paraphrases in several languages, was edited by his son, Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Scudder Prime. As Rufus Griswold observes, almost their entire contents is to be distinguished for unusual taste and care, his Greek and Latin hexameters and sapphics elegantly turned, and his poems in the vernacular characterized by strength and sentiment. A contemporary with Royal Tyler, Philip Freneau, and Francis Hopkinson, and antedating by a few years the famous author of "The Columbiad," Benjamin Young Prime merits his inclusion in their company that various critics have given him.

I shall take from among his poems only two—one the famous "Song For the Sons of Liberty in New York," which a commentator declares "superior to any patriotic lyric at that time written in this country," and a thing that certainly has the true ring of animated patriotism; and the second, a little satire directed at an English officer who, during the last French and Indian War, had found his bravery unequal to his responsibilities, and contrived to be ordered home.

"A SONG FOR THE SONS OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK:" COMPOSED AT THE TIME
OF THE STAMP ACT.

In story we're told	Counteract then, we must,
How our fathers of old	A decree so unjust,
Brav'd the rage of the wind and the waves;	Which our wise constitution depraves;
And crossed the deep, o'er	And all Nature conspires
To this desolate shore,	To approve our desires,
All because they were loath to be slaves—	For she cautions us not to be slaves!
'Brave boys,	Brave boys, etc.
All because they were loath to be slaves!	

Yet a strange scheme, of late,	As the sun's lucid ray
Has been formed in the State	To all nations gives day.
By a lot of political knaves	And a world from obscurity saves,
Who, in secret, rejoice	So all happy and free
That the Parliament's voice	George's subjects should be,
Has resolved that we all shall be slaves!	Then AMERICANS must not be slaves!
Brave boys, etc.	Brave boys, etc.

But if we should obey	Heaven, only, controls
This vile statute, the way	The great deep, as it rolls,
To more base future slavery paves;	And the tide which our continent laves,
Nor, in spite of our pain,	Emphatical, roars
Must we ever complain	This advice to our shores,
If we tamely submit to be slaves!	O, AMERICANS, never be slaves!
Brave boys, etc.	Brave boys, etc.

Hark ! the wind as it flies,
Though o'erruled by the skies,
While it each meener obstacle braves
Seems to say, " Be like me,
Always loyally free,
But, ah, never consent to be slaves !"
Brave boys, etc.

To our monarch, we know
Due allegiance we owe,
Who the sceptre so rightfully waves ;
But no sov'reign we own
But the king on the throne,
And cannot, to subjects, be slaves !
Brave boys, etc.

Though fools stupidly tell
That we mean to rebel,
Yet all each American craves
Is but to be free,
As we surely must be,
For we never were born to be slaves !
Brave boys, etc.

But whoever, in spite
At American right,
Like insolent Haman behaves,

Or would wish to grow great
On the spoils of the State,
May he and his children be slaves !
Brave boys, etc.

Though against the repeal,
With intemperate zeal
Proud GRANVILLE so brutishly raves,
Yet our conduct shall show,
And our enemies know
That Americans scorn to be slaves !
Brave boys, etc.

With the beasts of the wood
We will ramble for food !
We will lodge in the deserts and caves,
And live poor as Job,
On the skirts of the globe,
Before we'll submit to be slaves !
Brave boys, etc.

The birthright we hold,
Shall never be sold,
But sacred maintained to our graves ;
And before we'll comply,
We will gallantly die,
For we must not, we will not, be slaves !
Brave boys !
For we must not, we will not, be slaves !

The last two verses of this ballad are eminently spirited, and the lyric quality is decided throughout.

And now for the satirical skit mentioned :

TO A CERTAIN BRAVE OFFICER, JUST RETURNED FROM THE CAMPAIGN. 1759.
(EXTEMPORE.) *N. B.: The individual addressed was a Notorious Braggadocio, and, withal, a finished Dandy, wearing his hair highly dressed and tucked up with a comb. His better-half was a perfect contrast to her spouse.**

Hah ! Captain Queue ! What, is it you ?
And may I squeeze your thumb, sir ?
Yes—on my word !—I see your sword ;
Well, you are welcome home, sir.

From summer's heat, from toil and sweat,
Borne (for a trifling sum), sir,
To peaceful rest—in your own nest,
You're very welcome home, sir.

From northern snows, which Boreas blows,
That make one's fingers numb, sir,
To the bright spires of winter fires
You're very welcome home, sir.

From tents in camp, so cold and damp,
To your convenient dome, sir,
Safe from the storm—so dry and warm,
You're very welcome home, sir.

* Ah, Doctor Prime ! That sly fling was truly ungallant !

From the bleak coasts where northern gusts
Make wild Ontario foam, sir,
To Nassau's shores, where ocean roars,
You're very welcome home, sir.

From war's dread noise—the cannon's voice,
And daily beat of drums, sir,
To the shrill notes of female throats,
You're very welcome home, sir.

From savage blades, whose painted heads
Appear so dreadful glum, sir,
To the soft looks of civil folks,
You're very welcome home, sir.

From war's alarms, from fatal harms,
From powder, bullets, bombs, sir,
To Sylvia's charms—in Sylvia's arms,
You're very welcome home, sir.

From Mohawk squaws—against the laws
Converted into strums, sir,
T' a sober life—with your own wife—
You're very welcome home, sir.

At your return, through spite and scorn
Your enemies are dumb, sir ;
But for my part—with all my heart,
I bid you welcome home, sir.

Alive again, from the campaign
I'm glad to see you come, sir ;
Safe from the war—without a scar,
You're very welcome home, sir.

The rapid flight of balls in fight
Has proved the death of some, sir ;
Your life you chose not to expose,
You're very welcome home, sir.

You've struck no blows—subdued no foes ;
Nor were you overcome, sir ;
You scaled no Alps, 'tis true, for scalps—
Yet you have safe got home, sir.

If you can't fight with such delight
As you can wear a comb, sir,
Yet well I know that you can crow ;
Come, then—you're welcome home, sir !

Others aspire to ranks still higher
And greater men become, sir ;
But you, content, plain captain went—
And such you are come home, sir.

You went to quell that Imp of Hell—
I mean, the Pope of Rome, sir—
And now you may—at leisure—slay
The Man of Sin at home, sir.

My joyful tongue has run so long
'Tis almost tired ; but mum, sir !
I cannot stay, but must away—so, once for aye,
You're very welcome home, sir.

If "Captain Queue" was a "gentleman of figure" in society and had a skin of reasonable thinness, the foregoing witty piece of impudence must have pricked him for many days like a burr—"You're very welcome home, sir," indeed!*

The later years of Dr. Benjamin Young Prime's life were, like those of his honored father, not a little unsettled by the progress of the national contest, and by the persecutions of the regiments in the vicinity, who left no stone unturned that would attest their hatred to older and younger patriot. He had to flee from Huntington, more than once, leaving well-nigh everything behind him at the mercy of the troopers. Part of the time he remained in New York City, a busy patriot. But he lived to see what his father did not—the close of the war, the peace reluctantly made by the discomfited redcoats; and then died, respected and lamented by all, in 1791. He had married, in 1774, Mrs. Mary Wheelwright Greateon, a widow, and a member of the old Wheelwright family, of Boston; and husband and wife lie side by side to-night in the quiet cemetery of the old Long Island town.

Prominent in the family lineage stands forth next a son of the above, Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of his grandfather and father—although the life of Nathaniel Scudder Prime has a less historic accentuation, and his work as a literary man and a preacher is not so picturesque for illustration. Born to Benjamin Young Prime and Mary Wheelwright Greateon, his wife, in 1785 (December 21), at Huntington, and named from his father's beloved friend, Nathaniel Scudder, the patriot, he entered Princeton College and graduated at nineteen—thus keeping the ancestral custom. His theological studies ended, Nathaniel Prime was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and began his pastoral work at Sag Harbor, Long Island, in 1806. From the outset he displayed the admirable literary talents and peculiar power as a speaker which it is possible some who listen to this paper may call to memory. The greater portion of his busy life was not led in the region where his father and grandfather passed theirs; for shortly after his marriage to Julia Jermain, of the old Jermain [Jordan], family he removed to an inland portion of New York State, and there identified himself with several charges, including those of Ballston, Old Cambridge, and

* Since this article was prepared, Mr. Henry T. Drowne, of this Society, has called my attention to a curious and characteristic letter of Dr. B. Y. Prime, addressed to Dr. Petrus Tappan, of Esopus, N. Y., and reprinted in a volume (of private papers) entitled, "New York City During the Revolution," published in 1861 by the Mercantile Library.

"New York, April 12, 1770.

"Sir:

"Capt. McDougal is indeed in Jail and I hope if he is brought to tryal he will come off with flying colours. The party against him is very virulent and I hope impotent. I myself, am threatened (by papers throw into my house) with a Damnation Drubbing and Imprisonment on suspicion of being the Author of the *Watchman*. So that for 4 or 5 Weeks past, I've walked the Streets (especially of an evening) arm'd with either a Sword or Pistols or both. No attempt however has been made upon me, except the night the first letter was thrown in, when (as my serv't tells me), a man knocked at my door, dressed in a flapped hat, over clubb'd hair, a Watch-Coat, a Ruffled Shirt and a Pair of Sailors Trousers. A pretty kind of Disguise indeed! I'm likewise accused by one of the papers thrown into my house of being the Author of the Paper signed *Legion*: though God knows I'm not the Author of the one paper or the other. You see, and I hope you will in your Town, properly represent, the conduct of the party opposed to us.

"In case of a new Election, I hope you will exert yourself so far as your influence extends and so far as your connections will admit, to procure the Election of such Members as you can believe will prove friends to their country.

"If I'm not mistaken, I've heard that Mr. Clinton has marry'd your Sister. If so I give you joy! He's a very good man; but I'm afraid he has been overseen in voting against Friend McDougal—i.e., joining in the Vote that the Paper signed *A Son of Liberty* was a Libel; whoever it might be that wrote it. . . .

"Sir,

"Your Humble Servant,

"BENJ. YOUNG PRIME."

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Newburgh, twenty years of his services being given to Cambridge. A summary of his career and characteristics I can more becomingly draw from another biographer. He observes: . . . "Widely known and influential, continually foremost in all that concerned the good of the community and its moral, mental, and social progress, his will be a name long familiar to those who have lived later than his day. He became a strikingly eloquent speaker, and his very presence in the desk was a type of vigorous manhood and of clerical dignity without assumption. He was a particularly close observer of current thought, a learned theologian, the collector of a fine library, a wise counsellor, and a zealous promoter of education." It may be mentioned that Dr. Nathaniel Prime was among the first American clergymen who took a sudden and decided stand on the question of temperance, enforcing it from his pulpit and by his own example in a fashion decidedly unique in days when the clergy were yet to be waked to a matter now of such national and direful importance. After assuming the principalship of several educational seminaries which attained enviable note, Dr. Prime retired from active life and entered upon a serene old age; passing quietly away during the still evening on March 27, 1856, as he laid down his pen upon a sermon he was preparing. His discourses numbered over two thousand; and when he had approached middle life he one day put into the fire some five hundred of them, lest, as he conscientiously explained, "he should find himself growing indolent in his old age and disposed to rest upon his oars!" Among his printed works, one merits special recognition here—his excellent "History of Long Island," upon which he spent much care and which is still a standard (and rather scarce) authority. And it is interesting to remark that this typical minister of the old school, and author, left behind him, to at once sustain the family name and its hereditary tastes, four sons, all working away in the old grooves of professional life—two as clergymen, a third as a physician, and a fourth as a lawyer; but each so actively occupied with letters as to be pre-eminently recognized as literary men.

We have thus successively taken up the characters and work of three generations of a family—1700 to 1856, one hundred and fifty six years—one member out of each generation who most interestingly serves as a representative. I should gladly touch upon what others have been and have done, through pulpit or press, were not further enlargement scarcely permissible to a biographer of the same blood, if not name, and did not the limits of this paper forbid. But in deference to the request of the Society, and with an appropriateness too distinct to be slighted, I may, in conclusion, dwell for a few moments on the life and career of one of the family line who has lately left us and gone over unto the majority, Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime, a member of this Society, in the concerns of which, ever a matter of such interest to him, he can no more take part. With the successive incidents of his busy life, either personal intimacy or the various published accounts which followed upon his decease in July last, have made his acquaintance sufficiently familiar. Born at Ballston, N. Y., on November 4, 1812, to Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Scudder Prime and Julia Jermain, his wife, he graduated at Williams College when seventeen years of age, an honor man of his class. In 1833 he preached his first sermon. His pastoral life was comparatively brief, owing to ill health; and accordingly, after taking a charge at Ballston in 1835 (the fiftieth anniversary of which he lived to celebrate in June, 1885), and another at Matteawan, on the Hudson, he entered upon his con-

nection with the *New York Observer*, with which paper his name became in time so indissolubly associated that it was often said that the *Observer* had become Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime and Dr. Prime the *Observer*. With his proprietorship, that began in part in 1858, the paper entered on a notable portion of its career, and rose to its honored rank among our religious journals. The "Irenæus Letters," which presently became a popular feature in it, have numbered between two and three thousand. For twelve years, in connection with *Harper's Magazine*, Dr. Prime's characteristic humor overflowed into its *Drawer*; and along with all his editorial activity in various directions, he put to press those numerous volumes of biography, travel, and religious record which have won such general acceptance.

The life of Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime may be observed from four stand-points—that of the preacher, the author, the editor, and the private man. But with its details, his prominence in the religious activities of our day, his association with its educational and literary institutions, his wide acquaintance and correspondence with the leading men of this country and the Old World, in all callings and connections, and with his social and personal individuality, most of those who hear me are familiar. Under the circumstances, too, it is more suitable for one so nearly related as the speaker to select a brief passage from another pen, in comprehensive witness to what Dr. Samuel Prime was, and what he did before he was called hence:

"His name is a household word and his enduring fame is secure, like Washington's, in the hearts and gratitude of his countrymen. For I know of no man in this country, in the past fifty years, in public or private station, who has made a lasting mark for good on more minds. He entered the family—that foundation of your churches and State. He inculcated a pure religion. He recommended Christianity to the young and old, by the grace and geniality of his writings. . . . He was well named "Irenæus." His life was an ireneicon. He hated war. He loved peace, and studied peace, and advocated peace, in Church, and State, and family. Yet, there was nothing weak or compromising in his nature, or treatment of great questions or fundamental principles. . . . The remarkable thing, the striking characteristic, was the well-balanced head that he carried above his shoulders. He had no eccentricities, he had no pet virtue, no one little hobby, no one special excellence which he always aired and rang changes on. Nay, he was a broad-minded man; he had many windows to his mind; he took in light from every quarter, and thus could write and did write truthfully, charmingly, profitably, on all questions that engaged the interest or concerned the conduct of human life. . . . It is a great thing to live seventy three years in this world and thoroughly earn one's grave, and leave a record without a stain and a character and career that make the whole country debtor to the dead.* . . .

Such was he who is gone, as memorialized by a distinguished friend and latest pastor. And in recollecting those in the family line of whom the writer has spoken to-night, he also recalls the pride and veneration with which Dr. Prime was himself accustomed to allude to them, and the quiet pilgrimages he used to make to Old Huntington, to, as it were, feel a new thrill of kinship in standing beside the resting-place of the old Revolutionary preacher and poet, his great-grandfather and grandfather. And when

* Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton: Funeral Address, July 22, 1835.

also is reviewed the busy career of a man so honored by all sorts and conditions of men, I myself cannot but hear Dr. Prime's voice once more, as he seemed to sum up his genealogical interest and sentiments on a winter evening years ago—leaning forward in his great chair and exclaiming, as if forgetful that he was not alone, "Ah, after all, it is not a question whether our ancestors do credit to us ; but whether a man does credit to his ancestors."

PRUYN FAMILY—AMERICAN BRANCH.

BY JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JR.

(Continued from vol. xv., p. 103, of THE RECORD.)

200.

(200) FRANCIS PRUYN, b. Nov. 2, 1816, bp. by the Rev. John Melancthon Bradford, son of (108) Casparus F. Pruyne and Anne Hewson. Is a civil engineer by profession. During the War of the Rebellion he was an officer in the army, serving in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Infantry of New York State. He was commissioned as Captain in this regiment Sept. 8, 1862, taking rank as such from Aug. 13, 1862. This regiment became the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery, the date of transfer being Dec. 19, 1862. On Jan. 23, 1864, he was commissioned Major, taking rank from Jan. 16, 1864. On Jan. 1, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. The regiment was present at the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station, and performed some hard service, of which the records in the Adjutant-General's office bear witness.

Major Pruyne, who until recently lived on his farm at Loudonville, near Albany, but who is now living in Canada, m. Oct. 11, 1844, Isabella Kirk, b. Sept. 30, 1822, dau. of Andrew Kirk and Marilla Bartholomew, of Albany, and has issue :

298. FRANCIS, b. in Albany, Sept. 15, 1845 ; m. Sept. 24, 1879, Margaret Louisa Quackenboss ; no children living.

299. ANDREW KIRK, b. Oct. 31, 1847 ; m. March 27, 1872, Isabella Margaret McEwan, b. March 24, 1851, dau. of John McEwan and Agnes Gordon Lauder, both born in Scotland, but now residing in Albany. Andrew Kirk has issue : (i.) John McEwan, b. Jan. 18, 1877 ; (ii.) Francis McEwan, b. June 5, 1879 ; (iii.) William McEwan, b. Jan. 5, 1882 ; d. Nov. 22, 1882.

202.

CHARLES VAN ZANDT, of Albany, b. Oct. 3, 1818 ; d. Oct. 2, 1881 ; m. May 23, 1844, (202) Cornelia Pruyne, b. Dec. 5, 1820, d. April 24, 1864, dau. of (108) Casparus F. Pruyne and Anne Hewson.

At the time of his death, and for many years previous thereto, Mr. Van Zandt was the agent of the Van Rensselaer estate. For seventeen years he was Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the North Dutch Church,

and at the time of his death was an elder of that church. By his marriage with Miss Pruyn he had, with other children, all deceased, whose names and dates the compiler has been unable to obtain :

CHARLES EUGENE, b. May 24, 1847; now living in Albany.

ANNE HEWSON, b. Nov. 11, 1849; deceased.

ELLA, b. Nov. 25, 1851; living.

WILLIAM; living.

Mr. Van Zandt m. secondly, about 1873, Miss Tyler, dau. of Oscar Tyler, late Sheriff of Albany County.

204.

JAMES C. BELL, agent for W. P. Van Rensselaer estate, Albany, b. April 12, 1819, son of Joseph Bell (b. in Rhode Island) and Sarah Winne (of Watervliet), of Albany; m. Jan. 16, 1845, (204) Alida Pruyn, b. March 9, 1825, dau. of (108) Casparus F. Pruyn and Anne Hewson, and has had issue :

ANNIE HEWSON, b. Nov. 2, 1845.

JAMES C., b. Aug. 17, 1848; d. Jan. 29, 1885; m. June 7, 1882, Anna Viletta Tallcott, dau. of Daniel Whiting Tallcott and Viletta Hulsapple, and left issue : (i.) James C., b. Nov. 24, 1883; (ii.) Roy Whiting, b. Feb. 16, 1885.

FREDERIC HENRY, b. Aug. 25, 1851; m. Oct. 11, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Prichard, b. in Twin Lewis County, N. Y., dau. of John E. Prichard and Mary Jones, of Albany, and has issue : Henry Winne, b. Sept. 30, 1885.

MARY PRUYN, b. July 6, 1857.

ALICE, b. Nov. 2, 1859.

205.

(205) WILLIAM FRYER PRUYN, of Albany, b. Feb. 28, 1827, now deceased, son of (108) Casparus F. Pruyn and Anne Hewson; m. Feb. 13, 1849, Gertrude Dunbar Visscher, b. Aug. 21, 1826, dau. of (225) Harmen Visscher and Ann M. Chapman (see *Talcott's N. Y. and New England Families*). Harmen Visscher was a son of (213) Johannes B. Visscher and Geertruy Dunbar, sister of Gen. Robert Dunbar and of Cornelia Dunbar, wife of (59) Francis C. Pruyn. Mrs. Pruyn resides in Albany. By this marriage there was issue :

300. ANNE CHAPMAN, b. Nov. 9, 1849; d. April 24, 1854.

301. WILLIAM, b. April 5, 1853; d. Feb. 22, 1881.

302. SUSAN EVERTSEN, b. April 18, 1855; d. Dec. 3, 1858.

207.

(207) AUGUSTUS PRUYN, of Albany, b. Oct. 23, 1831, son of (108) Casparus F. Pruyn and Anne Hewson, is a civil engineer by profession but is not now actively engaged in work. During the civil war he was an officer in the army, being appointed Adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment, "Scott's 900," New York Cavalry, in Sept., 1861. In March, 1862, he became Captain of Company H, same regiment, and in April, Major. Commissions, however, were not issued to any officers in this regiment until some time in 1863, as the Colonel in command would not accept State commissions, claiming that the regiment was United States troops.

In the autumn of 1862, Major Pruyn resigned from the Eleventh Regiment, New York Cavalry, to accept a commission as Major in the Fourth Regiment, New York Cavalry, and was so commissioned on Jan. 30, 1863, taking rank from Jan. 28th. On May 25, 1863, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, ranking as such from April 23d. His commission, however, did not reach him until the morning of June 9th, on which date he was in command of the regiment in battle at Beverly Ford, or Brandy Station battle. In the cavalry battles of June 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, he was in command of the regiment, the colonel having been previously taken prisoner. He also commanded the regiment at Gettysburg and in all the eighteen engagements up to the latter part of Dec., 1863, including that of Mine Run, after which he resigned. (From records in the office of the Adjutant-General, Albany, and from memoranda furnished by Mr. Pruyn.)

Mr. Pruyn was married Sept. 19, 1866, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., in the North Dutch Church, Albany, to (251) Catalina Ten Eyck, b. Jan. 24, 1840, dau. of (194) Herman Ten Eyck and Eliza Bogart. Herman Ten Eyck was a son of (126) Harmanus Ten Eyck and Margaret Bleecker, dau. of Hendrick Bleecker, Jr., and Catalyntje Cuyler (see "Talcott's New York and New England Families"). By this marriage there has been issue:

303. MARGARET TEN EYCK, b. in Albany, Jan. 2, 1868.

304. AUGUSTUS, b. in Newark, N. J., April 22, 1869; d. July 1, 1870.

305. ELIZA TEN EYCK, b. in Newark, N. J., July 27, 1870.

306. MONTGOMERY ROCHESTER, b. in Newark, July 29, 1873; d. July 16, 1874.

307. FOSTER, b. in Newark, Oct. 5, 1875.

208.

MONTGOMERY ROCHESTER, now of Cincinnati, b. Aug. 24, 1832, son of Thomas Hart Rochester and Phebe Elizabeth Cuming; m. Jan. 15, 1858, (208) Mary Hewson Pruyn, b. April 13, 1834, dau. of (108) Casparus F. Pruyn and Anne Hewson. Thomas Hart Rochester was a son of Nathaniel Rochester and Sophia Beatty. Nathaniel Rochester, son of John Rochester, was born Feb. 21, 1752, in Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He held an unusual number of important public positions in North Carolina, Maryland, and New York, to which latter State he moved in 1810. He, with others, owned lands in the "Genesee country," and between 1815 and 1818 laid out the town of Rochester, which was named after him, and is now a prosperous city. (See "Early History of the Rochester Family in America," by Nathaniel Rochester. Buffalo: Matthews, Northrup & Co., 1882.)

Montgomery Rochester has issue:

MONTGOMERY HEWSON, b. Jan. 6, 1860.

211.

(211) FRANCIS SALTUS PRUYN, b. March 2, 1835, son of (125) Lansing Pruyn and Anna Mary Saltus; m. Aug. 6, 1862, Charlotte Cooper Nott, b. May 6, 1837, dau. of Benjamin Nott and Elizabeth Cooper, and has had issue:

308. ELIZABETH COOPER, b. June 15, 1868.

309. ANNA LANSING, b. Nov. 6, 1869; d. June 30, 1870.

310. FRANCIS LANSING, b. Oct. 4, 1872.

Francis Saltus Pruyn and family live in Albany, where he is engaged in the insurance business.

Benjamin Nott, the father of Mrs. Pruyn, was the youngest son of the Rev. Eliphalet Nott (the distinguished President of Union College) and Sally Benedict, his first wife, and was born in Albany, Dec. 6, 1803. He studied at Union College and was afterward admitted to the Bar, and became in time, a judge of the old Court of Common Pleas, of Albany County. He was a man of scholarly attainments, of genial disposition, and of a rarely pure and lovely character. His wife, Elizabeth Cooper, b. in Albany, June 28, 1807, was the dau. of Dr. Charles de Kay Cooper and was a woman of much character. They had eleven children.

ISAAC HENRY VROOMAN, of Albany, born May 17, 1829, son of Peter Vrooman and Margaret Ann Ten Eyck, of Schenectady; m. March 3, 1875, (212) Anna Mary Saltus Pruyn, b. March 10, 1838, dau. of (125) Lansing Pruyn and Anna Mary Saltus; and has issue:

ISAAC HENRY, b. Feb. 11, 1876.

ANNA MARY, b. Dec. 3, 1879.

214.

(See 189.)

249.

ROBERT PORTER HASWELL, of Hoosick, N. Y., b. July 17, 1849, son of Robert Haswell and Caroline Ketchum Hewitt, of Hoosac, N. Y.; m. Dec. 26, 1870, (249) Delia Amanda Pruyn, b. Aug. 12, 1847, dau. of (147) William Norton Pruyn and Delia Amanda Wright, and has issue:

MARY AMANDA, b. Sept. 30, 1871.

ROBERT ASHTON, b. Dec. 25, 1874.

RALPH, b. Feb. 14, 1878.

HELEN MAR, b. Jan. 12, 1880.

JULIA PRUYN, b. May 19, 1882.

250.

(250) NORTON PRUYN, formerly of Albany, now of Schuyler, Neb., b. July 22, 1849, son of (147) William Norton Pruyn and Delia Amanda Wright; m. May 31, 1877, Lillie Kate Hadden, b. Sept. 26, 1852, dau. of Avery S. Hadden and Mary Chapman Hitchcock, of Durham, N. Y. Issue:

311. ALLEN HADDEN, b. Feb. 22, 1878.

312. WILLIAM NORTON, b. Feb. 25, 1879.

313. LELAND, b. June 2, 1882.

251.

(251) GILBERT WRIGHT PRUYN, of Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., b. Dec. 3, 1850, son of (147) William Norton Pruyn and Delia Amanda Wright; m. Oct. 1, 1872, Adaline Priscilla Robinson, b. March 22, 1852, dau. of George Robinson and Emeline Hesler, of North Bennington, Vt., and has issue:

314. CLIFFORD, b. Sept. 17, 1873.

252.

(252) HENRY SAMUEL PRUYN, of Hoosac, Rensselaer County, N. Y., b. Dec. 27, 1852, son of (147) William Norton Pruyn and Delia Amanda Wright; m. April 15, 1881, Emily Case Herrington, b. Dec. 4, 1863, dau. of John Wright Herrington and Emily Case, of Hoosac, Rensselaer County, N. Y. Issue :

315. DAVID HERRINGTON, b. Feb. 3, 1882.

258.

(258) LARMON PRATT PRUYN, of Omaha, Neb., b. Sept. 9, 1849, son of (148) Abram Norton Pruyn and Rachel Maria Larmon; m. Oct. 28, 1872, Helen Josephine Fowler, b. Oct. 27, 1848, dau. of B. F. Fowler and Louisa Rich, of Cambridge, N. Y. Issue :

316. CHARLES FOWLER, b. Aug. 4, 1874.

317. MINNIE IRENE, b. Feb. 4, 1878; d. April 5, 1881.

318. BERTHA LOUISA, b. May 14, 1880; d. May 5, 1881.

319. JENNIE LOUISA, b. Jan. 7, 1884.

259.

(259) CHARLES WESLEY PRUYN, of Omaha, Neb., b. Oct. 15, 1852, son of (148) Abram Norton Pruyn and Rachel Maria Larmon; m. Dec. 9, 1878, Annie Knox Strong, b. June 30, 1856, dau. of Edwin F. Strong and Mary Harmon, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. Issue :

320. EDWIN LARMON, b. March 17, 1880.

267.

JAMES YOUNG MERRITT, of Mercer County, Ill., b. Jan. 5, 1828, son of Ephraim Johnson Merritt and Margaret Trindle, of Centreville, Ind.; m. Dec. 25, 1857, (267) Mary Pruyn, b. Nov. 4, 1838, dau. of (157) Walter Van Vechten Pruyn and Sarah Nancy Kibbey, and has issue :

MINNIE, b. Feb. 5, 1859.

EFFY, b. Feb. 26, 1863.

FANNIE, b. March 15, 1866.

BESSIE, b. Jan. 14, 1868.

ARTHUR JAMES, b. Dec. 4, 1870.

RAYMOND BIGELOW, b. Feb. 8, 1874.

WALTER PRUYN, b. Nov. 20, 1879.

269.

JOHN ABNOR GILMORE, of Paola, Kan., b. April 27, 1840, son of Ephraim Gilmore and Julia Ann Denison; m. March 22, 1865, (269) Alice Pruyn, b. March 10, 1844, d. June 29, 1867, dau. of (157) Walter Van Vechten Pruyn and Sarah Nancy Kibbey, and had issue :

CHARLES PRUYN, b. June 28, 1867.

270.

(270) WILLIAM SHANON PRUYN, b. June 18, 1847, son of (157) Walter Van Vechten Pruyn and Sarah Nancy Kibbey; m. Feb. 24, 1875, Clara Kirk-

ham Field, b. Sept. 3, 1853, d. May 2, 1880; dau. of Elisha Case Field and Savona Ann Bartlett, of Galesburg, Ill., and had issue:

321. KATE, b. Dec. 3, 1876; d. April 24, 1880.

He m. secondly Sept. 15, 1881, Orinda Vi Emerson, b. Dec. 21, 1852, dau. of Oliver Perry Emerson and Sarah Kelly, of Keithsburg, Ill., and has issue:

322. MURRAY, b. Dec. 30, 1882.

271.

WILLIAM HENRY BARBOUR, of Manitou, Col., b. Dec. 5, 1848; m. March 10, 1874, (271) Edith Pruyn, b. Aug. 26, 1849; dau. of (157) Walter Van Vechten Pruyn and Sarah Nancy Kibbey, and has issue:

PERCY PRUYN, b. March 15, 1876.

FREDERICK PLUMMER, b. Feb. 5, 1881.

272.

NATHAN NOBLE, of Canton, Dak., b. June 17, 1851, son of David Johnson Noble and Sarah Rader, of New Boston, Ill.; m. Sept. 17, 1872, (272) Alida Pruyn, b. Nov. 7, 1851, dau. of (157) Walter Van Vechten Pruyn and Sarah Nancy Kibbey, and has issue:

WILLIE, b. Sept. 10, 1873.

DAVID WALTER, b. Jan. 15, 1875.

HATTIE, b. Jan. 3, 1877.

EDITH, b. Jan. 3, 1879.

274.

SILAS DEMENT WILLITS, of New Boston, Ill., b. Feb. 26, 1856, son of William Willits and Mary Alyea; m. Nov. 26, 1880, (274) Carrie Pruyn, b. April 7, 1861, dau. of (157) Walter Van Vechten Pruyn and Sarah Nancy Kibbey, and has issue:

PERCY PRUYN, b. Aug. 2, 1882.

277.

See 164. JOSEPH MARION WEST, son of Samuel West and Mary Henderson, of Rockport, Atchison County, Mo.; m. June 7, 1878, (277) Marietta Pruyn, b. Nov. 24, 1856, dau. of (104) Isaac Newton Pruyn and Maria Ann Swatman.

278.

PAUL ELLIOTT TEMPLE, formerly of Langdon, Mo., more recently of Highland City and Iowa Point, Doniphan County, Kan., b. Dec. 5, 1852, son of Paul Lafayette Temple and Julia Elizabeth Harrington; m. Feb. 7, 1877, (278) Augusta Eliza Pruyn, b. May 10, 1858, dau. of (164) Isaac Newton Pruyn and Maria Ann Swatman, and has issue:

ARCHIE PRUYN, b. Sept. 24, 1878.

LEE ELLIOTT, b. Oct. 25, 1880; d. July 17, 1882.

RUBY MARIA, b. March 7, 1883.

287.

(287) FREDERIC FORT PRUYN, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., son of (173) Daniel Fort Pruyn and Tallota Sharp, b. Nov. 12, 1850; m. April 14, 1874, Alice

Genevieve Cool, b. April 14, 1852, dau. of Hiram Moore Cool and Cynthia Ann Eldred, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., and has issue :

323. A SON, b. and d. April 14, 1875.

324. FREDERICK ELDRED, b. June 13, 1876.

325. BLANCHE GERTRUDE, b. June 21, 1877.

326. WILLIAM COOL, b. July 13, 1880.

288.

DARWIN HURD, b. Feb. 28, 1850, son of William Lay Hurd and Betsy Ann Sherman, of Eagle Bridge, N. Y.; m. Aug. 21, 1875, (288) Ella Frances Pruyn, b. Aug. 18, 1856, dau. of (173) Daniel Fort Pruyn and Tallota Sharp, and has issue :

ALICE FRANCES, b. May 17, 1876 ; d. Aug. 14, 1877.

MARY JESSIE, b. April 4, 1878.

289.

(289) JESSE ADELBERT PRUYN, son of (173) Daniel Fort Pruyn and Tallota Sharp, b. Feb. 11, 1858 ; m. Dec. 22, 1880, Nettie May Durfee, b. Nov. 17, 1860, dau. of Abraham Durfee and Louisa Thankful Burch, of South Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y.

295.

(295) ROBERT CLARENCE PRUYN, b. Oct. 23, 1847, son of the late (199) Robert Hewson Pruyn and Jane Ann Lansing, graduated at Rutgers College, class of 1869. He has since resided in Albany, where he is largely interested in business enterprises, and is now President of the National Commercial Bank, succeeding the Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, who in turn succeeded Mr. Pruyn's father, (199) Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, as president of the bank.

Mr. Pruyn was one of the commission appointed to erect the new City Hall at Albany. He is also a vestryman of St. Peter's Church. He m. Oct. 22, 1873, Anna Martha Williams, b. May 7, 1853, dau. of Chauncey Pratt Williams, President of the National Exchange Bank of Albany, and Martha Hough, and has issue :

327. EDWARD LANSING, b. Nov. 23, 1874.

328. RUTH WILLIAMS, b. Oct. 3, 1877.

329. ROBERT DUNBAR, b. Oct. 11, 1879.

330. FREDERIC STANLEY, b. July 5, 1881.

297.

(297) CHARLES LANSING PRUYN, b. Dec. 2, 1852, son of (199) Robert Hewson Pruyn and Jane Ann Lansing, graduated at Rutgers College, Scientific Department, Class of 1871. He has since resided in Albany, where he is engaged in various business enterprises. He m. Oct. 11, 1877, Elizabeth Atwood McClintock, b. Oct. 31, 1853, d. Dec. 20, 1884, dau. of William Trimble McClintock and Elizabeth Mary Atwood, of Chillisnothe, O., and has had issue :

331. ELIZABETH MCCLINTOCK, b. June 14, 1878.

332. JANE ANNE LANSING, b. Dec. 15, 1880.

333. SARAH MCCLINTOCK, b. Nov. 17, 1884 ; d. July 22, 1885.



Henry T. Drowne

1875

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HENRY THAYER DROWNE

FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

BY HENRY R. STILES, A.M., M.D.

With a Portrait.

HENRY THAYER DROWNE was born at Woodstock, Conn., March 25, 1822, and is a lineal descendant of Leonard Drowne (b. 1646), who came from the West of England to America soon after the accession of Charles II.; married, 1679-80, Elizabeth Abbot, of Portsmouth, N. H.; settled at Sturgeon's Creek, and carried on ship-building at Kittery, Me., until the disturbances of the French and Indian wars, in 1692, forced him to remove to Boston, Mass., where he died October 31, 1729, and was buried in Copp's Hill Burying Ground.

His eldest son, Solomon, born 1681, ship-builder at Bristol, R. I., married Esther Jones, and had twelve children, the eldest of whom, Solomon second, born 1706, well known as a merchant and statesman in Providence, R. I., died in 1780, leaving three children, the second of whom, Dr. Solomon Drowne, third, born 1753, was a somewhat remarkable man. Graduating at Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1773, he studied medicine and received degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth College; served as surgeon in the Revolutionary army (1776-80); enjoyed the personal friendship and esteem of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and the officers and medical staff of the French army in Rhode Island, and was entrusted with the care of their invalid soldiers when the allied forces left for home. At the close of the war, after a tour in England, Holland, Belgium, and France, visiting hospitals, medical schools, etc., and becoming acquainted at Paris with Franklin, Jefferson, and other distinguished men, he resumed the practice of his profession at Providence, R. I.; but in 1788 went to Ohio, where he resided for a year, and was present at the treaties at Fort Harmar, in 1789, with Corn Planter and other Indian chiefs. Impaired health led to his spending several years in West Virginia and in Pennsylvania, but, in 1802, he settled again in his native State, at Foster, where he remained until his death in 1834, engaged in practice and attention to his botanic garden, scientific, classical, and literary studies. He filled many public offices, professorial, etc., and delivered many lectures, orations, and addresses of decided merit, including a eulogy on Washington, February 22, 1800.

His third son, Henry Bernardin Drowne (born in 1799), who with his sisters founded the Fruit Hill Classical Institute at North Providence, R. I., in 1835, possessed many of his father's tastes, was early identified (as his father had been) with the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and with agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and was noted for his financial ability, probity, and unostentatious spirit of benevo-

lence. He married Julia Ann Stafford, of Warwick, R. I., and of their seven children the subject of our sketch was the eldest.

In addition to a careful home nurture he enjoyed, as the eldest grandson of Dr. Solomon Drowne, the inestimable advantage of passing several years of his boyhood with that gentleman at his home, "Mt. Hygeia," where, as well as Fruit Hill Classical Institute, founded by his own father and aunts, he acquired that taste for classical, historical, and antiquarian literature which has since distinguished him.

In March, 1841, he became a resident of New York City, being a clerk for several years, especially in the dry goods commission house of C. Fiske Harris, and in 1851 he married Sarah Rhodes, daughter of George Carpenter and Phebe Rhodes Arnold, of Providence. June 21, 1855, he was appointed Secretary of the old National Fire Insurance Company, a position which he filled with untiring energy and ability until, May 11, 1869, he was chosen as a Director and elected its President, which well-merited office he now holds.

As might be expected from such inherited tastes, Mr. Drowne has been largely identified, by membership and personal activities, with very many of our leading historical, scientific, and patriotic societies and institutions. In November, 1847, he was elected a Resident Member of the New York Historical Society; in 1866, Life Member of the New England Society of New York City; in 1863, a Member of the American Ethnological Society, of which for many years past he has been Secretary of the Executive Committee and Librarian; in 1875 he became a Member of this Society (New York Genealogical and Biographical); in 1877 its Second Vice-President; in 1878 its First Vice-President; in 1880 a Member of its Board of Trustees, and from 1881 to 1885 its President, enjoying, by successive annual re-elections, the longest term of service which any incumbent of that office has thus far attained. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London, England; of the American Geographical Society; and Corresponding Member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Historical Societies of Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgia, Vermont, Chicago; the American Historical and Numismatological Society of Philadelphia, the Kansas Historical Society, the Prince Society, of Boston, and others.

On July 4, 1878, by right of his grandfather, Dr. Solomon Drowne, Surgeon in the Continental Army, he became a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, and is now its Senior Alternate to the General Society of the Cincinnati, which holds its next Triennial at Newport, R. I., in 1887. In 1861 he was one of the originators, with Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, George Wm. Curtis and others, of the "Sons of Rhode Island in New York," an organization designed to forward the interests of Rhode Island and troops then in the field in the defence of the Union, by concentration of effort among the natives of that State then resident in New York. Of this Society he was the latest Secretary; and, in 1886, as was natural from his deep interest in every movement having for its object the perpetuation of the memories of the Revolutionary period, he identified himself by membership with the "Sons of the Revolution," in this city.

Although Mr. Drowne, with characteristic modesty, has not committed himself to any considerable literary work, yet his contributions to American biography and genealogy have been ample witness to his abilities in this line. Painstaking and minute in detail, they leave nothing to be de-

sired, except the wish that he would more freely venture into the field of authorship. His published efforts, thus far, have been :

1. The Notes, Addenda, and Genealogical Memoranda to "The Journal of a Cruise, in the Fall of 1780," by his grandfather, Dr. Solomon Drowne, privately printed (8vo, two sizes, pp. 28), New York, 1872, by Masters Charles L. Moreau and Henry Russell Drowne, on an amateur press.

2. "Genealogy of the Family of Solomon Drowne, M.D., of Rhode Island, with Notices of his Ancestors, 1646-1879." Providence, R. I., 1879. 8vo, pp. 16.

3. "Memorial Sketch of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, of New York." 8vo, pp. 9. Read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, July 3, 1883; also printed in the *Newport Historical Magazine*, July, 1883.

4. [In connection with General George S. Greene and Benjamin Greene Arnold, Esq., of New York] the "Drowne Branches from William Arnold and Zachary Rhodes [and of Tillinghast, Smith, Brown, Stafford, Bartlett], of Pawtuxet, R. I.," for the Arnold Genealogy.

5. Letters of Dr. Solomon Drowne, with Annotations, furnished for the "New York Letters in the Revolution." Privately printed, 1861, by the New York Mercantile Library Association.

6. Letters and Notes to Dawson's Edition, 1865, of "Dring's Recollections of the Old Jersey Prison Ship," in which his great-uncle, Captain William Drowne, was for a long period a prisoner.

7. [With Colonel John Ward. Mrs. Eliza Hall Ward, and Dr. H. R. Stiles] the "Genealogy of the Ward Family," as printed in the Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, vol. vi., 1867.

8. Several Biographical Sketches for the "American Portrait Gallery," published by Mr. J. C. Buttre, 1877-1881.

The late Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, in his oration on the "Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," delivered, in 1863, before the Sons of Rhode Island in New York City, makes special acknowledgment to Mr. Drowne's "patient and loving interest in whatever concerns the history and welfare of Rhode Island," as having "so enriched the pamphlet by his exact erudition, with reference to authentic sources, as to entitle these 'Annals' to the dignity of history and to the confidence of the future scholar." His "constant readiness to promote every historical inquiry" is also particularly noticed by Dawson ("Dring's Recollections"); and Rev. Edwin M. Stone, in the preface to his exceedingly interesting book "Our French Allies," avows his indebtedness to Mr. Drowne as one "whose knowledge of Rhode Island history is unsurpassed." Not alone among his American friends and associates, but by those of like tastes in Great Britain, Mr. Drowne is frequently called upon to assist in the procuring of information or the verification of facts; and, it is needless to add, is never found wanting. It may be truly said of him that he never is happier than when rendering to others (and frequently entire strangers) those little services which, however slight he affects to think them, are of such inestimable value to the literary worker and scholar.

Mr. Drowne's religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church (of which, it may be remarked, his brother, Rev. Thomas Stafford Drowne, D.D., is Secretary of the Diocese of Long Island); he is a member of the Church of the Transfiguration ("The Little Church Around the Corner"), of which Rev. George H. Houghton, D.D., is rector.

It is almost needless to add that Mr. Drowne's home reflects his tastes and pursuits. His small, but choice, library is rich especially in the Classics, Fine Arts, History, and Biography; Angling, Poetry, Ethnology, Genealogy, and Theology. He is also, in a quiet way, an enthusiastic illustrator of books, and among the volumes which he has enriched by his taste and perseverance, we may enumerate Appleton's "Picturesque America;" "Ethica;" "New York Letters During the American Revolution;" "Sons of Rhode Island in New York;" Grinstead's "Relics of Genius;" Duyckinck's "Irvingiana;" "Freneau's Poems;" "The Drowne Journal;" Morton's "Types of Mankind;" Knight's "Shakespeare," etc. Engravings, especially in the line of portraiture, have a special charm for Mr. Drowne, and his collection of Washington portraits, and of Louis XVI., as well as of the English, French, and American officers of our Revolutionary period, is extensive and valuable. Among autographs, we may note interesting letters addressed to his grandfather, Dr. Solomon Drowne, by the French officers of the allied forces in the Revolution, of Granville Sharp, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, Dr. Thacher, Hon. Theodore Foster, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, President James Manning, and others.

In conclusion—although the freedom of the biographic pen is somewhat limited by the fact of his presence among us—it may be permissible to say of Mr. Drowne, that his delicate sense of courtesy—springing from an inherited quality of refined tastes and genuine kindness of heart—and his unselfish spirit of helpfulness, have contributed largely, though most unostentatiously, to the welfare of every association—social, literary, and religious—with which he has been connected; and has drawn around him a wide circle of friends, whose sincere appreciation and respect reflect upon his daily life that atmosphere in which every thoughtful scholar delights to dwell.

RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF WESTBURY, L. I.

COMMUNICATED BY BENJAMIN D. HICKS, ESQ.

(Continued from Vol. xvi. p. 175 of THE RECORD.)

BIRTHS:

Children of Silas and Ann Willis. He born 4th of 1st mo 1715. She (being d' of Henry Pearsall) born 4th of 2d mo 1722:

Jordan born 15 of 2 mo 1742.

A daughter born 8 of 11 mo 1744, died 27 of 11 mo 1744.

Phebe born 25 of 3 mo 1745.

Children of Samuel and Mary Titus of Westbury:

Stephen born 24 of 12 mo 1727.

Elizabeth born 16 of 8 mo 1729.

Mary born 7 of 6 mo 1732.

Samuel born 4 of 9 mo 1734.

Richard born 16 of 11 mo 1736.

Phebe born 15 of 11 mo 1739.

Jemima born 16 of 1 mo 1742.

Children of Henry Cock of Oysterbay:

Thomas born 25 of 11 mo 1738.

Sarah born 14 of 9 mo 1741.
Daniel born 6 of 1 mo 1743.
Hannah born 15 of 4 mo 1745.
Mary born 11 of 8 mo 1747.
Henry born 15 of 3 mo 1749.
Anne born 23 of 7 mo 1751.
Abraham born 11 of 4 mo 1755.

Children of Wait and Mary Powell (married 15th of 1 mo 1724):

Jane born 22 of 2 mo 1725.
Mary born 31 of 11 mo 1727.
Anna born 22 of 7 mo 1730.
Wait born 30 of 4 mo 1733.
Jemima born 31 of 1 mo 1736.
Esther born 23 of 11 mo 1738.
Sarah born 23 of 8 mo 1745.

Children of David and Clement Whitson. He born 11th of 7th 1701.
She (being d' of John Powell) born 27th of 12th mo 1709:

Ruth born 23 of 11 mo 1732.
Mary born 5 of 11 mo 1736.
Amey born 18 of 5 mo 1739.
Solomon born 9 of 2 mo 1741.
David born 22 of 7 mo 1743.
Clement born 1 of 5 mo 1751.

Children of Obediah and Mary Seaman:

Walter born 22 of 9 mo 1755.
Phila born 26 of 3 mo 1759.
James born 26 of 12 mo 1761.
Thomas born 18 of 8 mo 1764.
Richard born 2 of 8 mo 1767.

Children of Benjamin and Hannah Hawxhurst. He born 31st of 6th mo 1720. She born 17th of 10th mo 1721:

Mary born 22 of 9 mo 1747.
Sarah born 4 of 6 mo 1749.
Martha born 5 of 2 mo 1752.
Hannah born 25 of 3 mo 1754.

Children of John (2d) and Deborah Whitson:

Mary born 26 of 7 mo 1745.
Deborah born 26 of 2 mo 1747.
Elizabeth born 9 of 1 mo 1749.
Amos born 5 of 5 mo 1751.

Children of Adam and Sarah Mott of Cow Neck:

Elizabeth born 19 of 7 mo 1756, died 10 of 4 mo 1782.
A daughter born 28 of 10 mo 1758, died 31 of 10 mo 1758.
Lydia born 24 of 11 mo 1759.
Adam born 11 of 10 mo 1762.
Samuel born 29 of 9 mo 1773.

Children of Joshua and Phebe Powell:

Hannah born 15th of 10th mo 1745.
Willets born 11th of 6th mo 1747.

Phebe born 19th of 9th mo 1749.
 Amos born 27th of 4th mo 1752.
 Joshua born 15th of 10th mo 1754.
 Richard born 2d of 11th mo 1757.
 Benjamin born 13th of 8th mo 1760.

Children of Matthew and Ann Prior. He born 6th of 1st mo 1729.
 She (being widow of Silas Willis) born 4th of 2d mo 1722 :
 Henry born 18th of 9th mo 1755.
 James born 23d of 4th mo 1757.

Children of Richard and Sarah Alsop of Oysterbay :

Sarah born 3d of 11th mo 1747.
 Phebe born 2d of 10th mo 1749.
 John born 27th of 2d mo 1753.
 Hannah born 7th of 2d mo 1755, died 18th of 9th mo 1757.
 Hannah 2d, born 18th of 12th mo 1757.

Children of Nathaniel and Mary Pearsall of Cow neck :

Sarah born 10th of 5th mo 1737.
 Joseph born 10th of 6th mo 1740.
 Jane born 1st of 8th mo 1742.
 Thomas born 13th of 9th mo 1744.
 Mary born 21st of 1st mo 1746.
 Hannah born 5th of 8th mo 1749.
 Robert born 12th of 3d mo 1752.

Children of Thomas and Hannah Carpenter :

Alsop born 8th of 11th mo 1778.

Children of Daniel and Mary Powell of Bethpage :

Jacob born 2d of 6th mo 1737.
 Deborah born 10th of 10th mo 1739.
 Margaret born 11th of 12th mo 1743.
 Jonas born 24th of 4th mo 1745.
 Daniel born 22d of 1st mo 1749.
 Rachel born 17th of 2d mo 1753.
 Mary born 29th of 1st mo 1755.

Children of Jesse Willets. He born 19th of 2d mo 1714 :

Richard born 25th of 4th mo 1753.
 Martha born 16th of 9th mo 1755.

Children of John and Elizabeth Willis of Oysterbay. He born 8th of 2d mo 1734. She (being d' of Adam Mott) born 31st of 5th mo 1733, died 13th of 9th mo 1783 :

Adam born 13th of 7th mo 1757, died 9th of 3d mo 1758.
 Samuel born 7th of 3d mo 1759.
 Phebe born 5th of 4th mo 1761.

Children of Henry and Hannah Whitson :

Mary born 11th of 7th mo 1740.
 Hannah born 5th of 7th mo 1742.
 Henry born 15th of 1st mo 1745.
 Thomas born 10th of 10th mo 1747.
 Kezia born 17th of 2d mo 1753.

Children of William and Elizabeth Mott :

William born 8th of 1st mo 1743.

Hannah born 4th of 6th mo 1744, died 15th of 3d mo 1750.

James born 29th of 6th mo 1745.

Elizabeth born 5th of 2d mo 1747.

John born 17th of 2d mo 1749, died 7th of 3d mo 1750.

Samuel born 16th of 12th mo 1750.

Hannah born 18th of 4th mo 1753.

John 2d born 24th of 6th mo 1755.

Henry born 31st of 5th mo 1757.

Richard born 20th of 8th mo 1759.

Joseph born 11th of 1st mo 1762.

Benjamin born 19th of 3d mo 1765.

Children of Samuel 2d and Ann Underhill :

Joseph born 1 of 8 mo 1738.

Samuel born 26 of 5 mo 1740.

Robert born 1 of 10 mo 1742.

Mary born 31 of 1 mo 1745.

Andrew born 17 of 4 mo 1749.

James born 29 of 8 mo 1751, died 18 of 11 mo 1752.

Thomas born 18 of 5 mo 1755.

Hannah born 10 of 3 mo 1757, died 12 of 9 mo 1760.

Children of Thomas and Hannah Seaman of Westbury. He born 2d of 11th mo 1712. She born 6th of 10th mo 1711, died 23d of 7th mo 1755 :

Simeon born 31 of 8 mo 1743, died 9 of 2 mo 1751.

Gideon born 5 of 12 mo 1744.

Ame born 25 of 12 mo 1746.

Hannah born 3 of 8 mo 1749.

Rachel born 30 of 3 mo 1752.

Phebe born 9 of 5 mo 1755.

Children of Richard and Ruth Willets of Jericho :

Jacob born 8 of 8 mo 1744.

Mary born 27 of 6 mo 1746, died 9 of 5 mo 1751.

Richard born 20 of 6 mo 1748.

James born 21 of 2 mo 1751, died 6 of 4 mo 1752.

Amos born 21 of 4 mo 1753.

Thomas born 7 of 4 mo 1757, died 22 of 11 mo 1758.

Sarah born 23 of 10 mo 1759.

Children of William and Mary Bedle :

Mordecai born 11 of 4 mo 1745.

Rachel born 18 of 11 mo 1750.

Jehiel born 27 of 7 mo 1755.

Children of Jacob and Hannah⁴ Willets. He born 19th of 2d mo 1723. She (being d' of John Powell) born 17th of 6th mo 1725.

John born 3 of 9 mo 1745.

Job born 10 of 7 mo 1748.

Jacob born 20 of 11 mo 1750.

Daniel born 24 of 5 mo 1753.

Henry born 13 of 10 mo 1755.

James born 1 of 5 mo 1758.
 Thomas born 12 of 9 mo 1760.
 Phebe born 1 of 1 mo 1763.
 George born 14 of 6 mo 1765.
 Samuel born 10 of 5 mo 1769.

Children of William Valentine Jr of Hempstead :
 Peggy born 1 of 5 mo 1753.
 Rachel born 13 of 2 mo 1755.
 Mary born 19 of 8 mo 1757.

Children of Robert and Esther Seaman :
 Williams born 22 of 2 mo 1744, died 22 of 4 mo 1779.

Children of Rowland and Ann Pearsall :
 Jane born 16 of 7 mo 1749.
 Henry born 25 of 8 mo 1751.
 Mary born 30 of 6 mo 1755.
 Phebe born 22 of 3 mo 1757.
 William born 12 of 9 mo 1759.
 Amy born 21 of 10 mo 1761.
 Silas born 17 of 4 mo 1764.
 Thomas born 17 of 9 mo 1766.
 Wait born 17 of 2 mo 1770.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GERLANDO MARSIGLIA.

GERLANDO MARSIGLIA, son of Antonio and Catherina Romana Marsiglia, was born at Palermo, Sicily, February 18, 1792. His father, Antonio Marsiglia, was a native of Sicily; his mother, Catherina Romana, was a lady of an old Roman family, the name of Romana Catherina having been handed down for generations.

At a very early age, Gerlando Marsiglia showed remarkable talent for painting and sketching, and it is said that, while at a country home in the village of Julianna, Sicily, he would arise after others were asleep and paint by the light of the moon, making his own colors from berries. When old enough, he was placed under the tuition of Sig. Pataina, of Palermo, who had the reputation of being the Raphael of Sicily, and who had painted some altar-pieces which vie with many of the renowned masters. Through the influence of a nobleman, a friend of Mr. Marsiglia's brother, Guiseppe Marsiglia, a priest of Palermo, he was admitted as a scholar to the Royal Academy of Naples, where he applied himself to study, and on one of the days upon which the Nobles visit the Academy and rewards are made, Gerlando Marsiglia received the highest honors for historical painting. On March 22, 1810, he was decorated by Ferdinando, King of Sardinia, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Naples continued to be his home, his fame grew, and on June 5, 1817, while the King of France was visiting the Royal Academy at Naples, he ordered that Gerlando Marsiglia should be decorated with the Fleur de Lis, which was formally presented to him on February 20, 1817. The following season he went to France, and was presented at the court of Louis XVIII.; he became fond of the French capital, and spent some time there every year.

In manners he was very elegant, and generally admired by the ladies ; by nature retiring and modest, but extremely impulsive ; he was very eccentric in dress, always wearing guimps and frog buttons, which gave him the appearance of a military man. Among his admirers and friends there was a young American, a lover of the fine arts, who was then studying in Italy ; this was a son of Robert Fulton. The two became much attached, so that Fulton finally persuaded Mr. Marsiglia to visit America with him. They sailed together in the spring of 1824. Upon arriving in America, Mr. Marsiglia was invited to the house of Robert Fulton upon the Hudson, where he passed some time, and by that family was introduced into society. It had been his intention soon to return to his native land ; but, receiving the tidings of the death of his mother, to whom he was greatly attached, his love for home diminished, and he became more interested in this country, though not abandoning the idea of ultimately returning to Italy. Among his friends in America was Major Popham, whose portrait he painted, and gave it a prominent place in a Gallery of Fine Arts, which he opened with a gentleman by the name of Clark on the corner of Reade Street and Broadway, in the old Lafarge building. This collection consisted of rare paintings ; his word as to the authorship was relied upon, and he speculated in paintings, but applied himself very little to work, although he painted a number of historical pieces. Among them was the "Landing of Columbus," "Queen Artemisia at the Tomb of her Husband," "Count Ugolino in Prison," "Julius Cæsar and the Roman Senate," "Queen Esther before Ahasuerus," "Telemachus on the Island of Calypso," and a "Sketch of the Deluge."

While upon a visit to Washington he copied the portrait of Baron Steuben from the original, painted by Stewart, of London. A fire in the rotunda of the Capitol destroyed the original. The copy painted by Marsiglia was sold to the City of New York, purchased by Mayor Woodhull in 1850, and is now to be seen in the Mayor's Room in City Hall, New York.

The portrait of Major Popham, painted by Mr. Marsiglia, was sold to the Cincinnati Society, of which Major Popham was the President.

Mr. Marsiglia was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, of New York ; was an Academician, and took an active part to promote its interest. About the year 1832 he formed the acquaintance of a very estimable and accomplished lady, who, although past the spring of life, was still the artist's ideal of beauty. This was Mrs. Eliza H. Ballentine Charraud, a lineal descendant of Sir George Carteret, and in the year 1837 they were married. Two children were born to them, a son and a daughter ; the son bore the name of his father and paternal grandfather—Gerlando Antonio—and the daughter that of her paternal grandmother—Catharina Romana. About the year 1849 Mr. Marsiglia's health began to decline, and on September 8, 1850, he passed away, at the age of fifty-seven, leaving a widow and one daughter. He was interred at Calvary Cemetery, L. I., and over his remains a simple monument was erected, bearing the palette and brushes, with the following inscription :

" Friends of Sicily, drop a tear,
A son of genius sleepeth here.
God called him to a realm so fair,
Neither sorrow nor death can enter there."

Mr. Marsiglia's collection of paintings were sold by Henry H. Leeds, December 5, 1850, at No. 8 Wall Street. Among them was a "Madonna and Child," considered by Mr. Marsiglia to be a Correggio ; also the "Holy Family," by Rafaëlle.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., p. 108, of THE RECORD.)

A* 1713. [355] Septemb. 4.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Richard Care, Maria Jan. Cokever.		Jan de Lamontagne, Helena Bunsing.
	John Thorne, Mary- George. tje Brestede.		Symons Brestede, Marretje Harcks.
6.	William Hunt, Geer- William. truyd Van Schoon- hoven.		James Waters, Maria Jemmeson.
	Jacobus Kip, Catha- Catharina. lina de Hart.		Tho. Car, Abrah: V. Vlek, Margrietje Mourits, Jn ^r .
	Willem Van de Wa- Hendrikus. ter, Aefje Ringo.		Tobias Stoutenburg, Wyntje Byvank.
	Timothe Tilly, Eliza- Maria. beth Burger.		Gerret Hassing, Elizabeth Burger, Se ^r .
	Hendrik Ver Duyn, Cornelus. Sara Stefenson.		Charles Leroux, Maria Ver Duyn.
13.	Thomas Sickels, Jan- Marretje. netje Brevoort.		Willem Rome, Jannetje Lanoÿ.
16.	Johannes Van der Johannes. Heul, Jannetje Ro- sevelt.		Jan Rosevelt, Maria de Mell.
	Wessel Wessels, Ma- Frans. ria Ten Yk.		Frans Wessels, Geertje Wessels.
20.	Ruthert Waldrom, Johannes. Debora Pel.		Vredrik Willemse, Mar- tje Waldrom.
	Philip Menthorne, Annatje. Hillegont Webber.		Jaques Fonteyn, Anneke Webbers.
	Richard Treuman, Pieter. Cornelia Haring.		Theunis & } Quick. Vrouwtje }
	Hendrik Franse, An- Jan. na Maria Sippe.		Johannes Van de Water, Baefje, s: h ^s vrouw.
24.	Jan Pieterse, Geer- Christina. truy Hattem.		Barnardus Smith, Annatje Colevelt, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Isaac Bedlo, Susanna Hermina. Bradjor.		Abraham Bradjor, Geesje, h. v. v. Dan ^r Liewis.
	John Macpheadris, Susanna. Helena Jonson.		Johannes } Johnson. Anna }
27.	Jacobus Moene, Grie- Margrietje. tje Dircks.		Samuel Staats, Catharina, s: h ^s v ^r .
	Johannes Van Gelder, Gerret. Neeltje Onkelbag.		Gerret Onkelbag, Aefje V. Gelder.
	Cornelus de Peyster, Margreta. Cornelia Dissing- ton.		Philip Van Cortlant, Eli- zabeth Dissington.
	Pieter Couwenhove, Belitje. Wyntje Ten Yk.		Frans V. Couwenhove, Mar ^r tje Mesier.
30.	Francis Silvester, Ann. Ytje Bosch.		Pieter & } Bosch. Susanna }

A° 1713.	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
[356] Septemb. 30.	Jan Alten, Tryntje Jan. Wybrants. Abraham V. Deurse, Catharina. Lucretia Bogardus.		Jan Oin, Dina Michielse. Evert & Grietje Pels.
Octob: 4.	Johannes Hooglant, Catlyntje. Sen', Jenneke Andries. Wouter Hyer, Anna- Petrus. tje Blom. Jan V. Hoorn, Joris Jan. soon, Magdaleentje Carstens. Jan Wilkes, Margrie- Cornelia. tje Dow. Fredrik Sebring, Ma- Catharina. rytje Provoost.		Abrah. Lefferts, Saartje Hooglant, s. h. v. Jan Hyer, Hester Blom. David Cosaar, Styntje Joris, s. h. v. Barent de Kleyn, Corne- lia V. Varik, s: h: v'. David Provoost, jont, zoon, Catharina Pro- voost.
7.	Hendrikus Coerte, Elizabeth. Elizabeth de Rie- mer.		Pieter Wesselse, Antje Woertman.
11.	Fredrik Bolt, Alida Anna Maria. Vryman. Volkert Heermans, Egbert. Margrietje Ecke- son.		Pieter V. Dyk, Rachel Leroix. Michiel Somerendyk, Saartje Heermans.
14.	Dirck Egbertse, Mar- Egbert. grietje Teller. Joseph Waldrom, Daniel. Antje Woeder. Aarnout Schermer- Willemyntje. hoorn, Marytje Beekman. Adries Myer, Geert Vroüwtje. Wessels. Sybrant Brouwer, Sa- Cornelus. ra Webbers.		Isaac de Riemer, Se ^{ur} , Aefje Bratt. Fredrik Willemse, Sara Waldrom. Aernout Fiele, Willempje V. Hoesen. Johannes Myer, Elizabeth Garbrants. Cornelus Webber, Claasje Quackenbosch.
18.	David Janse, Antje Johannes. Croesvelt.		Jan Pouwelse, Antje Van Oorstrand.
21.	Idé Myer, Anna Ra- Elizabeth. vesteyn.		Johannes Myer, Elsje Duyking.
25.	Johannes Brouwer, Elizabeth. Marytje Lam. Philip Van Cortlant, Abraham. Catharina de Peys- ter.		Jacob & } Coning. Claasje } Jacobus V. Cortlant, Ca- tharina de Peyster, h: v. Van Coll. Abrah: de Peyster.
28.	James Resow, Maria Maria. Countes. Elias Brevoort, Grie- Grietje. tje Sammans.		De Ouders selve.* Thomas } Sammans, Rachel } jonge lieden.†

* The parents themselves.

† Young people.

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A° 1713.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
Novemb. 1.	Anthony Kip, Maria Belitje. Byvank. Gerret Bürger, Saar- Eva. tje Martens.		Johannes Byvank, Saratje Kip. Thomas Scúrlock, Eva Bürger, s. hs: v'.
[357]			
8.	Daniel de Voor, En- David. geltje Cornelús. Hendrik Búys, Wil- Magtelt. lempje Oostrúm. Abraham Van Gelder, Jacobús. Catlyntje Post.		Jan Merýnes, Barentje Sammens. Pieter & } Búys. Jannetje } Johannes V. Gelder, Se ^{er} , Aefje Van Gelder.
	William Gowin, Mar- Jannetje. gareta Daniels.		Cornelús } Pouwels. Jannetje }
11.	John Ellen, Johanna Maria. Haldron. John Horne, Rachel John. Webber.		Abrah. Bradjor, Marretje V. d' Spiegel. David Janse, Grietje Webbers.
15.	Hendrik Kúyler, Ma- Sara. ria Jacobz.		Dom: Petrus van Dries- sen, Eva Kúyler, s. h. v. r.
	Cornelús Ronme, Lúkas. Maria Kierstede. Nicolaas Dalý, Eliza- Cornelús. beth Krigier.		Jacobús Kierstede, Ari- aantje Elsewarth. Sýmon Krigier, Margrie- tje Kool.
18.	Lammert Van Dýk, Adriaan. Marretje Hooglant. Steven Callebost, Eli- Rachel. zabeth Marchel.		Abrah. Lefferts, Annatje Hooglant, Wed ^e . William Homan, Eliza- beth Slow.
22.	Elias Ellesse, Sara Elizabeth. Peers. Christoffel Beekman, Adriaan. Maria de Lanoý.		Cornelús Woertendýk, Rachel Peers. Abraham de Lanoý, Ma- ria Dúýking.
25.	Júrian Wel, Aaltje Eericús. Broúwer. John Smith, Rachel Helena. Beekman.		Johannes } Búys. Marretje } Denýs Woertman, Ytje Beekman.
29.	Cornelús Clopper, Eliza- Senior, beth. } Luy- } kas. } Aefje Lúýkas.	tweelingen.	{ Steven Ver Brakel, Dina Kloppers, s: h ^s v'. { Cornelús Kloppe, Jún', { Jannetje Van Sane.
	Jan Stoútenbúrg, Gerard. Henrica Dúýking. Willem Backet, Pie- Francýntje. ternella V. de Wa- ter.		Gerrardús Dúýking, Ma- ria Dúýking. Francoa Bocket, Pieter- nella V. de Water.
	Matheús Bensen, Ca- Simson. tharina Provoost.		Johannes Kerfbýl, Eliza- beth Bensen.
Decemb. 4.	Johannes de Forest, Hendrikús. Catharina Raven- steýn.		Hendrikús de Forest, Saratje Van Dam.

A° 1713.	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
6.	Falentyn Preslar, Hans Júrie. Anna Christina Franse.	Hans Júria Pechor, Elizabeth Roseboom.	
[358]			
Decemb. 6.	Hendrik Claase Kúy- Elizabeth. per, Jannetje Ver Kerk.	Jan Ver Kerk, Geertje Claase Kúyper.	
16.	Steve Richard, Maria Hendrikús. Van Brúg. Arie Koning, Rachel Rachel. Peek.	Jacobús Bayard, Hille- gond de Kay, s: h: v°. Gysbert } Van Im- Jannetje } búrg.	
27.	Philip Blakledge, Wil- Annatje. lempje Slúys.	Pieter Stoutenburg, Wil- lempje Uytenbogert.	
28.	Fredrik Willemse, Sara. Marytje Waldrom.	Jan de Lamontagne, An- natje V. Deurse.	
A° 1714.	Johannes Peek, Jacob. Tryntje Helhake.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Catha- rina Boele.	
January 1.	John Lasly, Rachel Marretje. Woertendyk.	Cornelús } Woertendyk. Marretje }	
3.	Johannes Thomasse, Engeltje. Marretje V. Dúúr- se. Dirk Van Houste, An- Helmech. netje Garbrantz. Anthony de Mel, Ma- Sara. ria Provoost. Cornelús Woerten- Elizabeth. dyk, J en n e k e Peers. Johannes Henejon, Hendrik. Margreta Dalý.	Andries Abramse, Jan- netje-Thomas. Gerret V. Wagene, Mar- retje Garbrants. Joseph Houwerd, Sara de Mill. Fredrik Woertendyk, Rachel Peers. Barent Kool, Hester Blom.	
10.	Gerret Hassing, En- Barnardús. geltje Búrgers. Samúel Provoost, Ma- John. ria Sprat.	David Aartse, Heýltje Hassing. John Sprat, Catharina Provoost, David's h. v°.	
20.	James Marke, Sara Barnardús. Fiele. John Smith, Júdith Dirk. Oútman. Robberd Bossie, Ca- Robbin. tharina Dirx. Barnardús Boúting, Johannes. Súsanna Pieters.	Willem Bogert, Súsanna Coely. Johannes Outman, Jn°, Anna D'harietten. William & } Mathiks. Saartje }	
24.	Wessel Van Norde, Hester. Jaquémyntje Cou- wenhove. Samúel Kip, Margrie- Albert. tje Rykman. Jacob Risch, Eva Johannes. Móus.	Godfrý Molhern, Hans Jacob Boes, Magdale- na Smith. Samúel Pel, Marytje Me- sier. Albert Rykman, Jacobús Kip, Catharina Bries. Jan Coning, Elizabeth Mouling.	

A° 1714.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Isaac V. Deurse, An- netje Waldrom.	Annatje.	Abraham V. Deurse & Annatje, s. h ^s v ^r .
[359] Januarÿ 27.	Anthony Ham, Eli- zabeth Meyer. Isaac de Riemer, Jn ^r , Antje Woertman. William Lendith, Wil- lempe Uytenbo- gert.	Cornelia. Marretje. Thomas.	Johannes Myer, Cornelia Timmer. Isaac Gouverneur, Sara Staats, s. h. v. Martinus Crigier, Jan- netje V. Dyk, s: h ^s v ^r .
Februariÿ 3.	Samuel Lee, Antje Samuel. Myer. John Wood, Súsanna Isaac. Churchel. Burger David, Ma- riÿtje Romme. Jacob Swaan, Dirck- Annatje. Stephanus V. Cort- Johanna. lant, Catharina Staats. Mathys Laning, Cor- nelia Hendrikse.	Samuel. Myer. Isaac. Churchel. Marÿtje. Romme. Annatje. Johanna. Catharina Staats. Hendricus.	Joris Elzewarth, Sara Main. Thom: Ell, Abrate Brad- jor, Anna Churchel. Frans Van Dyk, Pieter- nella Elzewarth. Jacob Ten Yk, Neeltje Hardenberg. M ^r Samuel Staats, Geer- truy V. Kortlant. Antony Byvank, Teuntje, s: h ^s v ^r .
d ^t 7.	Pieter V. Ranst, Sa- ra Kierstede. Willem Rome, Anne- Lourens. tje Wessels.	Cornelus. Kierstede. Lourens. Wessels.	Jacobus } Kierstede. Rachel } Lourens } Wessels. Aaltje }
14.	Johan Philip Staÿs, Hans Michel. Anna Catharina Banamacha. Jacobus V. Varik, Johannes. Anna Maria Bre- stede.	Michel. Catharina Banamacha. Johannes. Brestede.	Johan Michel Staÿs, Mag- dalena Zicks. Jan & } Van Varik. Sara }
17.	Harmanus Myer, He- lena Post.	Harmanus. Post.	Marte Myer, Immetje V. Dyk, s. h. v.
21.	Jacob Hassing, Cor- nelia Dykman. William Farbosch, Catharina. Maria Palding. Abraham Aalsteÿn, Abraham. Marretje Janse. Frans Garbrantse, Petrus. Elizabeth Wessels. Harmanus Ruthgers, Catharina. Catharina Myers. Jan Nieuwerkerke, Jen- neke Brestede.	Johannes. Dykman. Catharina. Palding. Abraham. Janse. Petrus. Wessels. Ruthgers. Myers. Jannetje.	Dirk Dykman, Willemÿn- tje Pieters. Johannes Hardenbroek, Ellener Hichkok. Johannes Romme, Antje, s: h ^s v ^r . Willem Romen, Aaltje Wessels. Anthony Rútgers, Catha- rina Rútgers, s: moe- der. Bout Wesselse, Maria Brestede.
d ^t 24.	William Walton, Ma- ria Santfort.	Abraham.	Abrate Van Vlek, Sytje Santfoort.

A° 1714.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
	Johannès Ten Yk, Hendrik. Wýntje Aretse.	Júrian Witvelt, Johanna Ten Yk.	
28.	Jacobús Beermans, Geertje. Marretje Bries.	Benjamin de Snýer, Ytje, s. h. v ^r .	
	Cornelús Meserol, Jan. Jannetje Homs.	Jan Prýs, Maretje, s. h ^s . v ^r .	
[360] Meert 5.	Jan Hibon, Antje Geertúy. Stýmets.	Johannes Hibon, Maria Narbúry.	
	Jacob Preýer, Lea Johannes. Beekman.	Pieter Post, Catharina Beekman.	
14.	Fredrik Woertendýk, Reynier. Dievertje Qúackenbos.	Cornelús Woertendýk, Jannetje Peers.	
	Jacob Mariús Groen, Pieter. Maria Salisbúry.	Balthazar de Hart, Alida Smith.	
	Simson Benson, J ^r , Simson. Maria Boke.	Dirk Bensen, Jacomýntje Boke.	
	Isaac Brat, Dievertje Johanna. Wessels.	Dirk Egbertse, Maria Wessels, húys v ^r .	
21.	Jochem Roelofse, Rachel. Jannetje de Lange.	Daniel Indevoor, Marretje de Lange.	
	Willem Teller, Maria Willem. Kennef.	Jeremias Kennýf, Rachel Teller.	
28.	Daniel Liewes, Gees- Wilkeson. je Bradjor.	Thomas Evins, Cornelia Timmer.	
April 10.	Hendrikús V. Gelder, Helena. Femmetje Wýnants.	Jan Poúwelse, Geertrúyd Wynants.	
	Dirk Bensen, Jn ^r , Trýntje. Lýsbeth Rethlif.	Egbert Van Borssúm, Elizabeth Bensing, s. h. v.	
	John Balads, Alida Elizabeth. Balý.	Margreta Henneson, Barent Kool.	
	Abraham Barsjow, Jacobús. Geertje Bres.	Jacobús Barsjow, Catharina Bras.	
14.	Johannes Elsewarth, Robberd. Sara Blakwell.	Joris, Jn ^r } Elzewarth. Sara }	
	Samúel Jacobs, Aefje Samúel. Woertendýk.	Warner Búrger, Fredrik Woertendýk, Margrietje Búrgers.	
21.	Engel Hoff, Maria Willem. Willems.	Gidion Castang, Dina Cornelús.	
25.	Charles Filipz, Maria Thomas. Ten Broek.	Jan } Ten Broek. Elsje }	
	John Chissel, Janne- Trýntje. tje Búys.	Hendrik & } Búys. Aaltje }	
28.	Jacobús Mouriitz, Eli- Elzebeth. zabeth Stevens.	Gerardús Mouriits, Margrietje Stevens.	
May 2.	Gidion Kastang, Ca- Isaac. tharina Cokever.	Jan & } Marinús. Christina }	

A° 1714.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Joseph Smith, Mar- grieta Corsen.	Johanna } Mary- } tje. } tweelingen.	{ Cornelús Kierstede, Marretje Van der Spiegel. { Martinús Crigier, Eli- zabeth Kierstede, Wed ^e .
	Hendrik Vonk, Ca- tharina Hegemans.	Hendrikús.	Joost Lÿnse, Elizabeth Hennejon.
6.	Hendrik Sling, Mary- tje Franse.	Elizabeth.	Thomas Franse, Metje Jans.
	Francis Baeslÿ, Hil- letje Krankheÿt.	Siboúwt.	Siboúwt Harx, Marretje Krankheÿt.
[361]			
May 16.	Casparús Bosch, Jan- netje Meeden.	Jannetje.	Jústús Bosch, Antje Smith, s: h ^e vrouw.
	Hendrik Bras, Mar- grietje Helm.	Catharina.	Gerret Bras en Catharina, zyn h ^e vrow.
23.	Jan Rosevelt, Heyl- tje Sjoerte.	Hilletje.	Jacobús Rosevelt, Sara Rosevelt, h. v. van Nico ^s Rosevelt, Jn ^r .
30.	Aarnoút Hendriks, Hendrik. Geertje Claase.	Hendrik.	Samúel Shahaan, Marre- tje Lash.
	Harmanús Bensing, Victoor. Aaltje Bickes.	Victoor.	Willem Hÿer, Claasje Bickes.
Júny 6.	Johannes Búys, Mar- retje Broúwers.	Rebecka.	Hendrik Búys, Willempje, s: húys vrouw.
	Johannes Túrck, An- tje Cornelús Kúy- per.	An-Maria.	Cornelús Claase & Pou- lús Túrck, Marretje Túrck.
13.	Alexander Fenix, Hester. Hester Van Vorst.	Hester.	Davidt Cosaar, Tryntje Van Couwenhove.
16.	Davidt Kermer, De- bora Berrie.	Hendrikús.	Bartholomeús Schaats, Christina Kermer, s. h. v.
	Mathÿs Búys, Eliza- beth Arianse.	Marretje.	Dirk Dÿkman, Elizabeth de Groot.
23.	Sjoert Olphertz, Do- rathe Greenham.	Hendrik.	Cornelús Clopper, Se ^r , Aaltje Sjoerts.
27.	Willem Krom, Wÿn- tje Rosa.	Geertje.	Harmanús Rútgers, Ca- tharina Meÿer, s. h. v ^e .
	Cornelús Kloppe, Andries. Jn ^r , Catharina Greveraad.	Andries.	Johannes Greveraad, An- na Magnight, Anna Greveraad.
Júly 4.	Cornelús Túrck, Eliza- beth V. Schaik.	Poulús.	Poulús Túrck, Aaltje Van Dÿk.
	Cornelús Rapalje, Jo- hanna Anthonidús.	Titia.	D ^{om} . Wantsentius Ant- honidús Wichalt, Fem- metje Bennet.
11.	Charles Cromlÿn, Anna. Anna Singlair.	Anna.	John Cottin, Wÿntje Bÿ- vank.

A° 1714.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛYGEN.
14.	Gerret Van Laar, Jannetje. Jannetje Streddels.		Jacobús Rosevelt, Catharina Hardenbroek, s. h. v.
	Jacob Franse, Antje Casparús. Haal.		Lúykas Pieterse, Mari, s: h ^e . v ^r .
18.	Abraham Wendel, Lúcretia. Catharina de Kay. Joris Dýkman, Cat- Jannetje. lyntje Theúnis. Gerret Keteltas, Aaltje. Catharina Van Dýk.		Capt ^t . Charles Van Brúgh, Sara Wendel. Theúnis Idese, Jannetje Dýkman. Abraham Keteltas, Aaltje Keteltas, s: dogter.
25.	Jan Forseúr, Eva Jacob. Franse. Willem Brouwer, Ma- Catharina. rytje Van Oort.		Gidion Kastang, Catharina Búyls. Johannes Peek, Antje Brouwer.
[362] Aúgústus 1.	Dirk Koek, Súsanna Thomas. Crigier.		Sýmon Crigier, Anna Banker, Wed: van Coll. J. de Peýster.
	Jacob Coning, Claasje Isaac. Jacobs.		Frederik Woertendyk, Dievertje Quakkenbos.
	Abraham Leffers, Sa- Elizabeth. ra Hooglant.		Johannes Hooglant, Se ^r , Abigail Pieters.
4.	Gerret de Wendel, Gerrardús. Cornelia Blank.		Jan Cannon & Marytje Legran, s. h. v.
	Jacobús Mol, Lidia Annatje. Wenne.		Anthony Liewis, Aegje Reviers.
	William Maddix, Sý- Isaac. sanna Bradjor.		Barnardús Smith, Sara Bradjor.
8.	Abraham Van Hoorn, Davidt. Maria Provoost.		David Provoost, Jn ^r , Aefje Theobles.
	Elbert Aartse, Johan- Johanna. na Ten Yk.		Júrian Witvelt, Johanna Jemmeson.
11.	Andries Harden- Christoffel. broek, Femmetje Van Der Klyf.		Adolphús Hardenbroek, Sara Hardenbroek:
15.	Barent de Boog, Ra- Annatje. chel Hoppe.		Salomon Vredriks, An- netje Brat, s: h ^e vrouw.
22.	Theúnis Van Woert, Sara. Agnietje Van der Spiegel.		Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, Sara Van Dam.
25.	Anthony Caar, Anne- Maria. tje Húyke.		Denýs Verdúyn, Maria s: h ^e vrouw.
	Jacobús Rosevelt, Johannes. Catharina Harden- Broek.		Nicolaas Rosevelt, S ^{rr} , Sara Hardenbroek.
29.	Jacobús de Kay, Sara Elizabeth. Willet. Theúnis Van Vegte. Sara. Antje Heermans.		Jacobús Bayard & Abrah: Wendel, Helenade Kay. Rúben Van Vegte, Sara Heermans.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BIRTHS AND
BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 54, of THE RECORD.)

1785.

JOHNSON.	Jan.	23 ^d .	Dorothy Margaret, Dau ^r of Rob ^t Johnson and Ann Dean his wife, born Dec ^r 21 st , 1784.
GREY.	Jan.	30 th .	Jane, Dau ^r of Andrew Grey & Eliz th Moorhead his wife, born Dec ^r 20 th , 1784.
STEWART.	Jan.	31 st .	Alexander John, son of Alex ^r Stewart & Eliz th McCurdy his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 1 st , 1783.
GLOVER.	Feb.	3 ^d .	Agness, Dau ^r of John Glover & Elizabeth Miller his wife, born Dec ^r 13 th , 1784.
DAVIDSON.	Feb.	6 th .	William, son of William Davidson & Marg ^r Ferrie his wife, born Dec ^r 22 ^d , 1784.
BEAN.	Feb.	13 th .	Catharine, Dau ^r of John Bean & Eliz th Blake his wife, born April 5 th , 1783.
QUACKENBOS.	Feb.	13 th .	George Clinton, son of John Quackenbos & Catharine De Witt his wife, born Dec ^r 21 st , 1784.
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TOWNEND.	Feb.	15 th .	Platt, son of D ^r Platt Townend & Martha Dickenson his wife, born Nov ^r 21 st , 1784.
BROUGH.	Feb.	27 th .	Sarah, Dau ^r of Robert Brough & Sarah Lowtet his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 23 ^d , 1785.
MCQUEEN.	Feb.	27 th .	Ann, Dau ^r of John McQueen & Eliz th Johnson his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 18 th , 1785.
BERWICK.	Mar.	13 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of Robert Berwick and Mary Van Dewort his wife, born March 16 th , 1784.
VANWART.	Mar.	13 th .	Elizabeth, Dau ^r of William VanWart and Deborah Parkes his wife, born Dec ^r 25 th , 1784.
CHEESMAN.	Mar.	20 th .	Phoebe, Dau ^r of Joseph Cheesman and Eliz th Crawford his wife, born July 10 th , 1779.
	Mar.	20 th .	Elizabeth, their Dau ^r , born May 15 th , 1782.
	Mar.	—.	Samuel, their son, born Feb ^{ry} 17 th , 1785.
DONGAL.	Mar.	—.	Walter, son of John Dongal & Abigail Skidman his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 20 th , 1785.
WARNER.	Mar.	20 th .	James Galatian, son of Peter Warner & Mary Vandal his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 4 th , 1785.
ALLEN.	Mar.	21 st .	John, Son of Samuel Allen and Hannah Grant his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 31 st , 1785.
MORRISON.	Mar.	23 ^d .	Cary, Son of Donald Morrison and Mary Gordon his wife, born March 9 th , 1785.
DEGROVE.	Mar.	27 th .	William Nathan Smith, Son of William DeGrove and Eliz th Elsworth his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 24 th , 1785.

DEGRAW.	Mar.	27 th .	Walter, Son of Walter DeGraw and Idy Blank his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 16 th , 1785.
WHITLOCK.	Mar.	27 th .	Henry, Son of Ephraim Whitlock and Ann Tiebout his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 26 th , 1785.
WOOL.	Mar.	27 th .	Catharine, Dau ^r of Isaiah Wool and Marg ^t Whitlock his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 17 th , 1785.
MCCLEARY.	Mar.	27 th .	Hugh, Son of Daniel McCleary and Mary McClure his wife, born Sept ^r 1 st , 1784.
EDGAR.	Apr.	1 st .	Annabella, Dau ^r of William Edgar and Isabella White his wife, born March 6 th , 1785.
JENNINGS.	Apr.	3 ^d .	William, Son of William Jennings and Janet Clark his wife, born March 2 ^d , 1785.
BRANT.	Apr.	10 th .	Martha Mary, Dau ^r of Samuel Brant and Judith Burdit his wife, born Feb ^{ry} 8 th , 1784.
IVERS.	Apr.	10 th .	James Arden, Son of Hezekiah Ivers and Mary Arden, his wife, born Jan ^{ry} 27 th , 1785.
LEWIS.	Apr.	10 th .	James, Son of James Lewis and Eliz th Deas his wife, born March 18 th , 1785.
SUTHERLAND.	Apr.	22 ^d .	John, Son of Angus Sutherland and Eliz th Deas his wife, born April 19 th , 1785.
CATION.	Apr.	22 ^d .	Daniel McCormick, Son of David Cation and Susannah Lasher his wife, born April 7 th , 1785.
LECOMPTE.	Apr.	27 th .	Lewis Son of John Eaton LeCompte and Jane Sloan his wife, born Aug ^t 4 th , 1782.
	Apr.	27 th .	John Eaton, their son, born Aug ^t 4 th , 1782.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PEDIGREE OF THE ELWES FAMILY.—In the account of "Some Descendants of Robert and Anne Drummond," contained in the January number of this magazine, it was stated that Rachel Thomas, of Elizabeth Town, N. J., one of them, married Captain John *Elwes* (there misspelled *Elwan*), of the British Army, which was on August 4, 1761. From that date the Elwes family register begins, in this country. But as it is of interest, and sometimes of importance, to learn the *nexus* between the original family in the old country and their offshoots in this, we beg leave here to record the Elwes English pedigree, just received from a young friend in this city, Mr. Charles A. Smith, who is a great-great-grandson of Captain John Elwes, the first of the name in America.

It begins with William Elwes, of Askham, in Nottinghamshire, who married — Levesy, of Lancaster. Their children were: (1) Edward Elwes, of Askham; (2) John Elwes, of Wooloby, Lancashire; (3) Thomas Elwes, of Lawlethorpe, Notting.; (4) Geoffrey Elwes, Alderman of London, m. Eliza Cabot.

Second English Generation.—[On record] (1) Sir Gervaise Elwes, Lieutenant of the Tower, son of John of Lancaster—no descendants; (2) John, son of Geoffrey, London Alderman, also Alderman.

Third English Generation.—Sir Gervaise, of Woodford, Essex, who m. Frances, 2d dau. of Sir Robert Lee, of Billesbe, Warwickshire. Their children (*fourth generation*) were: (1) Sir Gervaise; (2) Robert, unmarried; (3) Jeremy, of London, merchant, m. — Lee, of that city; (4) John, of Grove House, near Fulham, Middlesex, m. Eliza, dau. of W. Raleigh, of Earl Horseley, Surrey.

Fifth Generation.—(1) Sir Gervaise, of Stoke College, created Bart. 12th y. of Charles II., d. May, 1705, m. Amy, dau. of Dr. Trigg, of Highworth, Wiltshire; (2) Mary, who m. Thomas Plomly, father of Sir Walter P. Jeremy E., of London, had issue as follows: (1) Jer. Elwes; (2) Catherine, m. Mr. — S., of London; (3) — Elwes, m. Dr. Pagitt, of Doctors Commons. Children of Sir Gervaise and Amy Trigg: (1) Fr. Elwes, d. young; (2) Gervaise, who d. before his father, m. Isabell, dau. Sir

Thomas Hervey, of Ickworth; (3) Frances, bapt. 1659, m. Ralph Bronsall, of Bedford; (4) Rebecca, b. 1660, d. 1662; (5) Eliza, b. 1663; (6) Ann, b. 1665, d. 1711; (7) Charles, b. 1667, d. 1669; (8) William, b. 1668, m. Eliza —; (9) Amy, m. Sir J. Robinson, of Denton-hall, Suffolk; (10) Richard Elwes; (11) John Elwes.

Sixth Generation.—Children of Gervaise and Isabella Hervey: (1) Sir Henry Elwes, Bail. of Stoke College—succeeded to his grandfather's title and estates—d. unmarried, October 22, 1763; (2) John, d. September 15, 1750; (3) Isabella, d. 1774; (4) Amy, m. — Meggott. Children of William and Eliza: (1) John; (2) Gervaise, b. 1699; (3) Thomas, b. 1700; (4) William, b. 1701.

Seventh Generation.—(1) — Meggott, m. John Timms; (2) John Meggott—inherited the Stoke estates from the will of his uncle, Sir Hervey, and took the name and arms of Elwes—d. at Marcham, Berkshire, November 26, 1789. Children of William Elwes (b. 1701): (1) Henry Elwes; (2) Captain John Elwes, B.A., m. Rachel Thomas, dau. of Edward Thomas and Sarah Drummond, of Elizabeth Town, N. J.

Eighth Generation (in England).—(1) Richard Timms, Colonel of Second Troop of Horse Guards, m. — Hughes of Eltham, Kent (their son, John, the latest English descendant on our memorandum). The children of William Elwes, the first American-born of this name and family, son of Captain John Elwes and Rachel Thomas, were: (1) W. Henry Alfred Elwes, Surgeon in U. S. A., of Baltimore, Md., m. Catherine, dau. of George Cummings Thomas, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.; (2) Amelia Anna Mary Elwes; (3) Rachel Mary Matilda; (4) Henry M. Augustine, R. Cath. priest.

Ninth Generation.—Children of Dr. W. H. Alfred Elwes and Catherine Thomas: (1) William, d. in California; (2) Anna Provost, m. Albert M. Smith, of New York.

No one of the Elwes name descending from this old English family is now known in this country.

WILLIAM HALL.

New York, April 16, 1886.

VANNUXUM.—This old Philadelphia family were originally from Dunquerque, Flanders. Mr. James Vannuxum was a merchant in that city, whose name, as such, appears in the first Philadelphia Directory, which was issued in 1785, one year prior to the earliest in New York. He married Rebecca Clark, a granddaughter of Thomas Clark, who emigrated from East Haddam, Conn., quite early in the last century to Egg Harbor, N. J. Her brother, or uncle, Elijah Clark, was a delegate to the Provincial Congress that met in Trenton in 1776. A grave-stone in an old burying-ground at "Clark's Landing," Gloucester County, South Jersey, marks the last resting-place of Thomas Clark. We would like to know the *dates* on it. The family was some way connected with the Symmeses, but *how* we are not able to say. Further information is desired. *Symmes* was the name of their pastor in Millington Parish, Conn., who also left there for New Jersey in 1743. A few years subsequent to the Revolution, Mr. Vannuxum, a man of wealth, visited, with his family, in his private carriage, his wife's kindred in Lyme, Conn., and made quite a sensation among them.

W. H.

New York, May 18, 1884.

THE DRUMMONDS OF PRESTONPANS, SCOTLAND.—The following records respecting this family have been received in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Struthers, minister of the Church of Scotland, in the above-mentioned town, dated "Prestonpans Manse, May 1, 1886," and addressed to the undersigned, which thus reads:

"It gives me pleasure to reply to your queries regarding your ancestral connections of the name of Drummond formerly residing in this parish. I may mention that I have had several similar inquiries from Canada and the States, and have been led to examine our baptismal and other parochial registers very carefully, which exist from 1595 downward. All that were known to be in existence when I became minister of this parish, forty-two years ago, were, in compliance with an Act of Parliament passed about thirty years ago, transmitted to the General Registry Office in Edinburgh, for safe custody, where they can be consulted only on fees paid. At a subsequent date, however, I incidentally discovered the four earliest volumes among musty, illegible papers in the repositories of a deceased townsman, and from excerpts from them and others, I gladly give you the following, wherein the name of Drummond appears. In Prestonpans Baptismal Registry, subsequent to 1595, there are entered under the name of Drummond, thus:

"1659. ROBERT D. and his wife, 'Isabel Melvine,' had a son, GAVIN, baptized June 19th.

"1662. R. D. and I. M. had another son, ALEXANDER, bapt. June 8th, one of the witnesses being ALEXANDER Drummond.

"1668. R. D. and his wife, I. 'Melvill,' had another son, GEORGE, bapt. March 8th.

"1668. JAMES D. and his wife, Elspeth Brown, had a daughter, KATHERINE, bapt. April 19th, one of the witnesses being ROBERT D. (probably R. D. of 1659).

"1692. ALEXANDER D. and his wife, Sophia Mairs, had a daughter, HELEN, bapt. August 7th, one of the witnesses being JAMES D. of 1668.

"1713. JOHN D. and Christine Hamilton, his wife, had a son, JAMES, bapt. April 17th.

"1714. Also another son, JOHN, bapt. September 9th.

"In the marriage register there occur, under date March 30. 1615, THOMAS Drummond and Janet 'Mabie.'

"Mr. Paton, formerly of Kingston, Canada, of an eminent commercial house in New York, is ancestrally connected with this district of Scotland, and may possibly be able to help you in your inquiries, if deemed worth pursuing into details."

Relative to the genealogical information thus kindly given by the Rev. Dr. Struthers, we would remark that it seems to afford no *certain* clew to the family and birth-place of Robert Drummond, of ancient New York, in search of which the inquiry was made, except we regard as such the baptismal name of one of his grandsons in Elizabeth, N. J., which was *George Drummond* Thomas.

Relative to the valuable fact reported in this letter, of the transmission, some years ago, of the Scotch parochial records to the General Registry Office in Edinburgh, we would here add the information given, in one of our late historical magazines, perhaps, that Thomas Dickson, Esq., is the present curator of that office, and that "purely antiquarian and genealogical searches are *without office fees*."

Our distinguished correspondent, the Rev. Dr. Struthers, Secretary of the "Scottish Bible Society," incidentally mentions in this letter that he was in New York in October, 1880, and just returned from a visit to the Holy Land, at which time he "had the privilege of hearing a very interesting sermon from the Rev. Dr. Hall, of this city."

New York, May 13, 1886.

W. H.

[Since the foregoing was written, the following item was published in a Monmouth County (N. J.) paper.—EDITOR.]

"Mr. Isaac C. Kennedy, who has given much attention to conveyancing and searching of titles, frequently runs across old relics in the way of ancient deeds. Among his last researches he unearthed a quaint and interesting specimen in an original conveyance from the Indians, for the lands about Deal Lake, to Garvin Drummond, a descendant of the Scottish Earl of Melford. The grant was given in the name and behalf of the Governor and Proprietors of East Jersey, and signed by Wee Wanaman, Massekaman, and Waywmatunce, chief sachem, with the consent of the rest of the Indians. The lands were generally described as lying within the branches of Great Pond, called by the Indians Wickapecko. As is generally known, the East Jersey Proprietors required purchasers to secure a title from the Indians before taking possession. The payment for this valuable mesuage was one gun, five match coats, one kettle, and two pounds of powder. The document was dated April 6, 1687."

NATURAL HEIRSHIP.—The Publication Committee desire to call attention to a remarkable article (remarkable both from a genealogical and political point of view) on "Natural Heirship; or, All the World Akin," by the Rev. Henry Kindall, in the *Nineteenth Century*, and reprinted in the *Popular Science Monthly*. It takes the American view of genealogy—as opposed to the British—and is radical as any reader of THE RECORD could wish. The article is not without flaws in its logic, but still good and worth some attention.

AN OLD-TIME REAL ESTATE AGENT.—I think Long Island can claim the honor (!) of having the first "*Real Estate Agent*" of any place in America, as witness the following:

John Hinksan sells to John Dickenson a piece of land at Oyster Bay, and in payment receives Broad Cloth to the amount of £3. and Liquors to the amount of £1. "*A quart of Sack and a half pint of liquor*" was "*paid to Peter Wright for making the bargain*."—Vide *Oyster Bay Rec.*, Book A, p. 145.

DANL. H. CARPENTER

Dated February, 1659.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—We are glad to learn that the author of "The Early History of Southampton," George Rogers Howell, M.A., proposes to issue a second edition of this work, revised, enlarged, and corrected; especially in the department of genealogy.

The first consideration in the selection of a subject for a study is the importance of the problem. The second consideration is the feasibility of the study. The third consideration is the interest of the subject. The fourth consideration is the availability of the subject. The fifth consideration is the cost of the study. The sixth consideration is the time required for the study. The seventh consideration is the skill of the investigator. The eighth consideration is the reputation of the investigator. The ninth consideration is the location of the study. The tenth consideration is the season of the study. The eleventh consideration is the weather of the study. The twelfth consideration is the health of the subject. The thirteenth consideration is the age of the subject. The fourteenth consideration is the sex of the subject. The fifteenth consideration is the race of the subject. The sixteenth consideration is the religion of the subject. The seventeenth consideration is the education of the subject. The eighteenth consideration is the occupation of the subject. The nineteenth consideration is the social status of the subject. The twentieth consideration is the family of the subject. The twenty-first consideration is the friends of the subject. The twenty-second consideration is the neighbors of the subject. The twenty-third consideration is the community of the subject. The twenty-fourth consideration is the country of the subject. The twenty-fifth consideration is the world of the subject. The twenty-sixth consideration is the universe of the subject. The twenty-seventh consideration is the God of the subject. The twenty-eighth consideration is the Devil of the subject. The twenty-ninth consideration is the Angels of the subject. The thirtieth consideration is the Demons of the subject. The thirty-first consideration is the Saints of the subject. The thirty-second consideration is the Sinners of the subject. The thirty-third consideration is the Martyrs of the subject. The thirty-fourth consideration is the Heroes of the subject. The thirty-fifth consideration is the Villains of the subject. The thirty-sixth consideration is the Kings of the subject. The thirty-seventh consideration is the Queens of the subject. The thirty-eighth consideration is the Princes of the subject. The thirty-ninth consideration is the Princesses of the subject. The fortieth consideration is the Knights of the subject. The forty-first consideration is the Ladies of the subject. The forty-second consideration is the Gentlemen of the subject. The forty-third consideration is the Ladies of the subject. The forty-fourth consideration is the Gentlemen of the subject. The forty-fifth consideration is the Ladies of the subject. The forty-sixth consideration is the Gentlemen of the subject. The forty-seventh consideration is the Ladies of the subject. The forty-eighth consideration is the Gentlemen of the subject. 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It will contain genealogies more or less complete of the following Southampton families and their descendants: *Bishop, Burnett, Chatfield, Cook, Cooper, Corwith, Culver, Dayton, Dimon, Edwards, Fanning, Fithian, Fordham, Foster, Fowler, Gelston, Goodall, Halsey, Hand, Harris, Haynes, Hedges, Herrick, Hildreth, Howell, Hunt- ings, Jagger, Jennings, Jessup, Jones, Ludlow, Lupton, Mitchell, Parsons, Pelletreau, Pierson, Post, Raynor, Reeves, Rogers, Rose, Sanford, Sayre, Scott, Seymour, Squires, Stanbrough, Stephens, Talmadge, Terbell, Topping, White, Wick, Woodruff, and Woolley*, besides partial genealogies and mention of other families connected with the history of this town. The book will be issued, if about two hundred subscribers can be obtained, at \$3 per copy, and will embrace about three hundred pages 8vo. Subscribers may send their names to George R. Howell, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

BALCH.—A diagram of one line of descent from John Balch, born 1579, in Bridgewater, County Somerset, England, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1623, has been privately issued, in the "Blue Process" form, by G. B. Balch, M.D., of Yonkers, N. Y.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. Edward James Cleveland, of 191 Sigourney Street, Hartford, Conn., has nearly ready for the press a "Cleveland Family" genealogy, which registers over thirty thousand descendants.

DORR.—Mr. Edgar R. Dorr, of 396 Congress Street, Portland, Me., is preparing a genealogy of the family of this name.

UNCLAIMED FORTUNES IN HOLLAND FOR AMERICAN HEIRS.—The following letter from our Minister at The Hague may serve to quiet the expectations of some who have given too credulous an ear to reports of "large fortunes" awaiting their families in Holland:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE HAGUE,
March 25, 1886.

JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., Esq., New York.

The numerous inquiries received at this legation, since my arrival here, in reference to unclaimed fortunes in Holland supposed to be waiting supposed claimants in the United States, prompted me to address an official inquiry to the Government upon the general subject of unclaimed estates.

It appears from the reply of the Foreign Office here, a copy of which may be had upon application to the Department of State at Washington, that the legislation of this country has effectually disposed of all such claims, even if inherently just, which were not presented to and proven before the Loan Commission of Liquidation, established in 1852.

The act of March 5, 1852, provided for the organization of a Commission whose duty it became to adjudicate all claims against estates of deceased persons, as well as claims for moneys and estates held by the Government.

This Commission, which was known as the Commission of Liquidation, took charge of all funds undisposed of in the hands of the courts and other officials of Holland.

In accordance with the provisions of the act establishing that Commission, an advertisement was inserted in the official journal known as the *Staats Courant*, notifying all claimants to any portion of the funds in the custody of the Commission to present their demands and submit proof in support thereof.

At the expiration of six months from the first, a second notice was inserted in the official journal, having a similar purport.

After the lapse of five years from the second notice, all moneys and estates to which claims had not been established, escheated under the provisions of the act to the State.

The Commission of Liquidation concluded its labors several years ago, and the act has finally disposed of all claims to estates originating prior to 1852.

You can make such use of this information as you may deem proper.

The correspondence received at this Legation shows that the genealogical "mania" is quite as prevalent as that for imaginary estates.

Yours very truly,

ISAAC BELL, JR.

MAY—LYONS—BUTLER.—Henry A. May, 93 Camden Street, Boston, Mass., has *in press* "The May Family in America," a large volume; and *in preparation*, "The May Family in Europe;" also, in preparation, "The Lyons Family in Europe and America;" also, *The Butler Family*.

RAYMOND.—Mr. Samuel Raymond, of 842 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., issues (under date of April 10, 1886) a circular of the "History and Genealogy of the Raymond Family," descendants of Richard, John, and William, of Salem and Beverly, Mass., and said by experts to have been brothers. The work contains 1,061 families in the male line, whose children number over 5,100; intermarriages numbering over 2,500, with over 1,500 different family names.

The proposed work will make an octavo volume of about 360 pages, bound in cloth; *only ten copies over the actual subscription list will be printed.* Price, \$5. Mr. Raymond, now in his seventy-fifth year, proposes to put his work to press on July 1st of the present year. The opinion of experts who have examined the manuscript is very favorable to the work.

SOMERDYKE.—Any information regarding heirs of Richard Somerdyke will be acceptable to Mr. James R. Hay, P. O. Box 3416, New York City.

SEELYE.—Wanted, the name and address of the parties in New York City (?) who are engaged in preparing a genealogy of the Seelye family.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, "THE SIGNER."—What is the true date of his birth? In Holgate's "American Genealogies," and in Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," he is said to have been born at Albany, on January 15, 1716 [? New Style], which is the date also generally given by other authorities. But on his monument he is said to have "died on 12 June, 1778, aged 63 years." If this inscription is correct, he must have been born in 1715; while, on the other hand, Professor Pearson, in his "Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany," gives the date of his baptism as January, 1717! Can any of your readers throw light on these differences in the dates?

E. B. L.

London.

MARSEILLES.—Information wanted as to the "Charles Marseilles, gentleman, at New York (his business, profession, ancestry, and anything concerning him), to whom Rev. Jacob Duché, the first chaplain of the Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, addressed several letters in 1771-72 (afterward published in book form), over the signature of *Tamoc Caspiana*, which *nom de plume* was formed of the initials of his professional calling, viz.: *The Assistant Minister Of Christ Church And St. Peter's In Philadelphia In North America.*

Information also desired of any individual by the surname of *Marseilles* (French Huguenot), who, during the religious persecutions in France, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled from France to Holland, thence came to America, and settled in Northern New Jersey. Address, Charles Marseilles, Exeter, N. H.

BOOKS DONATED TO THE SOCIETY.

- From LIEUT. A. D. SCHENCK, U.S.A. The Reports of the General of the Army to the Secretary of War for 1883 and 1885. 8vo. Washington, 1883 and 1886.
- " TICKNOR & CO. Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With Extracts from his Journals and Correspondence. Two vols. Edited by Samuel Longfellow. 8vo. Boston, 1886.
- " GENERAL C. W. DARLING. Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, 1881-1884. 8vo. Utica, 1885. Anthropophagy, Historic and Prehistoric. By Gen. C. W. Darling. 8vo. Privately Printed. Utica, 1886.
- " STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN. Thirty-second Annual Report. 8vo. Madison, 1886.
- " JOHN WILEY & SONS. Præterita. Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts in my Past Life. Ten Chapters. By John Ruskin, LL.D. New York, 1885.
- " A. S. BARNES & CO. The Storrs Family; Genealogical and Other Memoranda. Contains a Portrait of the Author. Collected and Compiled by Charles Storrs. Royal 8vo. Privately Printed. New York, 1886.
- " GERRIT H. VAN WAGENEN. The History of the School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York, from 1633-1883. By Henry W. Dunshee. 8vo. New York, 1886.

- From REV. DR. E. D. G. PRIME. Catalogue of the Library, Autographs, Engravings, etc., of the Late I. Bushnell, Esq. Sold by Bangs & Co., Monday, April 2d, and four following days. 8vo. New York, 1883. In Remembrance of Richard Pike Buck. 8vo. 1885. The Thurstons at Newburyport; 1635, First Settlement; 1885, First Gathering. 8vo. Portland, Me., 1885.
- " MAHLON STACY KIRKBRIDE. Domestic Portraiture of our Ancestors "Kirkbride," 1650-1824. 12mo. Privately Printed.
- " MOREY HALE BARTOW. History of the Reformed Church, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., 1683-1883. By Rev. Amé Vennerua. 12mo. Rondout, N. Y., 1884. Stevens' Historical Nuggets. Catalogue: Vol. iii., Part 1. 12mo. And Catalogue of Rare Books relating to America. 8vo. London, 1885. Facts about Unclaimed Money and Estates. Including the Register of 5,000 Names. By James Usher. 8vo. New York.
- " THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. Genealogical Gleanings in England. xii. 8vo. Boston, 1886. Papers in Egerton, Ms. 2.395. 8vo. Boston, 1886. By Henry F. Waters. John Harvard. Communicated by John T. Hassam, A.M. 8vo. Boston, 1886.
- " THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annual Report of the Board of Managers, January 12, 1886. 8vo. Buffalo, 1886.
- " E. M. BARTON. Brigadier-General Robert Toombs. An Address delivered before the Confederate Survivors' Association, Memorial Day, April 26, 1886. By Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. 8vo. Augusta, Ga., 1886.
- " SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1884. 8vo. Washington, 1885.
- " ERNEST H. CROSBY. The Rutgers Family of New York. By the Donor. 8vo. New York, 1886.
- " REV. T. W. CHAMBERS, D.D., LL.D. Year-Book of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New York City. 12mo. New York, 1886.
- " McDONNELL BROS. The Irish in America. A Lecture by William R. Grace. 8vo. Chicago, 1886.
- " RUFUS KING. Genealogy of the Hawley Family. 12mo. 1880.
- " HENRY R. STILES, M.D. Chart of the Balch Family. One Sheet.
- " THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY. Proceedings, January 12, 1886. 8vo. Boston, 1886.
- " J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS. I. O. O. F. Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Membership. By the Donor. The Ramsey County Pioneer Association, Constitution, Officers, List of Residents in 1857-8. 8vo. St. Paul, 1886.
- " H. H. YOUNG. The Labor Question. By the Donor. 8vo. St. Paul, 1886.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK, 1785-1885. Edited by JAMES GRANT WILSON. 8vo, pp. 454. With illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

STRICTLY speaking this work does not, except in its minor points, come within the province of this magazine, and therefore cannot claim more than a passing notice. It is a handsome volume, from the press of Messrs. Appleton, of this city, and very nearly covers the history of the second centennial period of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. The times embraced in the work were fruitful with feeling and earnest labor, and we believe it may be fairly said that no historian of this church has yet arisen who has brought to the labor before him all the essentials for an accurate and faithful history of this period.

The proceedings of the Centenary Celebration were held in New York, in September, 1885. The Centennial Sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. Seabury, D.D., and in it the attempt is made to create an impression of pre-eminence in favor of Bishop Seabury *vs.* Bishop Provoost. This will fail to make a favorable impression on the minds of the descendants of the patriots of the American Revolution.

There are brief biographical "Sketches of the Bishops of the Diocese," followed by "Parish Histories" of the several parishes of the same. If, in an introductory note, an acknowledgment had been made of the source from whence the information respecting these parishes was obtained, the general reader would have been aided in forming

an opinion as to the correctness of this part of the work. As it is, the editor must share largely the responsibility of introducing to the American public a volume which will, perhaps, in some points, fail to impress its readers with all the elements of historical fairness.

P.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOEL BARLOW, LL.D., POET, STATESMAN, PHILOSOPHER : With extracts from his Works and hitherto unpublished Poems. By CHARLES BURR TODD. New York and London : G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. 1886. 8vo. iv. 306.

Both the student of American history and the lover of American literature have reason to thank Mr. Todd for what he has thus done toward rescuing from forgetfulness, the works and fame of a singularly worthy and useful man. It is the first biography of him which has been written—for it is but lately that any of the great Republican leaders of the United States have had accorded to them the merit which they deserve. Barlow's "verse first gave American poetry a standing abroad. His prose writing contributed largely to the triumph of Republicanism in 1800. He was the first American cosmopolite, and twice made use of his position to avert from his country a threatened foreign war. He was the godfather of the steamboat and the canal, and sponsor with Jefferson of our present magnificent system of internal improvements; while, had he been permitted to carry out his grand idea of a national university, it is safe to say that American art, letters, science, and mechanics would now be on a much more advanced and satisfactory footing." Although Mr. Todd has, very naturally perhaps, presented his subject in a much more favorable light than many will be disposed to allow, yet he has, at least, enabled the present generation to form an average judgment upon it, which they have not, hitherto, had the means of forming. The work is, also, a timely one; it comes to us at a period when we are, better than ever before, able to judge more clearly of the motives and actions of the founders of our Republic; and at a time, also, when the clouds of inherited political prejudice (though not altogether dispelled from our social and literary atmosphere) do not so much obscure our vision of the past. Mr. Todd has performed his work in an elegant manner, and has given us a book into which when one has once glanced, he will not willingly refrain from reading until he has reached the last page.

H. R. S.

LIFE OF HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW : With Extracts from his Journals and Correspondence. Edited by SAMUEL LONGFELLOW. Boston: Ticknor & Co., 1886. Two vols. 8vo. iv. 433; vi. 481. Portraits and Illustrations.

These two fair and stately volumes contain the record of a singularly felicitous, blameless, and useful life; told in an equally felicitous and tender manner. The author has wisely allowed the poet himself to speak through the means of extracts from journals, correspondence, etc., and the result is that the poet will be even more securely ensconced in the affectionate regard of his admirers than before. The work is not less valuable for its side-lights upon and glimpses into the early literary history of American authorship, than for its relations to Longfellow himself. For the poet was one of a memorable group of literati, most of whom have now "passed over to the majority;" and, as we read his journal-notes and references, as well as his letters to and from them, we feel as if we were peeping and listening "behind the scenes" to a veritable "feast of the Gods." To have lived amid such a rare companionship as Longfellow enjoyed, in both continents, was surely a life to have been envied; to have lived amid it so serenely and lovingly, so loyally to truth and to his friends, so freely from any touch of envy or selfishness, so usefully to mankind; and, withal, to have surrounded himself with the love and respect, as well as with the plaudits of so large a share of mankind—this, indeed, was LIFE in its highest, truest meaning. Beside Longfellow's works these volumes will now stand—the one interpreting the other—neither fully to be comprehended without the other.

H. R. S.

PRÆTERITA : Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts perhaps Worthy of Memory in My Past Life. By JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D., Honorary Student of Christ Church, Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Slade Professor of Fine Arts, Oxford. In twelve parts. 8vo. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1885. 344 pp.

Every lover of Ruskin and of Art will keenly enjoy this autobiographic revelation of the Great Master's life and mental growth. It must be read to be appreciated—wherefore, we will only say of it that its outward form, large, fair, open type, upon laid paper

of clearest tint, is wholly in accordance with its inward grace and value. Each "Part" forms a separate chapter, and the whole is to be completed in twelve parts—of which ten are already published.

THE CIVIL, POLITICAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RECORD OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS, AND THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., from 1683 to 1884. By HENRY R. STILES, A.M., M.D., Editor-in-Chief, assisted by L. B. Proctor, Esq., and L. P. Brockett, A.M., M.D. With portraits, biographies, and illustrations. 2 vols., 4to. New York: W. W. Munsell & Co. 1884. 1408 pp.

Three years of arduous and conscientious labor on the part of Dr. Stiles have resulted in the production of this elegant volume; and seldom, if ever, has so stupendous a local history been undertaken, even in this land of great undertakings. In this work he has condensed and supplemented the admirable "History of the City of Brooklyn," which he revised fifteen years ago, and which has long been a standard work. In addition, he has carefully edited (in the best sense of the term) an equally exhaustive and encyclopædic history of the County of Kings, of which Brooklyn now forms so large a part; and has furnished us (by his felicitous choice of subordinate writers) with new and excellent histories of the other towns of the county. Dr. Stiles seems to have borne constantly in mind the general scope of the whole, and the relations of its several parts to each other, and thus has been able to secure a nearer approach to harmony of detail than is usually found in similar productions. Admirably equipped for the sifting and arranging of the mass of historical, biographical, and statistical material through his former labors and experience in the same field, he also possessed tact and talent in gathering personal and family history, and in so presenting facts in their proper light and place, as to contribute greatly to the interest as well as permanent value of the work. One feature commanding special notice is the record of growth and development in all departments of material interest—as the industrial, manufacturing, commercial, architectural, the parks, the water supply, and the professions. The chapters devoted to the Charitable Institutions and Ecclesiastical Organizations of the county would together fill a good-sized volume, and as they were prepared under the personal direction of the indefatigable and painstaking editor, their authoritative worth is assured. The history of Sunday-school work, the rise and progress of Medicine, Educational Institutions, Fish Culture, and the Markets, are among the chapters to which we would direct the reader's attention.

The work abounds in steel portraits, designated as choice works of art. There are not less than two hundred and fifty, *magnum opus*! and as many other illustrations, including maps, autographs, buildings, and views. Fortunately, seconded in the preparation of this important work by the publishers, W. W. Munsell & Co., the editor has had the pleasure of seeing his labors issued in a style which makes it the most creditable local history yet issued from the American press. In wealth of illustration, excellence of typography, paper, binding, and all the essentials of good book-making, it leaves nothing to be desired.

J. G. W.

THE STORRS FAMILY: Genealogical and other Memoranda, collected and compiled by CHARLES STORRS. Privately printed. New York, 1886. Royal 8vo. pp. 352.

A work of great merit, well printed and bound—but too heavy and costly to suit our taste. The repetition in capitals of the numbered "Generations," spread over wide spaces, instead of a brief designation by numerals, diverts attention and greatly enlarges the size and increases the weight and the cost of the volume. But the substantial merits of the work are so great as to render the criticism slight. Besides the general notice of persons named Storrs in England and America, there is a very satisfactory account of the first Samuel Storrs, born about 1640, the founder of the family in America; this Samuel, after arrival in New England, married (1st), in 1666, a daughter of Thomas Huckins (Drake's *Boston*, 236), and Mary Wells, his wife; and (2d), in 1635, Esther, widow of John Agard. He had nine children, who intermarried with families of *Burge*, *Wood*, *Jacobs*, *Porter*, and others. The names become too numerous to be repeated here, but are instructive. Among the descendants, scattered very far over our wide-spreading country, the number of clergymen and lawyers seem particularly large, their sects numerous, and their success remarkable. There were also several noted physicians. Great care has been taken for accuracy and for clearness of description; and the writer's style is remarkably good. The leisurely visit of the retired merchant and author to England, in 1867, very happily introduced him to a namesake of the same family, and to the ancient

homestead of his ancestors in the northern part of the long, interior County of Nottingham, near the border line of Yorkshire: and enabled him to arrange for copies of old wills, and for many genealogical proofs, which he gathered and presents to our attention.

Of his direct ancestors he has printed the will of William of "Lounde, in the Parish of Sutton," dated 1557, which named his wife and five children: the will of William's son Robert, of the same place, dated in 1588, naming also wife and five children, the oldest called Cordall, and appointing John and Thomas Hammond supervisors; the will of Cordall of the same place, dated 1615, and proved 1616, naming wife, sons Thomas and William, one daughter, two brothers and two sisters, and calling John Hammond and Nicholas Hammond his uncles, who owned neighboring land and whom he appointed supervisors.

A will of one of these brothers in 1658 names the families of Thomas and William, his nephews, embracing Samuel the emigrant, who is plainly described as a son of Thomas and identified. No will of Thomas has been traced. He was baptised in 1605, and the baptisms of seven children have been found recorded from 1632 to 1650, and many of them have been traced.

We have stated enough to indicate the complete and satisfactory manner in which the old family has been traced, and its full description obtained. It is seldom that any American family has obtained so old and so complete a trace of its direct English ancestry. The position at "Lounde" was not one for wealth or adventure, but (what is now more important) a grand one for health and strength—and for acquiring and maintaining in safety bodily and mental vigor. It was a good one for general observation, so far as knowledge could be obtained, which was gradually approaching, although badly interrupted or imperfectly reached.

There were many surroundings inciting attention. The old Castle of Tickhill on the border of Yorkshire was near enough for its weekly market and annual fair to be easily attended, and for its feudal lords and royal occupants to be known. Worksop Manor, a little farther south, formed from a large priory which passed in 1543 to Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant-General of the Army, and Lord-Lieutenant of several counties, the mansion of which was destroyed in 1761, was also near enough for close observation, with its old boundary of Sherwood Forest.

Retford was the nearest town of much size, twenty-nine miles northeast from Nottingham, seven miles east from Blythe, one hundred and forty-five miles from London, and seven miles west from the Trent, which formed the interior boundary of Lincoln County. "Lounde" was a few miles north of Retford, and two old parishes being united, the name became "Sutton cum Lounde." A few miles farther north was Scrooby, the old residence and post-office of William Brewster, who died at Plymouth in 1642, born at Scrooby in 1566, whose family scattered widely. Mansfield was an ancient town, fourteen miles north of Nottingham—from which Mansfield in Connecticut is alleged to have been named. The whole neighborhood was full of interesting objects, and this country early had many emigrants from it.

One Thomas, son of Robert Storrs, was living under Henry VIII., one hundred years before William, the ancestor above traced, having a son, John, and he was connected, through his mother, with the Saviles and Sherrys. A branch of the family (like Washington's) is traced back to Lancashire.

These may all be too remote to assure us of much effect from old habits or training; but if we see some peculiarity crop out in descendants, we may look back for its origin. The Talbot family had many branches, including the Sutton, Dudley, and Savile families, which the curious may study; and if Irving, or Thomas Miller, were to describe the "old home," we think some of these would be drawn out and some of the Hammonds.

It strikes attention that the first American Storrs arrived here in 1662, about the time when some of the Quakers first quietly returned with Captain Goldsmith, assured of some protection against coarse prosecutions (*N. Y. G. & B. Rec.* vol. 15, p. 65); and that, in England, his cousin that remained there, under the preaching of George Fox, joined the Quakers; and we have quite a branch of Quakers named Storrs. "Goldsmith" was a name long favored by the Talbots. We can study the long and bitter civil wars in England, and observe how the exemption of the monastery farmers from impressment or draft, as soldiers, permitted fields to be well cultivated, and its tillers to prosper amid most destructive combats, but excited the ire of the active soldiers and especially of the chiefs who wanted followers, and who, being trained to hard practices, were often too inattentive to the source of supplies or stores, and drove off the peaceable Quakers with rudeness and injustice. Cannot we, by studying them, avoid some of the wrongs?

C. B. M.

THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, Baronet. His English and American Ancestors. By THOMAS C. AMORY. Svo, pp. 141. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 1886.

This admirable memoir of the Boston-born British admiral, which is full of interest, is the address delivered by Mr. Amory before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society expanded to its present proportions. It will richly repay any purchasers who may be interested in the story of perhaps the most distinguished of all the many thousand descendants of Tristram Coffin, the ancestor of all the American Coffins.

J. G. W.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF U. S. GRANT. In Two Volumes. Vol. ii., Svo, pp. 647. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. (Published by subscription.)

The second volume of General Grant's Memoirs, somewhat larger than the first, completes what is in many respects the most remarkable book of the age, or of any age; remarkable in its origin, in its simplicity, and in its sale, which has never been equalled by any similar work. Some months ago Mrs. Grant received from the publishers, as copyright on the first volume, a check for two hundred thousand dollars. A similar sum will be paid to her by the publishers in September, as the royalty on the second volume. In addition to this, it is believed that the future sales of the General's Memoirs at home and abroad will bring up the amount of copyright paid to the unparalleled amount of half a million of dollars.

J. G. W.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS (Self-interpreting). Illustrated with Sixty Etchings and Wood-cuts, Maps, and Fac-similes. Vol. i., Svo, pp. 402. Philadelphia: Gebbie & Co.

During the present century there have appeared above two hundred editions of the poems of the Ayrshire peasant, who struck the lyric chords with a depth and truth of passion such as is to be met with in the songs of no other nation. Beginning with Dr. Currie's, in 1800, the most important of these have been Cunningham's, Blackie's, Chambers', Waddell's, Alexander Smith's, Gilfillan's, and Douglas'. The noble edition, the first volume of which has recently appeared, promises to surpass all these, and to perhaps elicit from the London *Times* a similar compliment to the one paid to a work on the poets and poetry of Scotland, when it said, "It is a singular circumstance that the best book of this character should emanate from the New World." The editors of this beautiful and complete edition of Burns are James Hunter and George Gebbie, senior member of the house by whom it is published.

J. G. W.

OBITUARY.

DEY.—Mrs. Lavinia Agnes Dey, the widow of the Rev. Richard Varick Dey, died at her residence, 121 East Twenty-fourth Street, in this city, on Wednesday evening, March 31, 1886, at six o'clock. Her funeral took place from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, on Monday, April 5, 1886, and her remains were interred in the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery, beside those of her husband and three children, who had preceded her to the spirit-land. Mrs. Dey was born in New Brunswick, N. J., November 30, 1805. She was the daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Warren Scott (an eminent jurist of the New Jersey bar, the memory of whose powerful eloquence still lives) and Jane Griffiths, his wife, and granddaughter of Dr. Moses Scott, Senior Surgeon and Physician of the New Jersey line during the Revolution. She was left a widow September 20, 1837, with four children, who still survive her. The entire maintenance and training of the young family devolved wholly upon her, and doubtless developed more fully those admirable traits and that force of character so conspicuous to those who knew her best. As a mother she will never be forgotten. The influence of her good judgment, great firmness, wisdom, patience, and perseverance, combined with that unwearying love that counted nothing a sacrifice that inured to their welfare, were brought to bear upon their early years. "Her children arise up and call her blessed." To rare personal beauty Mrs. Dey united intellectual gifts of no common order—her thoroughly well-balanced mind, clear discernment of character, bold and fearless expression of opinion, based upon the quick perception of the right, made her a true and valued friend to those who sought her counsels. She was of a bright and cheerful spirit, filled with generous sympathies—simple in her habits, yet always courteous and dignified.

Her undimmed eyes sparkled with the vivacity of youth, as she drew upon the storehouse of her retentive memory of other days for the entertainment of her listeners; her accuracy as to events and dates being remarkable.—Hospitable and domestic she looked well to the ways of her household; proverbial for industry, every moment was spent as by one who must give a strict account. Not only was her needle employed for her family and self, but her charities were largely the “fruit of her hands”—the busy fingers fashioned with ease the beautiful articles that found ready sale to benefit the cause for which they had been made. Her charities were broad, unbounded by creed or country, her large heart ever responding to the distressed and suffering. For more than a quarter of a century she was a manager of “The Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.” Nobly she did her work. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon her, and she caused the widow’s heart to sing for joy—her interest never flagged in the poor and needy, and her connection with her beloved society ceased only with life. The God who sustained her in the adversities and trials of her early widowhood was ever her staff and comfort, even to the old age she was vouchsafed. Those who heard the patient utterance, “O God, thy will be done,” and saw the smile that illumed her beautiful countenance when she sank to rest, cannot doubt that she has “entered into the joy of her Lord.” Her husband, the Rev. Richard Varick Dey, to whom she was married, September 11, 1822, was the eldest son of Anthony Dey, a prominent lawyer of this city, and Catharine Laidlie, his wife, who was the daughter of the Rev. Archibald Laidlie and Mary Hoffman. Dr. Laidlie was the first minister called to preach in English in the Dutch Church in this city. Mr. Dey was a very gifted orator—inheriting from his grandfather much of that great requisite in public men. Two of the old representative families of this city, of one hundred and twenty years ago, have nearly died out—their names are extinct. Captain John Griffiths has only female descendants, and the Rev. Archibald Laidlie has but six living female descendants—and they are the only representatives of William Laidlie and Jean Dickson, of Kelso, Scotland.

REMARKS OF REV. DOCTOR CHAMBERS OF NEW YORK, AT THE FUNERAL OF MRS. LAVINIA AGNES DEY:

“About a century and a quarter ago the increase of the English-speaking population of this city led the Dutch Church to consider the propriety of conducting some of their public services in that tongue. The very proposition of such a thing was extremely offensive to many, and when the matter took shape, a violent opposition manifested itself. This went so far that the civil courts were invoked to interfere, on the ground that the charter of the church would be violated. This, however, failed, and the malcontents were shown to be in a minority. Not a few of them went over to the English Church, saying that if there were to be English preaching at all, they preferred to have it entire. Still enough remained to require the consistory to proceed with caution in calling a minister for the new service. It was necessary to have a man a master of the English tongue and at the same time acquainted with the Dutch, one acceptable to the Classis of Amsterdam—without whose approval nothing could be done—and one whose character was established for learning, soundness of doctrine and of life, true piety, and ability in the pulpit, and also for prudence and tact in the conduct of affairs. A kind Providence seems to have prepared for the people just the minister they needed.

“Owing to the close intercourse between Great Britain and Holland there were several churches in the Low Countries composed of English-speaking people, ministered to by their own countrymen, yet in ecclesiastical connection with the Dutch Church. One of these was a Scotch congregation at Vlissingen, over whom had been regularly installed the Rev. Archibald Laidlie. Mr. Laidlie, born at Kelso, Scotland, had been liberally educated, and taken his degree at the University of Edinburgh. Settled at Vlissingen, he prosecuted a very successful ministry there, growing daily in the respect and confidence of all who knew him. The church at New York were advised by their friends and correspondents beyond sea to call Mr. Laidlie. They did so, with the cordial approval of the Classis of Amsterdam, and the call was accepted. Mr. Laidlie arrived in New York in the spring of 1764, and immediately entered upon his work. He was earnest, laborious, and successful. There was a great deal of party spirit among the people, owing not only to the introduction of the English service, but also to the two parties (Cœtus and Conferentie) which then divided the denomination. But the new minister conducted himself with so much propriety in word and act that he escaped collision of every kind and won the entire confidence of the whole people. Everywhere and always his influence was cast on the side of peace; and this, united with his fervid pungency in the pulpit, rendered his short ministry of about eleven years a great and lasting blessing to the church.

"When the Revolution broke out he was compelled to leave the city, and retired to Red Hook, where, several years before, he had married Mary, the daughter of Colonel Martin Hoffman and Catharine Benson, who made him very happy in his domestic relations. Colonel Hoffman is said to have been a man of considerable property and wide influence. While here Dr. Laidlie's health (he had received the degree of S.T.D. from the College of Nassau Hall in 1770) gradually became enfeebled, and in 1779 he died. His widow survived him very many years, not ending her days until 1825, when what of her was mortal was interred in this city. Dr. Laidlie was blessed with several children, but none of his sons left issue, so that the name has died out. Still, the lineage has continued in connection with the old church. His eldest daughter, Catharine, was married in 1800 to Anthony Dey, a well-known and influential citizen, who was born in New Jersey, and had extensive connections in his native State and in the city of his adoption. The oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Dey was the husband of the lady whose mortal remains now lie before us. The Rev. Richard Varick Dey was a man of very unusual abilities, and I still freshly remember the incidents I used to hear when a boy at Rutgers College, fifty years ago, respecting his versatile accomplishments and his power as a public speaker. In 1822 he married Lavinia Agnes Scott, the daughter of Joseph Warren Scott, Esq., long known as, in his day, at the head of the New Jersey bar; and, as the late Dr. Alexander McClelland once said to me, the most effective man before a jury that the whole country contained. Mr. Dey was settled for a number of years at Greenfield Hill, Conn., and died near Chatham, N. J., in the year 1837; so that the friend whose loss we this day mourn has been a widow for nearly fifty years. Though so long-lived and possessing such extraordinary vitality, her constitution was always delicate, and time and again she was attacked with an illness that threatened to prove fatal. Throughout all these trials and the other vicissitudes of her widowed life she maintained the cheerfulness and vivacity which were constitutional, and also the serene patience which springs from a Christian faith. The pious confidence and peaceful disposition which animated her husband's grandfather reappeared in her, and made those whose tender and loving assiduities were required by her broken health feel it a privilege to minister at her bedside.

"And now what can I say to these mourners who are to see their beloved dead laid away in the narrow house? Reason tells you that for her to depart was far better, as it undoubtedly is, but the heart is not swayed by the convictions of the intellect, and you can think only of your sore and irreparable loss, of the endeared form and gracious features which you will see no more. Still, remember that the parting is not final, that the peculiar tenet of our holy religion bids us be sure that the loved and lost will be restored again, and that in a form immeasurably enhanced and glorified. Not simply does the soul live on in the unseen state, but in the great day its old companion and tenement, the body, will be raised up in the likeness of the Lord Jesus as He now is, at His Father's right hand. As the Apostle said when announcing this truth, 'Comfort yourselves with these words.'

"And let me entreat you, dear friends, as you look back upon a lineage so illustrated by Christian excellence, keep the blessed heritage that comes to you from the generations that have gone before, make full proof of it for your own enjoyment and peace and progress, and pray God that it may go down to those yet to be born, so that if the name of Laidlie has died out, yet his spirit and character and influence may be continued in an endless succession."

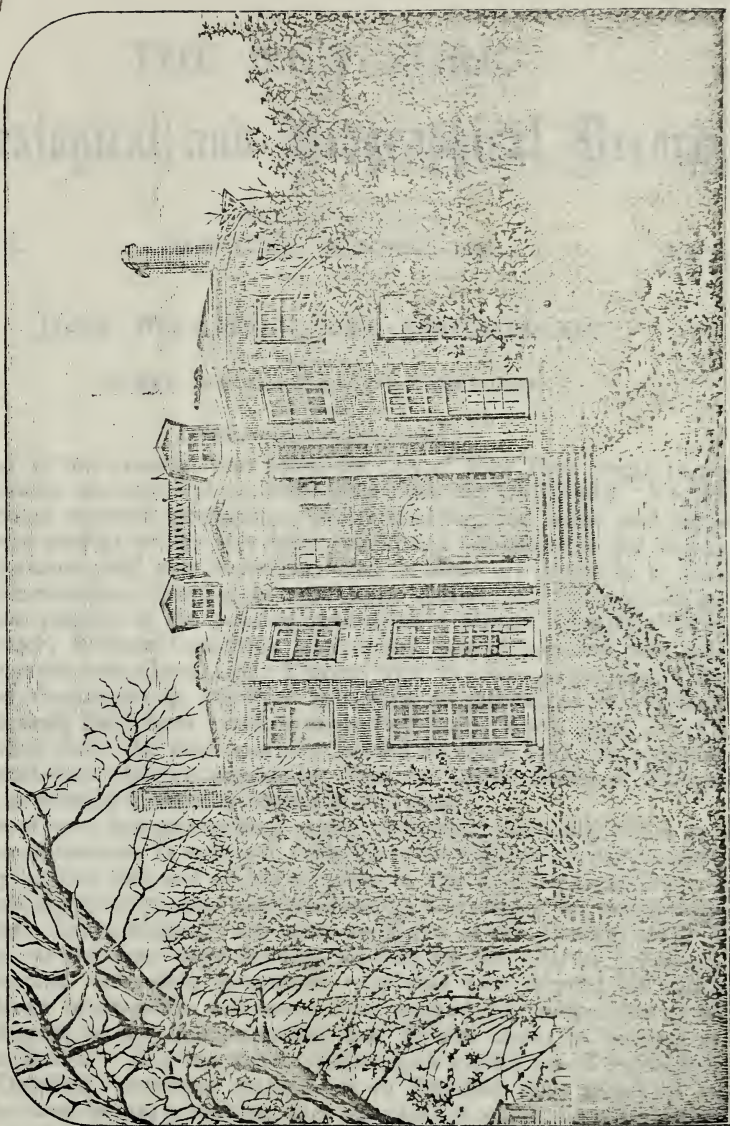
ROBERTSON.—Right Rev. Charles Franklin Robertson, S.T.D., second Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Missouri, died in St. Louis, May 1, 1886. He was of an old family in New York City, where he was born, March 2, 1835. He graduated at Yale College in 1859, and at the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1862. Before his election as bishop, in 1868, he was rector of St. Mark's Church, Malone, N. Y., for six years, and subsequently for a short time of St. James' Church, Batavia, N. Y. Under his administration the Episcopal Church in Missouri made great progress.

From Columbia College, in his native city, he received the degree of S.T.D., in 1869. He was a member of the Missouri Historical Society and of the Social Science Association, Corresponding Secretary for Missouri of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and President of the Board of Trustees of Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Wisconsin, and a subscriber to the RECORD of this Society.

In 1869 Bishop Robertson married Miss Rebecca Duane, great-granddaughter of the first mayor of New York. With three sons and a daughter she survives.

The above sketch is compiled from an obituary sketch in the *St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat*, May 2, 1886.

E. E.



THE DELAFIELD MANSION—"SUNSWICK HOUSE,"
EAST RIVER (L. I.), OPPOSITE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.



THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record.

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1886.

No. 4.

JOHN DELAFIELD, THE ENGLISHMAN.

BY REV. WILLIAM HALL, NEW YORK CITY.

(With an engraving of Susswick.)

EARLY in the eventful year 1783, the City of New York began to receive valuable accessions to its citizenship from the Old World. English gentlemen of superior intelligence, social standing, and some with large means—the ancient unities now again established—hastened to our shores, to seek fortunes, find new homes, or, what is also very probable, to taste with us the new-born blessings of republican liberty. Of this number, including the subject of the ensuing record, were Messrs. Charles Wilkes, John Church, William Constable, and others, not to mention here eminent foreigners from Continental Europe, who likewise subsequently distinguished themselves in this city and State as merchants or civilians. John Delafield, Esq., from London, arrived off Sandy Hook, April 4, 1783, and at six o'clock the next morning landed in New York, in company with Captain Barnwell, its commander, from the British Letter of Marque Vigilant, as noticed in the city papers of that date.

In proof that this enterprising young Briton did not come hither as a moneyless adventurer, as well as in evidence of his high social position in the great city he had left, and of his purpose to stay here *en permanence*, it may be mentioned that, soon after his coming, he resigned his membership of "White's Coffee-House," the most exclusive of the London clubs in those days, at the same time sending his dues for one year as being possibly in arrears. He also, somewhere near that date, showed his native independence of character, and not a little excited the indignation of his English friends, by the announcement that he was about to become an American citizen! This was accomplished by a special act of legislature. Of Mr. Delafield's business antecedents in England little seems to be known, but that he was a member, as it was said, of one of the noted brewing houses of London. His partner complained that he gave little attention to business, and he himself afterward wrote that real work in England, in the midst of friends, was impossible. This, doubtless, was to him a strong *motif* to come to this country, and here, on entirely new ground, to strike out for himself.



THE NEW YORK

Encyclopedia and Geographical Dictionary

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John Delafield represented a very old English family, whose seat was Leyborn Grange, County Kent. For particulars concerning them see Burke's "Commoners of England," and his "Peerage," under the head of "Foreign Titles," the German "Gothäische Gräflichen Häuser," and, finally, what English genealogists regard of the very highest value, the name is included in the oldest list of the gentry of Buckinghamshire, returned by the commissioners in the thirteenth year of King Henry VI., 1433, viz.: Roberti Delafield. This is the same gentleman who had married, about twenty years before, Alice, daughter of Sir Reginald de Grey.* A ruined castle in a pass among the Vosges Mountains, not far from Colmar, in Alsace, still bears the name De le Feld, and was for centuries the continental feudal home of the race. They are said to have had large possessions in Alsace and Lorraine, and are frequently mentioned in the chronicles of the local wars of those countries.

Prior to 1533 there were two stately monuments to two of the Counts de la Feld, in the cathedral of Strasbourg. The *Croix d'or de la Feld*, their ancient badge, is still the coat-armor of the family. Hubertus de la Feld, the first emigrant from Alsace to England, received a grant of land in the second year of William the Conqueror. Burke traces the family by their intermarriage, conveyances in land, and by their quarterings, from father to son, in direct descent in the male line, from this Hubertus to John Delafield, the first emigrant from England to America. When he left his native land the family there consisted of Joseph, his younger and only brother, and their three sisters. Two of these ladies died unmarried; the third, Martha, became the wife of William Arnold, Esq., of Slateward, Isle of Wight, and was the mother of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby (by many considered one of the ablest, as he certainly was one of the best, men that England ever produced), and of Lydia, the beautiful Countess of Cavan. Joseph married Frances, daughter of Christian Combe, Esq., of Cobham Park, in Surrey, for many years member of Parliament. He was the founder of the house of "Combe, Delafield & Co.," who supplied half of the British Empire with beer. This brother had several children, the eldest of whom, Joseph, is the only one who has left descendants. In connection with his brother William, he carried on the business of the house, and greatly added to their already enormous wealth. Their brother, John, married Lady Cecil Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick. He took orders, assumed the German title of Count, and finally went over to Rome. It is of historical interest to add that the Delafields owe their German title to the heroism of a John Delafield, from whom the founder of the American family was descended in the sixth degree. He took arms under Prince Eugene, distinguished himself at the battle of Zenta, where, with his own hands, he captured a Turkish standard, and was therefore created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, with remainder of the title derived to his descendants, male and female, of his name. He was also granted the privilege of placing his arms on those of the Austrian Empire. The eldest son of the soldier remained in England; the second, Count Leopold, was the father of the Counts de la Feld in Germany, now extinct in the male line; in the female they are still represented by several families in that country. The "Dictionaries of the Counts of Germany" mentions the three branches of the Delafields, the English, Italian, and the American, carried out accurately to the two marriages of John Delafield, Jr., an emi-

* Fuller's British Worthies.

nent former Wall Street banker, and financier, as well as literary man, of this city, the eldest son of the first comer.

Joseph, the grandson of the first founder of the London firm, married an Italian lady of rank and settled in Italy. He left two sons, who were lately living in Naples with their mother. Another descendant, Edward Thomas, devoted himself to *music*, and endeavored, as several noblemen have, to establish the Italian opera on English soil—an effort which cost him £200,000 sterling. Old London papers have much to say of his determined ardor that failure could not quench. A friendly intercourse was maintained between the American Delafields and their English cousins until the death of William Delafield several years ago in London. Two lads but lately at school, are believed to be at present the only representatives of the ancient family name and estate in England.

John Delafield came indeed with the olive-branch of his crest in his hands, having in his possession a copy of the treaty of peace, not yet officially acknowledged in our land, and thus had the honor of first giving the tidings to this city, which caused great joy, and post-horses were dispatched to the neighboring towns with the good news. He brought a considerable sum of money with him, entered immediately into an extensive business, in which he was very successful, and was considered the richest capitalist in the State at the time when the Napoleonic blockade edicts swept our commerce from the ocean in 1807. After paying every demand made upon him he devoted the moderate competence that remained to the education of his children, seven of whom were sons, all of whom lived nobly to repay his wise forethought. And “with this patrimony” he could well say to them, as he did, at last, as by prophetic foresight, “honor, industry, and perseverance will make your success certain.”

With reference to the majority of the claims of American families to descent from the gentry or nobility of England, now so often put forth, much scepticism may be reasonably indulged. In the case of the Delafields there is no room for doubt. By the close intercourse maintained for many years between the American and English families, social, legal, and epistolary, and until a late period the genuineness of such a genealogical *nexus* is vouched for by the clearest proofs. The family in this city are said to have great bundles of letters addressed to John Delafield, the first of their race here, from his brother Joseph, his three sisters, and from his brother-in-law, William Arnold, in England. Containing, as they do, accounts of international matters immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War, and reports very complimentary to Americans, both public and private, who visited England with letters from John Delafield, their publication would doubtless be of much more than family interest. Surprise is expressed in some of them at “the *culture* of the late rebel farmers’ sons, some of them half Dutch,” etc.

Relative to his ancient English pedigree it is a noteworthy fact to add, and one we judge to be very much to the credit of his strong old English sense, in which New Englanders also claim a share by honest heredity, as well as freedom from all offensively aristocratic ideas, that John Delafield, the early Americanized English gentleman, whose Old New York record is here being recalled, was strongly of the opinion that any public knowledge of such facts, or much reference to them, might prove an injury to the future prospects of his children in Republican America. This was a matter in his view of purely personal interest, to be confined to the family

the first of these was the declaration of independence, which was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. This declaration was a formal statement of the colonies' separation from Great Britain, and it was a crucial step in the process of creating a new nation. The second of these was the adoption of the Declaration of Sentiments, which was adopted by the Seneca Falls Convention on August 26, 1848. This declaration was a formal statement of the rights of women, and it was a crucial step in the process of creating a new nation for women.

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circle, and about which their neighbors of course had no concern. Times have changed, but without doubt his descendants hold much to the same opinion. Yet it seems relevant here to remark, that from a general genealogical point of view, of natural interest to all who love to look back to the European fatherlands of their first ancestors in this country, the Delafield family-tree is exceptionally valuable and notable, both for its antiquity and precision, although upon its record there may be no names of general historical importance. And we add, conclusively, on this topic, that from existing data it may be declared, that this ancient family ever preserved the vigor to hold their own, married well, and lived from generation to generation as country gentlemen and soldiers. When in the last century reverses came, the two brothers, John and Joseph, entered courageously into the ventures and labors of business life, and each in his chosen field by the united force of talents and integrity achieved an enviable success. And this, we are assured, has been not less so as resultants of similar antecedents in their family history, since on both sides of the water their representatives have proved alike true in every respect to the worthy memories and influences of the past. As to those of them who have borne the name in this city for several generations down to the present day it is needless to say to well-informed New York citizens how happily and how beneficially to all, its interests, commercial, social, literary, and religious, they have identified themselves with this great metropolis.

John Delafield, the new citizen of 1783, was demonstrably the first of the name in America, as also the first reported in the New York Directory of 1786—the earliest one in this city, one year later than Philadelphia's first. He is there denoted as a *broker*, at 28 Water Street, then probably fronting the river, or at least partially. At that period, the New York broker was both the banker and real estate or land agent of the present. For several years directly succeeding his settlement in New York the newspapers of the time abound with his advertisements in both of these lines, showing that his business was extensive and exceeded by few or none of his contemporaries. With respect to his quite distinctive family surname, it is of some general interest to record, that neither he nor his sons, until they reached middle life, would consent that others should assume it, justly regarding it as personal property. There are said to have been many curious instances where those who, unrightfully calling themselves Delafield, were compelled to take another name. In one case, a convict, endeavoring to conceal himself, took the name and established himself in New York. Remonstrated with, he gave trouble and claimed that he would call himself what he pleased, and only took another name when, his antecedents being inquired into, he was threatened with exposure. So decided was this feeling that a *street* was not called Delafield, "lest, as has been the case with most of our city streets, it should become god-parent to the nameless unfortunate." Of late years, however, all this has changed, and there are so-called Delafields in many parts of the country, of other and various origins.

With reference to the further business relations of John Delafield, the primal head of the New York family, we may add that his name appears on the list of the first members of the "New York Chamber of Commerce," established in 1784, the next year after his arrival in this city. During his business years he lived for a considerable period in Wall Street, and at other times in Water Street, as also in Pearl, near the Battery.

After the loss of the bulk of his fortune, he never engaged actively in business, although, for a short time, calling himself a broker, but had an office in the Tontine Building, of which he was an original trustee and founder. The Tontine Association was got up at one of the Club dinners at his country-seat, near the present Astoria. He was also one of the original directors of the New York Branch United States Bank. His honorable and fortunate career as a merchant, from first to last, is unimpeachable.

Barrett's "Old New York Merchants," in some respects an historically valuable and praiseworthy collection of personal and commercial reminiscences of Old New York, incorrectly states that John Delafield failed in business, which we have authority for saying he never did, being one of the few gentlemen underwriters who paid every loss. As one of these, of heaviest liabilities, after the Berlin and Milan decrees, he paid within a short period, \$200,000. John B. Church was another of the great underwriters then who is said to have met all his losses.

In the very next year after reaching our shores, and mercantile self-establishment in this city, Mr. Delafield still further and very happily consummated his American denization by taking to himself a wife from among the fair daughters of the land, the public notice of which we here quote from Loudon's *New York Packet*, of December 13, 1784, as follows:

"MARRIED.—On Saturday last, Mr. John Delafield, merchant, to Miss Nancy Hallett, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hallett of this city, merchant."

This was undoubtedly, from every point of view, a very wise marriage covenant, and it proved a much blessed union, in which the most wholesome Christian virtues of faith and truth evidently ruled over the domestic sanctuary. And the thirteen children of that happy, old-fashioned pair, we take to have been in beautiful verification of the expressive Delafield family motto: *Insignia fortuna paria* (see Psalm cxxviii., 3).

This high-born and sagacious son of Albion attested again his superiority to all hereditary royalistic and class prejudices, by giving his heart and hand to the daughter of a pronounced republican, as also a firm Presbyterian in his ecclesiastical status. Mr. Hallett had served on the New York "Committee of Safety," was one of the bold "Sons of Liberty" in the early stages of the Revolutionary struggle, and subsequently a "conspicuous member of the first three Provincial Congresses of this State." He was also a member of the historical Wall Street Presbyterian Church, in which religious fellowship he had such distinguished associates as the Livingstons, Vanbrugh and William, Governor of New Jersey during the Revolution, William Smith, the historian of New York, and his kinsman, William Peartree Smith, another prominent patriot of this city, subsequently of Elizabeth, N. J., there sacrificing his large fortune on the altar of his country's independence, and, finally, the venerable Nathaniel Hazard, Mr. Hallett's father-in-law, one of the chief pillars of that First Presbyterian Church in the City of New York.

Mr. Hazard, placed on record as "an eminent Christian," was a correspondent of that uncommonly good man and able Governor of colonial New Jersey, His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, President Finley, of Princeton, and other noted worthies of that age in our land.

Mrs. Nathaniel Hazard, the grandmother of Mrs. Ann Hallett Delafield, was a woman of remarkable mental and moral endowments, as family tradition reports. Her society as such was much sought after by the cul-

ture of that day, including the clergymen of this city and of neighboring places. She could converse in French as well as in the Dutch language, and it is said that she was educated in France. Yet, singular to say, her *paternity* has as yet defied the collective wisdom of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society satisfactorily to decide. This venerable lady lived to her ninety-eighth year, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hallett, 228 Duane Street, May 27, 1811.

The picture accompanying this article gives a correct view of Mr. Delafield's country seat on Long Island, a mansion still standing on the East River bank and opposite more modern Yorkville in this city. It was built by him in 1791, and began to be his family residence in the spring of 1792. And as it was so for many years and was regarded as the most spacious and elegant of all such seats in the vicinity of New York, if not anywhere in this country, we offer no apology for introducing here some particulars respecting old "Sunswick," for that was its name, of far-back English origin, and not unwisely perpetuated by a present representative of this family, as that of his summer residence in West Hampton, L. I. The early scenic and rural surroundings of this old place must have become much transformed during the intervening years. Blackwell's Island, which it faces, the plantation and residence of that ancient New York family, interconnected with the Halletts of Hallett's Cove, was doubtless then thickly wooded, as also the contiguous shores on each river side. On Manhattan Island opposite, the bold bluffs, crested with lofty trees, were soon after crowned with other wealthy citizens' country houses, among which were Nathaniel Prime's, Archibald Gracie's, on the beautiful knoll at Horen Hook, both still standing, and Commodore Chauncey's.

Sunswick was built partly in copy of an English manor house. Its builder and architect was a Mr. Newton, and its cost, discovered from old account books, was \$27,629.90—an immense outlay on a house at an era when millionaires were scarce, and the modern palatial mansions of our city were strangers even to imagination. The dining-room contained the large "*horse-shoe table*," of which many old New Yorkers of the *élite* class must have had knowledge. It was built specially to accommodate the members of the "Dinner Club," and was also used on other occasions. For many years the Club were invited to meet at Sunswick, once a fortnight during the summer months, meeting also at other country seats near the city, but oftener at Sunswick from its greater proximity. Lists of the names of members are still extant. The gardens were famous for the new fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which were received from England as soon as they appeared there—all things now common enough, but at the time unknown in this country. The place—about one hundred and forty acres—now covers numerous house-lots and streets in the faded village of Ravenswood.

In the East River, nearly in front of Sunswick House, John Delafield had built a large stone basin, which was always kept supplied with live turtle from the West Indies. The ruins of this old basin, or of its foundation, some years ago greatly puzzled certain local antiquarians, who, it is believed, never got at its real use.

Sunswick, which its first master claimed to be "a bit of old England in America," was sold in 1820 to Colonel George Gibbs, in whose day it is said also to have had a brilliant record. Subsequently it became a Roman Catholic religious house, but of late years has been generally unoccupied,

although with its extensive grounds and garden-plot apparently in good condition.

The record of the old Sunswick family cannot here be given. There were seven sons, who all lived to do honor to their father's name and a mother's culture, for "she it is who, in her office, stamps the coin of character." For particular biographical sketches of several of them—tributes of pathetic and glowing pulpit eloquence—we beg leave to refer to a "Memorial Sermon," delivered by the Rev. Dr. Weston, at St. John's Chapel, February 21, 1875. These were Major Joseph Delafield, U. S. A., Major-General Richard Delafield, U. S. A., and Dr. Edward Delafield, the celebrated old New York physician. It will be remembered by many that two of these eminent men, together with their brother, Mr. Henry Delafield, a much respected merchant, died, at an advanced age, nearly simultaneously, viz., on February 12, 13, and 14, 1875, and were buried, at one funeral service, in Trinity Church graveyard. It was widely noticed at the time as a very remarkable and touching event in family history.

The father of this distinguished family attended Trinity Church, where he had a large square pew. Most, if not all, of his children were baptized by the clergy of that church, the ceremony being performed, probably without an exception, in his own house, and it is believed that sooner or later all were numbered among its communicants.

We cannot close this article without acknowledging our obligation for its materials to a friend in this city having free access to them, as also to a charming volume entitled "Biographies of Francis Lewis and Morgan Lewis," by their granddaughter, Julia Delafield. This beautiful work gives sketches of several ancient New York families, and is enriched with reminiscences of great value relative to prominent persons connected with the excellent authoress—recently deceased—by consanguinity, ancestry, or in social life. Both as a family history and a literary legacy to her children and kindred, for whom it was principally designed, this memorial book must ever remain a warmly cherished souvenir among them.

The rapidly disintegrating processes of "time and chance" impress a certain value on the most imperfect endeavors to preserve the memories and traditions of the past, and therefore in committing the present sketch to the columns of the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD we are content to say, in the well-known words of St. Austin: *Quibus parum, aut quibus nimium est, mihi ignoscant.*

NEW YORK, May 1, 1885.

THE DE WITT FAMILY, OF ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY THOMAS G. EVANS.

I. THE first mention in this country, of TJERCK CLAESSEN DE WITT, the ancestor of the De Witt family,* is found in the "*Trouw Boeck*" or Register of Marriages of the Reformed (Collegiate) Dutch Church, of New York City, where it is recorded that on the 24th day of April, 1656, "Tjerck

* Tjerck Claessen De Witt was the son, as the name would indicate, of Claes, or Nicholas De Witt, and, judging from the custom prevalent at that time of naming children after grandparents, it is probable that his mother's first name was Taatje, for his eldest daughter bears that name, as does also a daughter of Emmerentie Hoffman, his sister, and furthermore he had a sister named Taatje, living in Holland.

Claessen De Witt van Grootholdt en Zunderlandt," married "Barbara Andriessen van Amsterdam." Zunderlandt has not been definitely located, but it is probably Saterland, a district of Westphalia, on the southern border of East Friesland.

Whether or not any of his family emigrated to America with him has not been ascertained, but it is probable that they did, for in 1662 his sister Emmerentie De Witt married Martinus Hoffman, at New Amsterdam, and in 1699 his brother Jan Claessen De Witt died unmarried at Kingston.

For a short time after his marriage he lived in New York (his first child, Andries, was born there), but in the spring of 1657 he removed to Albany, where he had purchased a house and lot.

In September, 1660, he exchanged his Albany property with Madame de Hutter, for land in Wiltwyck (now Kingston), "possession to be given May 1, 1661." He probably took possession at that time, as in September, 1661, he appears as plaintiff in an action at law before the Schepens Court of Wiltwyck, and on October 11th the same court ordered the Sheriff (Roeloff Swartwout) to pay him three and a half schepels of wheat in eight days and seven more in one month.

From this time until his death, he resided in Kingston and Hurley, and some of the land which he purchased is still in the hands of his descendants.

That he was a man of considerable means is shown by the fact that in 1661 he was taxed 125 guilders (about \$50) to pay for building a church in Esopus.

In 1662 he owned No. 28 of the "new lots."

June 7, 1663, when Kingston and Hurley were almost entirely destroyed by the Indians, his eldest daughter, Taatje, was taken prisoner, but was soon rescued. She afterward married Captain Matthys Matthysen.

"During the winter of 1664 there was much sickness in Esopus [Kingston]. Fever took hold of the people and prostrated half the place. But this did not prevent men from gathering their money. Roeloff Swartwout sold a horse to Tjerck Claessen De Witt, which was taken to the latter's barn, but the ex-sheriff, becoming dissatisfied, took it away secretly. He was sued for the property." [From unpublished "History of Ulster County."]

June 25, 1672, Governor Lovelace deeded him "a parcel of bush-land, together with a house, lot, orchard, and calves' pasture, lying near Kingston, in Esopus."

October 8, 1677, Governor Andros deeded him a piece of woodland, containing about fifty acres, at Kingston in Esopus, "to y^e west of y^e towne."

February 11, 1679, he was one of the signers of a renewal of the Nichols treaty with the Esopus Indians.

In 1684 he signed "the humble petition of the inhabitants of Esopus in the County of Ulster," praying that there might be "liberty by charter to this county to choose our owne officers to every towne court by the major vote of the freeholders." This petition was addressed to Col. Thomas Dongan, Governor-General. It greatly offended the authorities, and the signers were arrested and fined. Thus early in the history of the country arose the questions of local self-government and the right of suffrage. They were easily answered then.

February 13, 1685, one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land were conveyed to De Witt by the Trustees of Kingston.

June 6, 1685, he claimed two hundred and ninety acres of land lying

upon the north side of Rondout Kill, and known by the name of "Momboccus" (in the town of Rochester) in Ulster County. This was laid out for him by Phillip Welles, surveyor, and was granted to him by patent, May 14, 1694.

March 4, 1689, he was chosen one of the magistrates of Ulster County, having previously held other offices.

Tjerck Claessen De Witt died at Kingston, February 17, 1700. By his will, which bears date the 4th day of March, 1698, and which is written in the Dutch language, he leaves his property to his wife for life; at her death one-half to go to his oldest son, Andries, and one-half to his youngest son Tjerck, in trust, "provided that the same shall be appraised by impartial persons on oath," and divided into twelve equal shares, one share to be given to each of his children, their heirs or assigns. In addition to the equal share he gave to Andries some lands at Koksinnck and Kleine Esopus, to Jan and Jacob each five hundred bushels of wheat, and to Lucas, the one-half of a sloop which he had built the year previous. The legacy to his daughter Rachel is subject to the condition "that my said daughter's share shall be decreased one hundred pounds for the benefit of my heirs, which is what my daughter's husband, Cornelius Bogardus, owes me for the one-eighth of a brigantine, desiring, however, that the child of the said Bogardus, named Barbara, shall receive, out of the aforesaid hundred pounds, fifty pieces of eight." The legacy to his daughter Jannetje, the wife of Cornelius Swits, is "with these conditions, that if my aforesaid daughter shall die without leaving any children, then all the said part shall be the property of my heirs, to be equally divided between them."

His wife Barbara is appointed executrix, and the witnesses are Jacob Rutsen, Abraham La Meter, and William De Meyer. The will is recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's Office at Kingston, in Book AA of Deeds, p. 252, and in the New York Surrogate's Office, Lib. 7 of Wills, p. 601. The translation from which the above is taken was kindly furnished by George G. De Witt, Esq., of New York City.

Barbara Andriessen De Witt died on July 6, 1714, and after her death the property was appraised according to the provisions of the will, as appears by the following certificate which is recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's Office, Book BB of Deeds, p. 513:

"Whereas by the Last will and Testament of Tyerck Clasen D'Widt, he Left his Estate that it should be vallued & prysed by Indifferent and Impartial men upon there oath, and aplication being made unto the Court for the Ellecting of the psons, & accordingly have made choyce of Capt. Derick Schepmoes, M^r. Adrian Geritsen, Major Johanis Hardenberg, Mr. James Whitaker & Maj^r. Jacobus Elmendorf to vallue & prize the said Estate which they the said psons doe prize accordingly upon oath, being sworne upon the holy Evangelists by Coll. Henry Beekman, the said persons prize the said Estate to be worth the som of fourteen hundred & seventy-five pounds, Curant monny of New Yorke.

"In Testimony whereof wee have hereunto Sett our hands this 25th day of Aprill in the yeare 1716.

"DIRCK SCHEPMOES,
"ARIEN GERRITSEN,
"J. HARDENBERGH,
"JAMES WHITTAKER,
"JACOBUS ELMENDORF."

Children of Tjerck Claessen De Witt and Barbara Andriessen.

2. i. ANDRIES,² was born in New York City in the early part of 1657. On March 7, 1682, he married Jannetje Egbertsen (bapt. New York, Jan. 11, 1664, d. Nov. 23, 1733), daughter of Egbert Meindertse and Jaepe Jans. For some years he lived at Marbletown, Ulster County, on a farm given him by his father, but removed to Kingston previous to 1708. On July 22, 1710, "Captain Andries De Witt departed this life in a sorrowful way; through the breaking of two sleepers [beams] he was pressed down and very much bruised; he spoke a few words and died." He was buried in the churchyard at Kingston. Family 2.

3. ii. TAATJE,² born at Albany about 1659; died previous to 1724. She was carried off by the Indians at the burning of Kingston in 1663, but was rescued. In 1677 she m. Matthys Matthyssen [Van Keuren], son of Matthys Jansen [Van Keuren] and Margaret Hendrickse, who, in 1685, was commissioned as captain in the army and later served against the French on the northern frontier. (After the death of her husband, Margaret Hendrickse, Matthys Matthyssen's mother, married Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall, in Ulster County.) Family 3.

4. iii. JANNETJE,² bapt. Feb. 12, 1662; * m. Cornelius Swits (b. 1651, d. 1730), son of Cornelis Claessen Swits and Ariantje Trommels. Cornelius Swits lived at Rochester, Ulster County, on a sixty-acre farm purchased by him from his wife's father. Jannetje Swits died in 1744, having had no issue.

5. iv. KLAES,² bapt. Feb. 17, 1664; d. previous to 1698.

6. v. JAN,² bapt. Feb. 14, 1666; m. Wyntje Kiersted, daughter of Dr. Roeloff Kiersted and Ikee (or Aaghe) Roosa. (Dr. Roeleff Kiersted was the son of Hans Kiersted and Sarah Roeloffse, daughter of the famous Anneke Jans by her first husband, and Ikee Roosa was the daughter of Albert Heymanse Roosa, one of the first schepens or magistrates of Kingston). Jan De Witt died previous to April 12, 1715, as at that time his will, which bears date Oct. 29, 1700, and in which he is described as "of Mombackis in Ulster County," was proved before the Surrogate at Kingston. Family 4.

7. vi. GEERTRUY,² bapt. Oct. 15, 1668; m., March 24, 1688, Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker (bapt. May 17, 1665), son of Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker and Elsie Janse. He died previous to 1718. They lived in Rochester, Ulster County, his brother, Jochem Schoonmaker, having been one of the original settlers of that place. Family 5.

8. vii. JACOB,² m. Grietje Vernooy, daughter of Cornelis C. Vernoy and Annatje Cornelissen. Lived in Rochester, Ulster County, on land which he and his brother Jan purchased from their father Dec. 24, 1695, for five hundred schepels of wheat. This was probably a portion of the land before referred to as granted to Tjerck Claessen by patent May 14, 1694. In 1705 Jacob was one of the Trustees of Rochester, and served a number of years. He was still living in 1753. Family 6.

9. viii. RACHEL,² m. Cornelius Bogardus (d. Oct. 13, 1707), son of Cornelius Bogardus and Helena Teller. Cornelius Bogardus, Sr. (b., Sept. 9, 1640, d. 1666), was the son of Anneke Jans by her second husband, Rev. Everardus Bogardus. Helena Teller (b. 1645) was the eldest daughter of

* Unless otherwise specified the baptisms are taken from the records of the Dutch Church at Kingston, N. Y.

William Teller, who settled in Albany in 1639, moved to New York in 1692, and died there in 1701. After the death of Cornelius Bogardus, Sr., his widow married Francois Rombouts, a noted French merchant of New York City. Cornelius Bogardus, Jr., taught school in Albany in 1700, but soon after went back to Kingston. His wife, Rachel, was living in 1738. Family 7.

10. ix. LUCAS,² m., Dec. 22, 1695, Annatje Delva, daughter of Anthony Delva and Jannatje Hillebrants. She was a Roman Catholic. Lucas was commander, and joint-owner with his father, of a sloop called the St. Barbara, "of about fifty Dutch feet by the keele," which in 1698 they sold to Capt. Daniel Hobart, of the Island of Barbadoes, for £200. He died in 1703. On March 31, 1706, his widow married Gerrit Van Benschoten, and removed to the vicinity of what is now Catskill, Greene County, N. Y. Becoming again a widow, she married, Oct. 26, 1721, Hendrick Rosekrans, whose first wife was Antje Vredenberg. Family 8.

11. x. PEEK,² m. (1), Jan. 2, 1698, Marytje Janse Vanderberg, of Albany, and (2), Dec. 21, 1723, Maria Teunis (b. in Germany), widow of Jacob De Mott. At the time of his first marriage he was living in New York City. Subsequently he went to Dutchess County, where he settled on land purchased by his father from Col. Petrus Schuyler, of Albany, Sept. 6, 1698. This land was conveyed to him by his father by deed, dated Feb. 7, 1700, and in 1715 he exchanged it, with Col. Henry Beekman, for land in Ulster County, whither he subsequently removed. Family 9.

12. xi. TJERCK,² Mentioned in his father's will as the youngest son. No other record.

13. xii. MARRITJE,² m. (1), Nov. 3, 1700, Hendrick Hendricksen [Kortreght], son of Hendrick Jansen [Kortreght] and Catharine Hansen Webber, and, having been divorced from him, she married (2) Sept. 6, 1702, Jan Macklin. Family 10.

14. xiii. AAGJE,² bapt. Jan. 14, 1684; m., Aug. 23, 1712, Jan Pawling (bapt. Oct. 2, 1681), son of Henry Pawling and Neeltje Roosa (dau. of Albert Heymanse Roosa). Removed to Philadelphia County, Pa. Family 11.

FAMILY 2.

Children of Andries² De Witt (2) and Jannetje Egbertsen.

15. i. TJERCK,³ bapt. Jan. 12, 1683; m., Jan. 18, 1708, Anne Pawling (bapt. June 19, 1687), daughter of Henry Pawling and Neeltje Roosa, by whom he had six children. One of these, Petrus, was the grandfather of Peter De Witt, an eminent New York lawyer in the early part of this century. For his second wife Tjerck m. (Oct. 17, 1739) Deborah (bapt. Sept. 14, 1684), daughter of Egbert Hendricksen Schoonmaker and Annatje Berry, and widow, successively, of Jacob Vernooy and Hendrick Vroom. Tjerck died at Kingston, Aug. 30, 1762, leaving no issue by his second wife. Family, 2.

16. ii. JACOB,³ bapt. Sept. 28, 1684, d. in infancy.

17. iii. BARBARA,³ bapt. Aug. 22, 1686, d. in infancy.

18. iv. KLAES,³ bapt. April 30, 1688, d. in infancy.

19. vi. BARBARA,³ b. Oct. 30, 1689; m., March 25, 1715, Johannes Van Leuven; d. Nov. 1, 1715.

20. vii. JACOB,³ b. Dec. 30, 1691; m., May 9, 1731, Heyltje Van

Kampen (bapt. Oct. 6, 1700), daughter of Jan Van Kampen and Tietje Janse Decker. Family 13.

21. viii. MARIA,³ b. Jan 21, 1693; m., Oct. 30, 1713, Jan Roosa, Jr. (bapt. Nov. 6, 1692), son of Jan Roosa and Hillegond Van Buren. Family 14.

22. ix. HELENA,³ b. Dec. 7, 1695; m., June 6, 1719, Jacob Swits (bapt. at Albany, Oct. 29, 1693), son of Isaac Swits and Susanna Groot, and nephew of Cornelis Swits, who m. Jannetje De Witt (4). Among her children was Col. Abraham Swits, of Schenectady, who was prominent in the Revolution.

23. x. ANDRIES,³ b. April 1, 1697; d. July 2, 1701.

24. xi. EGBERT,³ b. March 18, 1699; m., Nov. 4, 1726, Mary Nottingham (b. May 19, 1704), daughter of William Nottingham and Margaret Rutsen. He settled at Napanoch, in the town of Warwarsing, Ulster County, and had a family of ten children—nine sons and one daughter. The daughter, Mary, married Gen. James Clinton, and became the mother of Gov. De Witt Clinton. Family 15.

25. xii. JOHANNIS,³ b. March 26, 1701; m., June 27, 1724, Mary Brodhead (bapt. Aug. 6, 1699), daughter of Charles Brodhead and Maria Tenbroeck. His eldest son, Col. Charles De Witt, who married Plandina Dubois, was very prominent in Colonial affairs during the Revolution. Family 16.

26. xiii. ANDRIES,³ bapt. Feb. 20, 1703; m., Dec. 3, 1731, Bredjen Nottingham (bapt. Dec. 23, 1711), a sister of his brother Egbert's wife. He died at Rochester, Ulster County, in 1764, leaving a large family of children. Family 17.

FAMILY 3.

Children of Taatje² De Witt (3) and Matthys Matthysen Van Keuren.

27. i. SARA,³ bapt. April 16, 1678; m. Matthew Du Bois.

28. ii. LEA,³ bapt. May 11, 1679.

29. iii. MATTHYS,³ bapt. April 24, 1681; m. Tryntje Slegt.

30. iv. TJERCK,³ bapt. Dec. 24, 1682; m. Marytje Ten Eyck.

31. v. THOMAS,³ bapt. Nov. 1, 1684; d. young.

32. vi. BARBARA,³ bapt. Oct. 11, 1685; m. (1) Cornelius Wynkoop; (2) Peter Tappen.

33. vii. KLAES,³ bapt. Dec. 4, 1687.

34. viii. THOMAS,³ bapt. Oct. 13, 1689; m. Mary Pawling.

35. ix. HASUEL,³ bapt. Jan. 28, 1692; m. Mary Riker.

36. x. CORNELIS,³ bapt. June 3, 1694; m. (1) Kesiah Hoogteling; (2) Cornelia (Newkirk) Hoff.

37. xi. BENJAMIN,³ bapt. Oct. 18, 1696.

FAMILY 4.

Children of Jan² De Witt (6) and Wyntje Kiersted.

38. i. BARBARA,³ bapt. April 17, 1692; m. Jan Gerritse Dekker (bapt. July 28, 1688), son of Gerrit Janse Dekker and Margaret Dekker. Family 18.

39. ii. IKEE,³ bapt. June 3, 1694; probably m., Dec. 13, 1735, Benjamin De Pue (bapt. Oct. 13, 1695), son of Moses De Pue and Marritje Wynkoop.

40. iii. BLANDINA,³ bapt. April 12, 1696; m., Oct. 24, 1719, Jurian Westphael (bapt. Sept. 27, 1698), son of Simon Westphael and Neeltje Quackenbos. Family 19.

41. iv. RACHEL,³ bapt. Aug. 23, 1698; m., April 15, 1723, Isaac Van Aken. Family 20.

41. v. JANNATJE,³ bapt. July 13, 1701; m. Abraham Van Aken. Family 21.

FAMILY 5.

Children of Geertruy² De Witt (7) and Hendrick H. Schoonmaker.

42. i. ELSIE,³ bapt. April 14, 1689; died young.

43. ii. HESKIA,³ bapt. April 14, 1689; a twin of Elsie.

44. iii. BARBARA,³ bapt. May 26, 1691; m., Oct. 30, 1719, Wilhelmus Ploeg.

45. iv. ELSIE,³ bapt. April 17, 1692; m., June 13, 1713, Nicholas De Meyer (bapt. Oct. 14, 1683), son of William De Meyer and Catharine Bayard.

46. v. HENDRICK,³ bapt. June 3, 1694; m., Oct. 16, 1724, Tryntje Osterhoudt.

47. vi. JANNETJE,³ bapt. Aug. 18, 1695; d. young.

48. vii. JOHANNES,³ bapt. July 4, 1697; m., May 15, 1729, Ariaantje Hoogteling.

49. viii. TJERCK,³ bapt. Jan. 22, 1699; m., Nov. 21, 1729, Theodosia Whittaker (bapt. May 7, 1710; d. March 6, 1791), daughter of Edward Whittaker and Hillitje Burhans.

50. ix. JACOB,³ bapt. Nov. 3, 1700.

51. x. JANNETJE,³ bapt. Oct. 4, 1702; m., Sept. 30, 1720, Hendrick Oosterhoudt.

52. xi. SARAH,³ bapt. March 2, 1707; d. young.

53. xii. CATRINA,³ bapt. Feb. 11, 1709; m., Jan. 14, 1731, Abraham Person.

54. xiii. SARAH,³ bapt. Oct. 12, 1710; m., Aug. 19, 1726, Cornelis Macklin.

The Maria Schoonmaker, who m. Aug. 28, 1731, Martin Post, was probably a daughter of Hendrick and Geertruy.

FAMILY 6.

Children of Jacob² De Witt (8) and Grietje Vernooy.

55. i. ANNA,³ bapt. March 15, 1696; d. 1715; m., March 1, 1713, Frederick Schoonmaker (bapt. Jan. 28, 1692), son of Jochem H. Schoonmaker and Anna Hussey. Frederick Schoonmaker, m., Feb. 6, 1717, Eva Swartwout (bapt. Nov. 16, 1694), daughter of Thomas Swartwout and Elizabeth Gardiner. Family 22.

56. ii. TJERCK,³ bapt. July 3, 1698; d. 1764; m., Aug. 8, 1719, Ariaantje Dekker (bapt. May 15, 1698), daughter of Gerrit Dekker and Margaret Dekker. Family 23.

57. iii. CORNELIS,³ bapt. April 6, 1701; m., Oct. 3, 1728, Sara Hoornbeck (bapt. Oct. 12, 1710), daughter of Lodowyck Hoornbeck and Marytje Vernooy. Family 24.

58. iv. JANNETJE,³ bapt. Feb. 13, 1704; m., Aug. 22, 1731, Gerardus van Nieuwegen. Removed to the Minnisink region. Family 25.

59. v. JACOB,³ bapt. Sept. 28, 1707; d. unmarried in 1778.

60. vi. TAATJE,³ bapt. Oct. 12, 1710; m., March 17, 1730, Peter Guimard (or Gumaer), son of Pierre Guimard and Hester Hasbrouck. He d. in 1779. Pierre Guimard emigrated from France, and settled in the Minnesink region, now the town of Deerpark, Orange County, N. Y., where Peter, his only son, was born about 1710. Family 26.

61. vii. ELIZABETH,³ bapt. Feb. 21, 1714.

62. viii. JAN,³ bapt. June 15, 1718; m., Dec. 19, 1751, Anne Prescott.

One of his descendants is the Hon. John E. De Witt, of Portland, Me. Family 27.

FAMILY 7.

Children of Rachel² De Witt (9) and Cornelius Bogardus.

63. i. HELENA,³ bapt. April 17, 1692.

64. ii. JANNEKE,³ bapt. May 13, 1694, at New York City.

65. iii. BARBARA,³ bapt. Dec. 16, 1695.

66. iv. CORNELIUS,³ bapt. Jan. 8, 1699.

67. v. RACHEL,³ bapt. April 27, 1701, at Albany.

68. vi. CATHARINA,³ bapt. Aug. 29, 1703.

69. vii. MARGARITA,³ bapt. Sept. 22, 1705.

70. viii. HENRICUS,³ bapt. Sept. 28, 1707.

FAMILY 8.

Children of Lucas² De Witt (10) and Annatje Delva.

71. i. JANNETJE,³ bapt. March 7, 1696; m., July 19, 1717, Cornelis Langendyk (bapt., N. Y., July 10, 1689), son of Pieter Janse Langendyk and Geertje Cornelis. Family 28.

72. ii. BARBARA,³ bapt. Nov. 12, 1698; d. young.

73. iii. JAN,³ bapt. Dec. 8, 1700; m., Sept. 26, 1731, Ariaantje Osterhoudt (bapt. March 9, 1712), daughter of Gysbert Osterhoudt and Maritje Bogard. Family 29.

74. iv. LUCAS,³ bapt. Sept. 5, 1703; m., Jan. 17, 1729, Catherine Roosa (bapt. Feb. 16, 1709), daughter of Evert Roosa and Tietje Van Etten. Among the descendants of this Lucas is the Rev. John De Witt, New Brunswick, N. J., one of the Committee on the Revision of the Bible. Family 30.

FAMILY 9.

Children of Peek² De Witt (11) and Marytje Vanderberg.

75. i. MARIA,³ bapt. New York, Nov. 13, 1698; m., June 3, 1720, Hugo Freer, son of Abraham Freer and Aagje Titsoort. Family 31.

76. ii. TJERCK,³ bapt. Feb. 11, 1700, d. in infancy.

77. iii. TJERCK,³ bapt. Sept. 12, 1703; m., Aug. 7, 1737, Marjory Sisseem. Family 32.

78. iv. JANNETJE,³ bapt. March 24, 1706.

79. v. JOHANNES,³ bapt. Feb. 18, 1709.

80. vi. CATRINA,³ bapt. June 17, 1711.

Children by his second wife, Maria Teunis.

81. vii. CHRISTINA,³ bapt. May 23, 1725; m., Nov. 26, 1748, Arie Van Etten, son of Petrus Van Etten. Family 33.

82. viii. ANNA MARIA,³ bapt. (Athens Ch. Rec.) April 30, 1730, d. April 1, 1814; m. (1), Nov. 30, 1749, Frederick Winne (bapt. Sept. 22, 1723), son of Pieter Winne and Antje Merkal; m. (2), May 13, 1758, Jan L. De Witt (202). Family 34.

(To be continued.)

BROOKHAVEN (L. I.) EPITAPHS.

By WILLIAM KELBY.

THE HAWKINS BURYING-GROUND AT NASSAKEAG.

In Memory of Alexander Hawkins, who died May 2d. A.D. 1787 aged 74 years.

In Memory of Tabitha wife of Alexander Hawkins, who died Sept. 14th 1798 in the 87th year of her age.

In Memory of Charity wife of Jacob Hawkins, who died July 17, 1819, aged 66 years

In Memory of Alexander Hawkins, who died April 27 1810 $\text{\AA}$ 69.

In Memory of Miriam wife of Alexander Hawkins, who died March 12 1838 aged 90 years 3 mos. & 12 days.

In Memory of Merrit Hawkins who departed this life June 11. 1849 aged 71 years 7 mos. & 5 days.

In Memory of Anna wife of Merrit Hawkins who departed this life Feb. 22d. 1822 aged 39 years 11 mos. & 2 days.

In Memory of

Zopher Hawkins

who died Oct 26, 1847

in the 91st year of his age

He served his country faithfully in the
Revolution, and was a captive among
the Indians 3 years.

He lived a quiet and peaceful life, was happy and resign'd in death.

Ruth daughter of Zophar & Julianer Hawkins departed this life Sept. 26. 1832 aged 24 years 4 mos. & 6 days

In Memory of Julianer wife of Zopher Hawkins. Died Oct. 8th 1842 in the 68th year of her age

In Memory of Mary-wife of Samuel Hawkins, who died March 29, 1800 aged 78 years

In Memory of Samuel Hawkins, who died March 15, 1810 $\text{\AA}$ 89.

In Memory of Hannah wife of Jacob Hawkins Jr., who died Dec. 1. 1805 in the 23d year of her age

In Memory of Jacob Hawkins Jr. who died May 29 1840 aged 56 years 10 mos. 2 days.

Mary S. wife of Jacob Hawkins, died Dec. 31 1858 $\text{\AA}$. 74 years 2 mos.

In Memory of Alexander Hawkins, who died Feb 23d. 1855 Aged 78 years

In Memory of Sarah Hawkins, wife of Alexander Hawkins, who died Sept. 23d 1853 aged 76 years.

Moses, son of Alexander & Sarah Hawkins, died March 11. 1813 $\text{\AA}$ 3 weeks

Simeon Hawkins, died July 3, 1824 $\text{\AA}$. 80

Elizabeth wife of Simeon Hawkins, died March 20 1811 $\text{\AA}$. 64

Tarpathy, wife of Daniel Smith, died March 13 1799 in the 25th year of her age

Sarah, wife of Daniel Smith, died Dec. 23. 1830 in the 60th year of her age

Daniel Smith, died July 27 1853 $\text{\AA}$. 80 years 8 mos. and 5 d's.

Anum Smith, died Dec 4 1855 in the 82d year of his age.

Nathan Hawkins, died March 30, 1831. in the 40th year of his age

James Hawkins, died June 1, 1864 $\text{\AA}$. 87 years 4 mos.

Mary, wife of James Hawkins, died Dec. 7 1833 aged 53 years and 2 days

Joel Hawkins, died Feb 22 1830 in the 49th year of his age.

In Memory of Isaac Hawkins, who departed this life Feb 3. 1836 in the 77th year of his age.

William S. son of James H & Hannah Beasley, died Sept. 13. 1851 aged 11 months & 26 days.

Ebenezer Smith, son of Isaac & Rebecca Hawkins, born March 23 1838, died Sept 7 1879

In Memory of Isaac Hawkins, who died March 30 1854 aged 48 years and 19 days

Amos C. Smith, died May 23 1865 $\text{\AA}$ 56 years 3 mos. & 23 days.

Mary R. born March 14 1866, died April 14. 1872 Amy A. born Oct 12 1869, died April 19. 1872 children of Ebenezer S. & Elizabeth A. Hawkins

Sarah Ann, wife of Ebenezer Hawkins, and daughter of Merritt & Ann Hawkins, born July 26 1815, died Nov. 20 1879.

Ebenezer, son of Zophar & Ellen Hawkins, of New Village, L. I. born Nov. 4 1815, died March 30 1880

Mary, wife of T. B. Crane, born Jan 9. 1806, died April 3 1878

Elizabeth, wife of Andrew L. Milles, born Jan 11 1802 died June 3. 1876.

Mary Eliza, daughter of Martin & Emily Nivens, born May 7. 1857, died Dec. 29, 1857.

Alexander Hawkins IV. died May 9. 1863 aged 52 years

Mary A, daughter of Alexander & Sarepta A. Hawkins died Sept 27 1854 $\text{\AA}$. 3 mos & 2 days.

Alexander, son of Alexander & Sarepta A. Hawkins, died Sept 21. 1854 $\text{\AA}$. 1 year 7 mos.

Emily E. daughter of Alexander & Sarepta A. Hawkins, died Oct. 5. 1847 $\text{\AA}$. 5 mos.

Sarah E. daughter of Alexander & Sarepta A. Hawkins, died April 23, 1843 $\text{\AA}$. 3 mos, 23 days.

John S. son of Alexander & Sarepta A. Hawkins, died Sept. 6. 1841 $\text{\AA}$ 6 years, 2 days.

Anna Josephine, daughter of Robert and Laura E. Walmsley, died Jan. 20, 1851, aged 1 year 3. mos. & 15 days.

In Memory of William Coleman, infant son of Robert and Laura E. Walmsley, who departed this life July 29th 1844, aged 3 mos & 4 days.

EARLY SETTLERS OF ULSTER COUNTY.

ABRAHAM AND JEAN HASBROUCK.

BY GERRIT H. VAN WAGENEN.

ABRAHAM and JEAN HASBROUCK, or Hasbroucq, ancestors of the Hasbrouck family in this country, were born in Calais, France, of which place their father was a native. Driven out of France by the religious troubles and persecutions which beset the Huguenot families in those days, their father, with his two sons, Abraham and Jean, and a daughter who was married to Pierre Hayaar, went to Mannheim, in the Lower Palatinate, Germany, where they all resided for several years. In 1673 Jean Hasbrouck, with his wife Anna Duyon [Deyo] and two or more children, came to America, and probably went directly to Esopus, where he settled. Abraham, of whom we have fuller record from manuscript preserved in the family, went from Mannheim to Holland, and from thence, in company with a number of his acquaintances, sailed for America in April, 1675. He landed at Boston, proceeded directly to New York, and then to Esopus, which he reached in July of the same year, and where he found his brother Jean.

On November 17, 1675, he married, at Hurley, Marie, daughter of Christian Duyon [Deyo], whom he had known in Germany, and who had come over on the same vessel with him. She was probably a sister of Jean's wife. In 1677 he, with his brother Jean and some others, obtained from Governor Andros a patent for a large tract of land in Ulster County, south of Kingston, where they settled and which they named New Paltz. "And the said Abraham Hasbrouck and his associates assembled together in the New Paltz, and became and formed themselves into a congregation by the name of the Walloon Protestant Church, after the name and discipline of the church of Geneva, according to the tenets of John Calvin, and had divine service in the French language for about one-half a century, and then the French language being much lost, then the descendants of the Waldenses or Walloons have divine service in the Dutch language, being the vulgar tongue (using and holding by the same discipline as at first). But during the life of the said Abraham Hasbrouck, and several of his associates, divine service was always in the French language" (*Hasbrouck MSS.*).

Abraham Hasbrouck was for many years a member of the Provincial Assembly, and was also Major of the Ulster County Regiment of Militia. He died of apoplexy on Sunday, March 17, 1717. His wife died March 27, 1741, aged eighty-eight years.

DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM HASBROUCK, THE EMIGRANT.

Children of Abraham Hasbrouck and Maria Deyo.

1. i. RACHEL,² bapt. in N. Y., May 12, 1680; sponsors, Carel de Nusun, Abraham Rutan, Margriet Dojou, m. at Kingston, Jan. 19, 1701, Louis Dubois. She died previous to 1717. Family 2.

2. ii. ANNA,² bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 9, 1682; sponsors, Jean Hasbrouck and Anna Deyo; d. in infancy.

3. iii. JOSEPH,² bapt. at New Paltz, Oct. 23, 1684, d. Jan. 28, 1723.

aged 40; m. at Kingston, Oct. 27, 1706, Elsie Schoonmaker, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 13, 1685, d. July 27, 1764, aged 78 years, 8 months, and 3 days, daughter of Jochem Schoonmaker and Petronella Slegt. Family 3.

4. iv. SOLOMON,² bapt. at New Paltz, Oct. 17, 1686; sponsors, Louis Bevier and La Toynette; d. April 3, 1753, m. at Kingston, April 7, 1721, Sara, dau. of Jacob Aartsen Van Wagenen and Sara Pels, b. Dec. 1, 1701, bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 21, 1701 [*Van Wagenen Genealogy*, p. 15]. Family 4.

5. v. JONAS,² bapt. at New Paltz, Oct. 14, 1691; sponsor, Abraham, son of John Hasbrouck; d. in infancy.

6. vi. DANIEL,² bapt. at Kingston, June 3, 1694; sponsors, Andries Le Fever and Sarah Rutgers; d. Jan. 25, 1759, m. April 2, 1734, Wyntje Deyo, d. Oct. 30, 1787, aged 79 years, 11 months. Family 5.

7. vii. BENJAMIN,² bapt. May 31, 1696; sponsors, Abraham Deyo and Mary Frere.

(According to the Hasbrouck manuscripts there were other children who died in infancy.)

FAMILY 2.

Children of Rachel² Hasbrouck (No. 1) and Louis Dubois.

8. i. MARIA,³ bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 7, 1710; sponsors, Mary and Isaac Hasbrouck.

9. ii. NATHANIEL,³ bapt. at Kingston, June 6, 1703; sponsors, Jacob Dubois and Gerritje Corneillisen.

10. iii. MARY,³ bapt. at Kingston, March 24, 1706; sponsors, Isaac and Mary Hasbrouck.

11. iv. JONAS,³ bapt. at Kingston, June 20, 1708; sponsors, Abraham Hasbrouck and Maria Deyo.

12. v. JONATHAN,³ bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 21, 1710; sponsors, Joseph Hasbrouck, Elsie Schoonmaker, Roeloff Elting and Sara Dubois.

13. vi. CATRYNA,³ bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 31, 1714; sponsors, Solomon Hasbrouck, Catharine Dubois.

FAMILY 3.

Children of Joseph² Hasbrouck (No. 3) and Elsie Schoonmaker.

14. i. ABRAHAM,³ b. at Guilford, Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1707, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 19, 1707; sponsors, Louis Dubois and Rachel Hasbrouck; d. Nov. 10, 1791; m. June 5, 1739, Catharine Bruyn, b. June 24, 1720, d. Aug. 10, 1793, daughter of Jacobus Bruyn and Tryntje Schoonmaker. Family 6.

15. ii. SARA,³ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 18, 1709; sponsors, Cornelis and Sara Schoonmaker; d. Jan. 24, 1780; m. at Kingston, Oct. 27, 1737, William Osterhoudt. Family 7.

16. iii. PETRONELLA,³ bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 25, 1710; sponsors, Jochem Schoonmaker and Annatje Hoffman; m. at New Paltz, July 24, 1735, Simon Lefever.

17. iv. ISAAC,³ b. March 21, 1712; bapt. at Kingston, May 11, 1712; sponsors, Solomon Hasbrouck and Catharine Dubois; d. April 6, 1778, and buried in churchyard at Shawangunk; m. July 14, 1766, Annetje Low, d. Oct. 2, 1784. She was the widow of John Van Gaasbeck.

18. v. MARIA,³ b. Jan. 10, 1714, bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 7, 1714; sponsors, Isaac Lefever, Sara Rutsen; d. Jan. 12, 1774; m. at New Paltz, Oct. 14, 1734, John Gasherie; m. (2) June 1, 1752, Abraham Hardenberg; d. Nov. 13, 1771, aged sixty years, ten months. Family 8.

19. vi. RACHEL,³ b. Nov. 11, 1715; bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 8, 1716; sponsors, Louis Bevier and Elizabeth Hasbrouck; d. April 19, 1756; m. at Kingston, Sept. 3, 1747, Jan Elting, widower of Rachel Whitaker, and son of William Elting and Jannetje Lesier. He was bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 11, 1709; d. March 7, 1762 (G. & B. Rec., vol. xvi., p. 31). They had a child, Elsie, bapt. at Kingston, June 24, 1748, who m. Sylvester Salisbury, bapt. at Kingston, June 14, 1743; d. April 10, 1785.

20. vii. JACOB,³ bapt. at Kingston, May 5, 1717; d. March 8, 1802; m. at Kingston, Oct. 17, 1746, Maria Hoornbeck, b. Aug. 24, 1718; d. Aug. 1, 1789, daughter of Cornelis Hoornbeck and Annatje Osterhoudt. Family 9.

21. viii. BENJAMIN,³ bapt. at Kingston, June 28, 1719; sponsors, Daniel Hasbrouck and Anneke Schoonmaker; m. Nov. 27, 1752, Lydia Schoonmaker. Family 10.

22. ix. CORNELIS,³ bapt. Sept. 25, 1720; sponsors, Benjamin and Sara Dubois.

23. x. JONATHAN,³ b. April 12, 1722; m. May, 1751, Tryntje, daughter of Cornelius Dubois. Settled in Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., and died there July 31, 1780, and was buried on his own land between his house and the North River. His homestead is the Washington Headquarters, now owned by the State of New York.

His will, dated Nov. 24, 1772, mentions his wife Tryntje, and his children Cornelius, Isaac, Jonathan (youngest son), Rachel, and Mary. He devised to each daughter £500 when his youngest son comes of age, the rest of the property to be divided equally among his three sons when the youngest comes of age. The executors named are his wife, his son Cornelius, his brother Abraham, and Joseph Gasherie. Proved Dec. 21, 1782. Joseph Gasherie, Surrogate. Recorded N. Y. Surrogate's Office, Lib. 36 of Wills, p. 166.

FAMILY 4.

Children of Solomon² Hasbrouck (No. 4) and Sara Van Wagenen.

24. i. ABRAHAM,³ bapt. at Kingston, March 11, 1722; sponsors, Daniel Hasbrouck and Maria Dubois; m. at Kingston, Jan. 28, 1749, Rachel Slecht.

25. ii. JACOBUS,³ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 3, 1725; sponsors, Aart Van Wagenen and Marytje Low; d. in infancy.

26. iii. JACOBUS,³ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 1, 1727; sponsors, Cornelis Elmendorf and Engeltje Heermans; m. at Rochester, Ulster County, March 19, 1755, Diewertje (Deborah) Van Wagenen (living at Keysericke), bapt. Feb. 6, 1732, daughter of Benjamin Van Wagenen and Elizabeth Van den Berg.

27. iv. JAN,³ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 1, 1730; sponsors, Jacob Hasbrouck and Ester Bevier; m. at Kingston, Dec. 24, 1763, Rachel Van Wagenen, of Wagendal, daughter of Johannes Van Wagenen and Elizabeth Freer, bapt. May 13, 1741. She m. (2), about 1769, Petrus Schoonmaker.

28. v. DANIEL,³ bapt. at New Paltz, Oct. 18, 1732; sponsors, Daniel Dubois and Marie Dubois.

29. vi. SIMON,³ bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 25, 1735; sponsors, Simon Lefeuer and Petronella Gaasbeck.

30. vii. PETRUS,³ bapt. at Kingston, Aug. 20, 1738; m. at New Paltz, Oct. 26, 1765, Sarah, daughter of Abraham Bevier and Margaret Elting, bapt. at Kingston, June 24, 1744.

31. viii. ELIAS,³ bapt. June 21, 1741; m. Elizabeth Slecht.

FAMILY 5.

Children of Daniel² Hasbrouck (No. 6) and Wyntje Deyo.

32. i. MARIA,³ bapt. at New Paltz, Jan. 9, 1735; sponsors, Solomon Hasbrouck and Sara Van Wagenen.

33. ii. JONAS,³ bapt. at New Paltz, May, 13, 1736; sponsors, Abraham and Elizabeth Deyo; m. Catharine, daughter of Jehosaphat Dubois.

34. iii. DAVID,³ bapt. at New Paltz, June 8, 1740; sponsors, Isaac Hasbrouck and Mary Frere.

35. iv. ELSIE,³ bapt. at New Paltz, July 4, 1742; sponsors, Isaac and Rachel Hasbrouck; m. Petrus Smedes, Jr.

36. v. RACHEL,³ bapt. at New Paltz, Oct. 30, 1743; sponsors, Antonie Hoffmann and Catharine Van Gaasbeck.

37. vi. JOSIA,³ bapt. at Kingston, April 13, 1746; sponsors, Abraham Hasbrouck and Catharine Bruyn.

38. vii. BENJAMIN,³ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 31, 1748; sponsors, Johannes Hardenberg and Maria Dubois.

(In the will of Wyntje Hasbrouck, widow of Daniel Hasbrouck, of New Paltz, dated June 23, 1781, two other children are mentioned besides those whose baptisms are given above; namely, JOSAPHAT (who was probably born in 1738) and ZACHARIAS.)

FAMILY 6.

Children of Abraham³ Hasbrouck (No. 14) and Catharine Bruyn.

39. i. CATHARINE,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, April 4, 1740; d. Dec. 5, 1747.

40. ii. ELSIE,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 28, 1742; d. June 14, 1812; m., Nov. 9, 1770, Abram, son of Abram Salisbury and Rachel Ten Broeck, b. Dec. 5, 1744; d. Feb. 22, 1808.

41. iii. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, March 4, 1744; d. Feb. 26, 1808; m., March 25, 1773, Elizabeth Bevier; d. May 4, 1795.

42. iv. GEERTRUYD,⁴ b. Jan. 12, 1746; d. July 29, 1746.

43. v. GEERTRUYD,⁴ b. Nov. 1, 1747; d. Dec. 4, 1747.

44. vii. CATHARINE,⁴ b. Jan. 15, 1749; d. Aug. 27, 1807; m., Nov. 9, 1770, Abraham Hoogteling.

45. viii. MARIA,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, July 7, 1751; d. Nov. 29, 1816; m., Jan. 25, 1778, David Bevier, who died June 17, 1822.

46. ix. JACOBUS,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Sept. 28, 1753; d. July 4, 1819; m. at Kingston, April 10, 1783, Maria De Witt, b. Sept. 28, 1760; d. July 18, 1798; daughter of Charles De Witt and Blandina Dubois.

47. x. ABRAHAM,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 8, 1756; d. June 10, 1796; unmarried.

48. xi. DANIEL,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 29, 1758; d. March 6, 1759.

49. xii. DANIEL,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, March 9, 1760; m., June 1, 1786, Rachel, daughter of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburg (23).

50. xiii. JONATHAN,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Nov. 6, 1763; d. Aug. 4, 1846; m., Oct. 1, 1786, Catharine, daughter of Cornelius C. Wynkoop and Maria Catharine Ruhl, b. Oct. 24, 1763; bapt. in New York, Nov. 20, 1763; d. Feb. 11, 1846, at Kingston, N. Y.

FAMILY 7.

Children of Sarah³ Hasbrouck (No. 15) and William Osterhoudt.

51. i. ELSIE,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, April 5, 1741.

52. ii. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 5, 1746.

FAMILY 8.

Children of Maria³ Hasbrouck (No. 18) and Jan. Gasherie.

53. i. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. at New York, April 4, 1736; sponsors, Nicholas Antony and Hester Roome, syn. h. v.

54. ii. ABRAHAM,⁴ bapt. at New York, Oct. 19, 1737; sponsors, Johs. Hardenberg and Judith Gasherie, wed. van Lucas Brainer.

55. iii. ABRAHAM,⁴ bapt. at New York, July 4, 1739; sponsors, Gerrit Van Wagenen and Judith Gasherie, wed. van Lucas Brainer.

56. iv. ELSIE,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 13, 1743; sponsors, Abraham Hasbrouck and Catharine Bruyn.

Children by second husband—Abraham Hardenberg.

57. v. NICHOLAS,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, May 16, 1753.

58. vi. ELIAS,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, Jan. 20, 1754.

59. vii. MARITJE,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, Jan. 16, 1757.

60. viii. RACHEL,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, Aug. 20, 1758.

FAMILY 9.

Children of Jacob³ Hasbrouck (No. 20) and Maria Hoornbeck.

61. i. ANNATJE,⁴ mentioned in her father's will. No record of baptism. Probably born in 1748.

62. ii. ELSIE,⁴ b. March 20, 1750, bapt. at Kingston, April 1, 1750, d. June 28, 1832, m. Feb. 28, 1782, Thomas De Witt, son of Egbert De Witt and Mary Nottingham.

63. iii. MARY,⁴ bapt. at Rochester, Ulster Co., April 22, 1752.

64. iv. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. at Marbletown, Sept. 14, 1754.

65. v. RACHEL,⁴ bapt. at Marbletown, Aug. 23, 1757.

66. vi. ARIAANTJE,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 22, 1759, m. Simeon Depuy.

FAMILY 10.

Children of Benjamin³ Hasbrouck (No. 21) and Lydia Schoonmaker.

67. i. EVA,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, Oct. 27, 1753.

68. ii. ELSIE,⁴ bapt. at Shawangunk, Jan. 17, 1756.

69. iii. SARAH,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, May 13, 1764.

70. iv. BENJAMIN,⁴ bapt. at Shawangunk, 1766.

71. v. CORNELIS,⁴ b. 1769.

DESCENDANTS OF JEAN HASBROUCK, THE EMIGRANT. See page 261.

Children of Jean Hasbrouck and Anna Deyo.

1. i. MARIA,² b. at Mannheim, Germany; m. at Kingston, N. Y., June 1, 1683, Isaac Dubois, b. at Mannheim, Germany, son of Louis Dubois and Catharine Blanshan. Family 2.

Louis Dubois died at New Paltz, June 28, 1690.

2. ii. HESTER,² b. at Mannheim, Germany, m. at Kingston, April 18, 1692, Pierre Guimard, b. at Moise, Province of Saintonge, France, son of Pierre Guimard and Anne Damour.

The will of Pierre Guimard (Jr.), of Magachemeck, Ulster Co. (now town of Deerpark, Orange Co.), is dated Sept. 24, 1726. It mentions his only son, Pierre, to whom he gives all the real estate; and his daughters, Hester, wife of Phillip Dubois; Anna, wife of Jacobus Swartwout, Jr.; Mary and Elizabeth. The executors named are his son, Pierre, and his sons-in-law, Dubois and Swartwout. Witnesses, Louis Bevier, Stephen Nottingham, and W. Nottingham. Proved at Kingston, Oct. 4, 1732. E. Whittaker, Surrogate. Recorded in N. Y. Surrogate's office, Lib. 11 of Wills, p. 395. The name in the Dutch Ch. Records of Kingston is given as Pieter Geemar. It is now spelled Gumaer (see Ruttenber and Clark's *Hist. of Orange Co.*). Family 3.

3. iii. ABRAHAM,² bapt. at Kingston, March 31, 1678; sponsors, Abraham Hasbrouck and Margaret Deyo.

4. iv. ELIZABETH,² bapt. at New Paltz, April 4, 1685; sponsors, Pierre and Elizabeth Deyo; m. at Kingston, June 2, 1713, Louis Bevier. Family 4.

5. v. JACOB,² bapt. at New Paltz, April 15, 1688; sponsors, Louis Bevier and Mary Le Blanc; m. at Kingston, Dec. 7, 1714, Ester Bevier. His will is dated Sept. 25, 1747, at New Paltz; mentions wife, Ester, and children, Benjamin, Isaac, and Jacob. Executors, his wife and three sons. Proved Sept. 15, 1761. Jan Elting, Surrogate. Family 5.

FAMILY 2.

Children of Maria² Hasbrouck (No. 1.) and Isaac Dubois.

6. i. DANIEL,³ bapt. at New Paltz, April 28, 1684; sponsors, Louis Dubois and Catharine Blanshan; m. Marytje Lefever.

7. ii. BENJAMIN,³ bapt. at New Paltz, April 16, 1689; sponsors, Abraham Dubois and Anne Deyo; m. at Kingston, March 30, 1721, Catharine Zuylandt.

8. iii. PHILIP,³ bapt. at New Paltz, May 14, 1690; sponsors, John and Ester Hasbrouck; m. at Kingston, June 20, 1717, Ester Gemaar, daughter of Pierre Gemaar (Guimard) and Ester Hasbrouck (No. 2).

FAMILY 3.

Children of Hester² Hasbrouck (No. 2) and Pierre Guimard (Gumaer.)

9. i. ANNA,³ bapt. at Kingston, June 3, 1694; sponsor, Maria Hasbrouck; m. at Kingston, May 30, 1721, Jacobus Swartwout, bapt. at Kingston, March 29, 1696, son of Anthony Swartwout and Jannetje Coobes.

10. ii. ESTER,³ bapt. at Kingston, May 16, 1697; sponsors, Isaac and Anna Hasbrouck; m. at Kingston, June 20, 1717, Philip, son of Isaac Dubois and Maria Hasbrouck (8).

11. iii. RACHEL,³ bapt. at Kingston, March 4, 1700; sponsors, Andries Lefever and Rachel Hasbrouck.

12. iv. MARITJE,³ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 24, 1703; m. at Kingston, April 24, 1728, Jan Elting, son of Roeloff Elting and Sara Dubois (GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, vol. xvi., p. 29).

13. v. ELIZABETH,³ bapt. at Kingston, March 24, 1706; sponsors, Daniel Dubois and Elizabeth Hasbrouck.

14. vi. PIETER³ (Pierre), bapt. about 1710; m. at Kingston, March 17, 1730, Taatje De Witt, bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 12, 1710, daughter of Jacob De Witt and Grietje Vernooy.

FAMILY 4.

Child of Elizabeth² Hasbrouck (No. 4) and Louis Bevier.

15. i. LOUIS,³ bapt. at Kingston, June 9, 1717; d. Sept. 29, 1772; m. at Kingston, Oct. 24, 1745, Ester Dubois, daughter of Philip Dubois and Ester Gemaar (No. 8); had children: David, bapt. Dec. 28, 1746; Elizabeth, bapt. June 11, 1749; Philip Dubois, bapt. Jan. 1, 1752; all bapt. at Kingston.

FAMILY 5.

Children of Jacob² Hasbrouck (No. 5) and Ester Bevier.

16. i. JAN,³ bapt. at Kingston, Dec. 16, 1716; sponsors, Louis Bevier and Elizabeth Hasbrouck.

17. ii. BENJAMIN,³ bapt. at Kingston, May 17, 1719; sponsors, Philip Dubois and Hester Gemaar.

18. iii. ISAAC,³ bapt. at Kingston, March 11, 1722; sponsors, Abraham Bevier and Rachel Vernoy; m., Aug. 30, 1745, Maria Bruyn, bapt. June 23, 1723; d. Oct. 8, 1776, daughter of Jacobus Bruyn and Wyntje Schoonmaker. Family 6.

19. iv. LEWIS,³ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 21, 1725; sponsors, Nicholas Hoffman and Jannetje Crispel.

20. v. JACOB,³ bapt. at Kingston, May 7, 1727; sponsors, Daniel Hasbrouck and Elizabeth Bevier.

21. vi. JOSAPHAT,³ bapt. at New Paltz, April 29, 1729; sponsors, Daniel Hasbrouck and Jacob Hasbrouck; m. Cornelia Dubois.

FAMILY 6.

Children of Isaac³ Hasbrouck (No. 18) and Maria Bruyn.

22. i. JACOB,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Oct. 5, 1746; sponsors, Benjamin Hasbrouck and Annetje Bruyn; d. in infancy.

23. ii. JACOB,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Feb. 19, 1749; sponsors, Severyn and Anna Bruyn.

24. iii. JACOBUS BRUYN,⁴ bapt. Dec. 1, 1753, at Marbletown; sponsors, Solomon Van Wagenen and Annetje Bruyn; m. Annetje, daughter of David Abeel and Neeltje Van Bergen, bapt. at Kaatsbaan, April 8, 1760; d. July 12, 1833.

25. iv. SEVERYN,⁴ bapt. at Kingston, Jan. 1, 1756.

26. v. MARIA,⁴ bapt. at New Paltz, Feb. 5, 1758.

27. vi. HESTER,⁴ bapt. at Marbletown, Aug. 12, 1762.

28. vii. BENJAMIN,⁴ bapt. at Marbletown, April 3, 1764.

29. viii. LOUIS,⁴ bapt. at Marbletown, Feb. 5, 1767.

30. ix. ANNA,⁴ bapt. at Marbletown, June 25, 1769.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., p. 231, of THE RECORD.)

A° 1714.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Johannes Van Dúer-Hesterse, Jannetje Mar-shal.		Johannes Aartse, Annatje v d'. Spiegel.
	Philippús Van Bor-súm, Margrietje Willems.		Fredrik Willemse, Elizabeth Montanje.
	Benjamin Wýnkoop, Maria Femmetje Van der Heúl.		Jacob Boele, Jaquemyntje Abrams.
	Gilbert Liveston, Cornelia Beekman.		Hendrikús Beekman, Robb. Liveston J', Johanna Beekman.
Septemb. 3.	Samúel Kranckling, Louwerens Jannetje Heÿ.		Leverence Kranckleÿ, Engeltje Kranckleÿ.
	John Staff, Aaltje Elizabeth Schars.		Jan Poúwelse, Aaltje Van Dýk.
12.	Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, Anneke Provoost.		Rip Van Dam, Margrietje Van Brúgh.
(363)			
Septemb. 12.	Wýnant Van't Zant, Catharina Ten Yk.		Johannes Van't Zant, Margrietje Van't Zant, s. h. v.
	Victoor Hyer, Jan-netje Van Gelder.		Willem Hyer, Dorathe de Graw.
	Jacob Brat, Aegje Johanna Everts.		Barent & } Bratt. Súsanna }
15.	Jacobús Van Dýk, Dirk Maria Hollaar.		Pieter Van Dýk, Urseltje Van Dýk, s: moeder.
19.	Claas Bogert, Grietje Elizabeth Concelje.		Pieter Haering, Grietje Bogert.
22.	Thomas Poúwel, Jan-Wýntje netje Waldrom.		Willem Van de Water, Willem Waldrom, Wýntje Bývank.
28.	Gerrardús Comfert, Annatje Catharina Henne-jon.		Gidion Lynce, Elizabeth Búrger.
	Hans Kierstede, Ma-rachia Van Vlek.		Abraham Van Vlek, Maria Romme.
	Cornelús Weýnat, Willem Jo-Trýntje Boumans. ris.		Pieter Van Tilburg Jn', Christina Bouman.
October 6.	Hendrik Montras, Margrietje Elizabeth Jeffers.		Hendrik Búys, Dirkje Lammers.
	Baltús de Hart, Mar-grietje Moúris.		Jacobús Mouris, Jacob Kip inpleats, Cornelia Moúris j. dog'.
	Jan Canon, Marýtje Catharina Legran.		Anthony Rútgers, Catharina Rútgers, h. v. van Harmanús Rútgers.

A° 1714.	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
13.	Barnardus Smith, Gerretje. Annatje Colevelt.		Justus Bosch, Annatje Smith, s. h. vrouw.
17.	Frans Van Dyk, Re- Frans. suele Montras.		Abraham Van Gelder, Catlyntje Post, s: h ^s vrouw.
	Isaac Gouverneur, Sara. Sara Staats.		Stephanus Van Cortlant, Johanna Staats.
	Philip Schuyler, Anna Johanna. Elizabeth Staats.		Samuel Staats, Cornelia Schuyler.
31.	Carste Burger, Sara Sara. Waldrom.		Manes Bürger, Sara Wal- drom, Se ^r .
	Bent Wesselse, Maria Annatje. Brestede.		Johannes & } Brestede. Annatje }
(364)			
Novemb: 10.	Frans Reijerse, Jen- Antje. neke Dy.		Pouwelus Turck, Antje Reijers.
14.	Huybert Van den Gerret. Berg, Maritje Lan- cing.		Rip Van Dam, Margrie- tje Harding.
	Johannes Bañt, Wil- Marretje. lemyntje Filips.		Stefanus Van Cortlant, Catharina Wendel.
	Coenraat Ten Yk, Elizabeth. Zara Van Vorst.		Jacobus Krankheyt, Eli- zabeth Hegeman, s. h. v.
	Abraham Van Vlek, Johannes. Maria Kip.		Abraham Kip, Marytje Kierstede.
	Johannes Hooglant, Frans. Catharina Goede- rús.		Adolph de Groof, Re- becka Goederús.
	Nicolaas Someren- Theunis. dyk, Margrietje Heermans.		Theunis Cornelisse, Antje Claase.
21.	Schibolet Bogardús, Ephraim. Anna de Charme.		Petrus Bogardús, Anna Miller.
	Casparus Blank, Ag- Isaac. nietje Post.		Isaac Blank, Lidia Loots, s: h ^s vrouw.
27.	Barent de, Freest, Femnietje. Catlyntje Cerley.		Johannes Douw, (Theop- tilis) Pels, Elizabeth Pels.
	Cornelus Louw, Mar- Wilhelmús. grietje Van Bor- súm.		Gerret Schuyler, Aefje de Groof, s h ^s vrouw.
	Petrus Kip, Immetje Jacobús. Van Dyk.		Jacobus Van Dyk, Mary- tje Van Dyk, s: h ^s vrouw.
Decemb: 3.	Johannes Aartse, Evert. Maria Marshel.		Pieter Brestede, Wyntje Aartse.
5.	Johannes Van Kou- Jacobús. wenhove, Rachel Bensing.		Frans Van Couwenhove, Antje Van Couwen- hove.

A° 1714.	ouders.	kinders.	getuügen.
	Jan Brestede, Anna Jenneke. Maria Elzewarth. Nicolaas Mathÿse, Abraham. Marÿtje Lakeman. Adolph de Groof, Sara. Rachel Goederús.		Cornelús Kierstede, Sara Elsewart, s: h ^e : vrouw. Hasúel Mathÿse, Marretje Mathÿse, s: h: v: Johannes Brestede, Sara Hibon.
8.	John Crúger, Maria Sara. Cúyler.		D ^m Petrús Van Driesse, Elsje Cúyler.
(365)			
Decemb: 8.	Pieter Stoútenbúrg, Trÿntje. Johanna Erle. Johannes Vreden- Cornelia. búrg, Annatje de Lamontanje. Búrger Sipkens, Ma- Elsje. ria Hibon.		Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, A n t j e Stoútenbúrg. Cornelús Túrck, Elizabeth Túrck. Johannes Van de Water, Baafje Sipkens, s: h: vrouw.
12.	Hendrik Van Dÿk, Marÿtje. Jannetje Andries Obÿt. Wander Didrix, Aal- Abraham. tje Gerrets. Daniel Van Winkel, Cornelús. Jannetje Vrelant.		Willem Sims, Marretje, s: h ^e vrouw. Hendrik Klaase, Belitje Dircks. Machiel Vrelant, Trÿntje Van Winkel.
15.	Willem Rome, Sara Marretje. Túrck. Jústús Bosch, Anne- Barnardús. tje Smith.		Pieter R o m e, Marretje Túrck. Samúel Staats, Catharina Bedlo, s: h ^e . vrouw.
19.	Abraham Van Gel- Elias. der, Catlÿntje Post. Johannes Van Harts- Catharina. berge, Catharina Walters.		Willem Rome, Pieters z. Helena Post. John Walters, Elizabeth Swart.
25.	Joris Elsewart, Jan- Jannetje. netje Meseroll. Theophilús Pels, Eli- Catlÿntje. zabeth Blaúwvelt. John Cúre, Gerretje Sara. Cosÿn.		Theophilús Elsewarth, Sara Ver Dúyn, s: h: vrouw. Evert Pels, Trÿntje Aalsteÿn. Jacobús Kip, S ^r , Vrouwtje Qúik.
26.	Jan Kramer, Engeltje Willemÿntje. Búrger. Andries Ten Yk, Gerrardús. Barendina Hardenberg. Jan Hÿer, Jannetje Walter. Stÿmits.		Johannes Van de Water, Baefje Sipkens, s: h: vrouw. Johannes Hardenberg, Jaapje, sÿn moeder. Walter Hÿer, Se ^r , Sara Hÿer, h. v. v. Gerret Hÿer.

A° 1715.	OUDEKS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Januáry 2.	Joseph Robinson, Joseph. Maria de Kleÿn.	Joseph.	Michiel Vaughten, Cor- nelia de Kleÿn, Wed.
5.	John Herres, Janne- Elizabeth. tje Nessepát.		Dirk Bensen, Catharina Van Deurse.
9.	Richard Cox, Antje John. Cox. Maria.	} tweelingen.	Thomas Hopper, Corne- lia Mohone, Jan Van Pelt, Maria Rüssel.
19.	Johannes Janse, An- Johanna. na Lierse.		Benjamin Herring, Mar- retje Van der Spiegel, Wed.
(366)			
January 19.	Philip Lyon, Eliza- Sara. beth Van der Schú- re.		Fredrik } Van der Margrietje } Schure.
23.	Jacobús Bayard, Hil- Samúel. legond de Kaÿ.		Samúel Beÿard, Marga- reta Van Cortlant, s. h: v:
	Cornelús Van Thien- Lúcas. hove, Geertrúÿ Hibon.		Barent Hibon, Tryntje Van Thienhove.
26.	John Anderson, Jú- Jan. dith Jans.		Jan en } Emmet. Engeltje }
	Jan Van Búÿren, Ma- Michiel. rytje Mÿer.		Johannes Mÿer, Cornelia Timmer.
	John Main, Elizabeth Jacobús. Van Deurse.		Jan Herres, Margrietje Vant' Zant.
30.	Jacob Charmo, Dirkje Pieter. Van Tilbúrg.		Pieter Van Tilbúrg, Jn', Schibolet Bogardús, Anna Bogardús.
	Abraham de Lanoÿ, Maria. Jannetje Rome.		Johannes de Lanoÿ, Ma- ria Beekman.
	Jesse de Lamontanje, Jan. Gerretje Jeeds.		Jan de Lamontanje & Elizabeth Blom, s: h': vr.
Februáry 6.	Nicolaas Rosevelt, Nicolaas. Sara Solleman.		Nicolaas Rosevelt, S ^{er} . Hillegond Rosevelt, s: h's, v's.
9.	Johannes Carbile, Súsanna. Margrietje Pro- voost.		Matheús Bensen, Anna Maknight.
	Jan Van Pelt, Aaltje Marytje. Hooglant.		Abraham Leffers, Mary- tje Van Pelt.
13.	Benjamin Quakken- Benjamin. bos, Claasje Web- ber.		Cornelús Webber, Claasje Woertendÿk.
20.	Júrian Witveli, Maria Jústús. Ten Yk.		Elbert Aartse, Annatje Ten Yk, s: h: vr:
	Fincen't Bodine, Hester. Heyltje Smith.		M ^r Rúsje, M ^s Rúsje, s: h's vrouw.

1	CHAPTER I THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA	1492
2	CHAPTER II THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS	1492-1600
3	CHAPTER III THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE	1600-1776
4	CHAPTER IV THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR	1776-1781
5	CHAPTER V THE CONSTITUTION	1781-1787
6	CHAPTER VI THE EARLY REPUBLIC	1787-1800
7	CHAPTER VII THE TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS	1800-1845
8	CHAPTER VIII THE SLAVE QUESTION	1845-1860
9	CHAPTER IX THE CIVIL WAR	1860-1865
10	CHAPTER X THE RECONSTRUCTION	1865-1877
11	CHAPTER XI THE GROWTH OF THE UNION	1877-1900
12	CHAPTER XII THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT	1900-1914
13	CHAPTER XIII THE FIRST WORLD WAR	1914-1918
14	CHAPTER XIV THE POST-WAR PERIOD	1918-1929
15	CHAPTER XV THE GREAT DEPRESSION	1929-1933
16	CHAPTER XVI THE SECOND WORLD WAR	1933-1945
17	CHAPTER XVII THE COLD WAR	1945-1991
18	CHAPTER XVIII THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD	1991-Present

A° 1715.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
23.	Stephanús Van Cort-Geertrúyd. lant, Cathalina Staats.	Philippes Van Cortlant, Catharina Staats, h. v ^r . van Samúel Staats.	
	Robberd Sjeklen, Ca- Rachel. tharina Mortier.		Johannes Mortier, Corne- lús Van Tien hove, Tryntje Van Thien- hove.
27.	Jacob Salomonse, Samúel. Elizabeth De. Bartholomeús Antje. Schaats, Christina Kermer.		Mathys ten Berg, Súsan- na Symese. Hendrik Kermer, Catlyn- tje Schaats.
Meert 4.	Joris Breúwerton, Sara. Maria Ver Dúyn.		Hendrik Ver Dúyn, Dirk Bensing, Gerret Van Hoorn, Sara Ver Dúyn.
	Enog Vrelant, Ze ^r , Elias. Aefje Van Hoorn.		David. Cosaar, Elizabeth Kierstede.
(367)			
Meert 4.	John Stout, Abigael Ammare- Bill. tia. Pieter Post, Catha- Samúel. rina Beekman.		Pieter Cristiaanse, Mili- ora Narwood. Pieter Van Hou ^{te} , Claar- tje, s: h ^r vrouw.
6.	Willem Beek, Alida Marytje. Túrk.		Cornelús Beek, Aaltje Pel.
9.	Edúard Men, Marytje Elizabeth. Van Dúurse.		John Men, Annatje Van Deúurse.
13.	William Gloever, Hester. Margrietje Blom.		John Liewis, Hester Blom, Jenneke Tenton.
16.	Wessel Wesselse, Jannetje. Jú ^r , Rachel Van Imbúrg.		Gysbert Van Imbúrg, Jannetje Mesier. s: h ^r v ^r .
20.	Gerret Schúyler, Aegje. Aegje de Groof. Johannes Brestede, Andries. Rebecca Onkel- bag.		Oloph Schúyler, Cornelia Schúyler, Wed. Andries Brestede, Antje Brestede, Wed ^r .
27.	Davidt Provoost, Jo- Jonathan. nath: Z., Christina Pra. William Waldrom, Jo- Johanna. hanna Nagel.		Pieter Pra, Catharina Provoost, Wed ^r . Jacob Dykman, Wýntje Bývank.
	Isaac Van Deurse, Abraham. Annatje Waldrom.		Abraham Van Deúurse, Annatje Van Deúurse.
30.	Albartús Coenradús Antje. Bosch, Maria Jeads.		Christoffel Jeadts, Húy- bertje Merceles.
	Johannes de Freest, Hendrikús. Catharina Rave- steÿn.		Hendrikús Van der Spie- gel, Marretje Van der Spiegel, Wed.

	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
A* 1715. April 3.	Abraham Vreden- burg, Dorathe Col- jer.	Elizabeth.	Abraham } Cornelia } Brouwer.
10.	Anthony Liewis, Jan- netje Marens. Fredrik Willemse, Elizabeth. Maria Waldrom.	Johanna.	Goose Van Schaik, Jo- hanna Van Strý. Philippús Van Bossen, Catharina Boele, h ^e . v ^e . van Isaac Boeke.
17.	Cosyn Andriesse, Margrietje. Margrietje Some- rendyk. Evert Pels, Grietje Annetje. Melcherts Van Deurse. Benjamin Bil, Geesje Penellope. Brevoor.		Jacob Somerendyk, Cat- lyntje Pieters. Johannes Romme, Pieter- nella Elzewarth.
(368) April 17.	Philip Daly, Cornelia Marytje. Van Gelder.		John Stoút., Marretje Van der Spiegel, Wed.
18.	Hendrikus Kermer, Abraham. Jaquemyntje Rave- steyn.		Abraham Van Gelder, Elizabeth Daly.
24. May 1.	Martinus Crigier, Henrikus. Margrietje Dalsen. Hendrik Brevoord, Elias. Jaquemyntje Boke. Jacob Blom, Mayke Elizabeth. Bosch.		James } Belitje } Reynedet.
8.	Alexander Lam, Eli- Rachel. zabeth Coning. Albartus Húlst, Aal- Cornelia. tje Provoost.		David Provoost, Jn ^e , Eli- zabeth Crigiers. Jacobus Boke, Tanneke Boke, s: súster. Fredrik Willemse, Anna- tje Hyer.
	Nathaniel Daly, Elizabeth. Saartje Húysman.		John Johnson, Elizabeth Lynse. Stefanus Boekenhove, Annatje Húlst, s. h ^e . vrouw.
15.	Davidt Cosaar, Styn- Jannnetje. tje Joris. Willem Van de Wa- Hendrikus. ter, Aefje Ringo.		Antje Van Noorstrant.
22.	Francis Silvester, Súsanna. Ytje Bosch.		Jan Goelet, Lea Cosaar.
	Thomas Liewis, An- Elizabeth. na Maria Van den Búrg.		Theunis Tieboút, Eliza- beth Van de Water.
	Cornelus Post, Ca- Davidt. tharina Potman.		Johannes Hardenbroek, Annetje Hardenb ^e , s: h: v:
	Richard Crieger, Ma- Josúa. ria Crieger.		Leonard Lieúwis, Reý- merig Appel
29.	Samúel Shahaan, Jannetje. Neeltje Cosyn.		Davidt Provoost, Catlyn- tje Van Gelder. Anna France.
			Jan Schoúte, Gerretje de Graw.

A° 1715.	ouders.	Kinders.	GETUYGEN.
	Yede Meÿer, Anna Andries. Ravesteÿn.		Andries Meÿer, Anna Cebra.
Júnÿ 3.	Jan Killy, Catlyntje Margrietje. Bensing.		Hans Bergen, Eva Ben- sing.
	Abraham Rüssel, Ma- Annatje. ria Rüssel.		George Farrenton, Aaltje Pell.
6.	Hendrik Franse, An- Hendrikús. na Maria Sipkens.		Sjoert Olphertse, Maria Sipkens.
(369)			
Júnÿ 12.	D ^{om} Gúaltherús dú Isaac. Bois & Helena Van Baal.		Isaac de Bois, Isaac de Peister, Clevier Teller & Cornelia Teller, zÿn húÿs v ^r .
15.	Christiaan Hartman, Elizabeth. Sara Fransen.		John Johnson, Elizabeth Lam, s: h: vrouw.
19.	Gerret de Graw, Do- Marÿtje. rathe Hyer.		Harme Bensing, Aaltje Bensing.
	Andries Meÿer, Geer- Cornelús. tje Wessels.		Wessel Wessels, Marretje Meÿer.
	Samúel Provoost, Davidt. Maria Spratt.		Davidt Provoost, Se ^r , Elsje Van Hoorn.
26.	Samúel De, Celitje Súsanna. Salomons.		Jacob Salomonse, Eliza- beth De.
	Johannes Meÿer, Sara Sara. de Freest.		Andries Meÿer, J ^{nr} ., Sara Van Dam.
Júlÿ 10.	Gilbert Lotterÿ, Mar- Gilbert. grietje Van der Klyf.		John Hicford & Jacobus Rosevelt, Geselina Brúes.
	Davidt Conningham, Anna Maria. Elizabeth Else- warth.		Cornelús Kierstede, Sara Elsewarth, s. h. v.
13.	Aarnout Schermer- Johannes. hoorn, Maria Beek- man.		Wilhelmús Beekman, Metje Beekm., s: h ^e v ^r .
20.	Antje Wybrants, Antje. Obÿt.		Jan Visje, Tryntje Wy- brants.
	Johannes Pouwelse, Magdalena. Antje Húysman.		Barent de Freest, Maria Ten Yk, h. v. van Jú- rian Witvelt.
	Abraham Van Hoorn, Davidt. Maria Provoost.		Willem Provoost, Aefje Exveen, s: h ^e v ^r .
24.	Samúel Bayard, Mar- Samúel. greta van Cortland.		Stephanús Van Cortlant, Elizabeth Cortlant.
	Wolphert Webber, Isaac. Grietje Stille.		Hendrik Ellesse, Jenneke Peers.
	Eduard Blagg, Johan- Johannah, na Vickers. 16 ^{de} gebor.		Theophilús Elsewarth, Sara Verdúyn, s: h ^e v ^r .
Júlÿ 31.	Theunis Van Pelt, Samúel. Elsje Hendriks.		Hendrik Van Pelt, Maria Fassúl.
	Lodewyk Post, Rasje Antje. Minne.		Casparús Blank, Catlyn- tje Van Gelder.

	A° 1715.	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
	Augúst 3.	Alexander Penix, Grietje Comferdt.	Gerrardús.	Gerrardúd Comferd, Maria Walton.
7.		Robbin Cooker, Anna Chúrcher.	Robert, Jún y 4 gebor.	Charles Churcher, Abrah. Bradjor, Súsanna Chúrcher.
(370)	Augústús. 3	John Thomas, Marretje Langet.	Rachel Elizabeth } tweeligen.	Jochem Roelofse, en Jannetje, s: h: vrouw, Alexander Ver Klin, Antje Cros.
10.		Jan Hibon, Catharina Cornelús Sebering.		Cornelús Sebering, Aeltje, sijn húys vrouw.
14.		Pieter Bant, Martha Abraham White.		Johannes Bant, Nannie Laúrier.
		Jan Lameatre, Antje Antje Waldrom.		Abraham de Laneatre, Margrietje Waldrom.
		Johannes Van Gelder, J ^r , Neeltje Onckelbag.	Aefje.	Johannes Van Gelder, S ^r , Rebecca Brestede.
		Jacob Ten Yk, Neeltje Herdenberg.	Johannes.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Catharina Hardenberg.
17.		Patrik Magnight, Anna Clopper.	Cornelia.	Cornelús Kloppen, S ^r , Cornelia Hoge, in Holland, Catlyntje Stevens.
21.		Clevier Teller, Cornelía de Peister.	Johannes.	Jacobús Van Cortlant, Maria de Peister.
		Jacobús Rosevelt, Catharina Hardenbroek.	Johannes.	Adolphús Hardenbroek, Sara Hardenbroek, Wed ^a .
28.		William Shekkerly, Debora Van Dyk.	Hendrikús.	Martinús Crigier, Marica Smith.
		Abraham Provost, Jannetje Meyer.	Jacob.	Johannes Meyer, Marýtje Provoost.
Septemb. 1.		Michiel Vaughten, Catharina Donnel- sen.	Elizabeth.	Leonard de Kleyn, Maria Donnelson.
4.		Johannes Van Norden, Hendrika Ten Yk.	Tobias.	William Walton, Maria Santfort, s: h ^r v ^r .
		Harmen Bússing, Saartje Slover.	Eva.	Jacob Bennet & Neeltje, s: húys vrouw.
7.		Lammert Van Dyk, Marretje Hoog- lant.	Achias.	Jacob Van Dyk, Antje Rapalje.
11.		Anthony Byvank, Teúntje Laning.	Belitje.	Coll. David Provoost, Belitje Provoost, sijn dogter.
		Philippús Terneúr, Barber Provoost.	Elsje.	Elias Provoost, Angenietje Provoost.

The Settlement Made of the foregoing Auct^{rs} and
 Division of the Poor and the Other foregoing Agreements
 this day Made are agreed to and approved of by
 us the subscribers May the 7th 1772

Bev. Robinson,
 James Dickinson

Samuel Peters

Thos. Munnus

Thos. Baldwin

Malcolm Morrison

Samuel Riser

Cornelius Somkins

Jacob Unell

Philip Beardsley

Facsimile of a document in the handwriting of Colonel Beverley Robinson, and signed by himself and the Justices of the Peace and Overseers of the Poor, of the South Precinct of Dutchess County (now Putnam County), N. Y. Dated 1772.

Malcolm Morrison, here named, married a daughter of Rev. Elisha Kent, grandfather of Chancellor Kent. These signers were all prominent men of that day, albeit some of them were then "Tories."

(This facsimile will appear in the forthcoming History of Putnam County, by W. S. Pelletreau, Esq.)

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., p. 233, of THE RECORD.)

1785.

CAMERON.	May	1 st . Donald, Son of Donald Cameron and Ann Walker, his wife, born March 8 th , 1785.
MONTANYIE.	May	1 st . Elizabeth, Dau ^r of John Montanyie & Mary Blain his wife, born Oct ^r 13 th , 1779.
LEONARD.	May	8 th . William Steddiford, Son of Jeoffry Leonard & Mary Steddiford his wife, born April 29 th , 1785.
	May	8 th . Affy, their Dau ^r , born April 29 th , 1785.
RICHARDS.	May	13 th . Susannah, Dau ^r of Smith Richards & Rachel Low his wife, born Dec ^r 8 th , 1779.
	May	13 th . Lewis, their Son, born Feb ^{ry} 22 ^d , 1782.
	May	— Maria, their Dau ^r , born April 15 th , 1784.
GILLELAND.	May	28 th . Denias, Dau ^r of James Gilliland & Judith Rose his wife, born July 28 th , 1776.
	May	28 th . Jane, their Dau ^r , born June 16 th , 1778.
	May	— William, their Son, born Sept ^r 17 th , 1780.
	May	— Harriot, their Dau ^r , born Sept ^r 18 th , 1782.
	May	— Rebekah, their Dau ^r , born Dec ^r 12 th , 1784.
ARDEN.	May	29 th . Mary, Dau ^r of John Arden & Judith Horton his wife, born April 3 ^d , 1785.
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HAY.	June	4 th . Frederick Jay, Son of A. Hawkes Hay & Martha Smith his wife, born March 5 th , 1785.
NEWTON.	June	5 th . Margaret, Dau ^r of Robert Newton & Marg ^t Gordon his wife, born April 23 ^d , 1785.
JOHNSTON.	June	5 th . Margaret, Dau ^r of James Johnston and Eliz th Brower his wife, born April 14 th , 1785.
TITUS.	June	7 th . Sarah, Dau ^r of Joseph Titus & Keziah Smith his wife, born May 29 th , 1782.
	June	7 th . Harry, their Son, born Feb ^{ry} 7 th , 1784.
ELY.	June	16 th . Peter, Son of Abraham Ely & Catherine Van Cezen his wife, born May 26 th , 1785.
MCCREADY.	June	17 th . Benjamin, Son of James McCready and Eliz th Youngs his wife, born Dec ^r 25 th , 1784.
MITCHELL.	June	17 th . Andrew, son of Andrew Mitchell and Marg ^t Stiles his wife, born May 16 th , 1785.
HICKS.	June	23 ^d . Joseph, Son of Dennis Hicks & Ann Banker his wife, born June 17 th , 1785.
ALLISON.	June	26 th . Margaret, Dau ^r of Richard Allison & Almy Case his wife, born May 24 th , 1785.
GILCHRIST.	July	5 th . Mary, Dau ^r of Adam Gilchrist ju ^r & Hester Budd his wife, born May 19 th , 1785.
KUMBELL.	July	15 th . Fanny, Dau ^r of William Kumbell and Hester Caton his wife, born June 11 th , 1785.

BRUCE. July 15th. Robert Lamuel, Son of Robert Bruce & Mary Langley his wife, born July 2^d, 1785.
 HOLROYD. July 17th. Elizabeth, Dau^r of Turpnie Holroyd & Susanah Germond his wife, born June 23^d, 1785.
 ELLIOT. July 17th. Elizabeth, Dau^r of David Elliot & Ann McDonald his wife, born June 15th, 1785.
 ROSS. July 17th. Ann Elizabeth, Dau^r of Hugh Ross and Jane Osburn his wife, born June 24th, 1785.
 MONTGOMERY. July 22^d. Mary, Dau^r of James Montgomery & Jemima Carner his wife, born June 17th, 1782.

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COLE. July 22^d. Anna, Dau^r of Samuel Cole & Mary Beekman his wife, born June 7th, 1781.
 July 22^d. Henry Beekman, their Son, born Feb^{ry} 22^d, 1785.
 PERRIN. July 24th. Abigail, Dau^r of John Perrin & Catharine Varrian his wife, born June 19th, 1785.
 TOMKINS. July 24th. John, Son of Enos Tomkins and Elizth Crane his wife, born June 30th, 1785.
 KIPP. July 31st. Jane Ann, Dau^r of Thomas French Kipp & Agness Pool his wife, born July 6th, 1785.
 MODE. July 31st. Elizabeth, Dau^r of John Mode & Mary Hutchison his wife, born March 29th, 1785.
 WICKS. Aug. 13th. Nancy, Dau^r of Jesse Wicks and Susannah Kelsy his wife, born Sept^r 30th, 1781.
 Aug. 13th. Theodosia, their Dau^r, born May 2^d, 1784.
 KNOX. Aug. 14th. Elizabeth Ann, Dau^r of George Knox & Catharine Paulding his wife, born March 26th, 1785.
 BARKER. Aug. 14th. Catharine, Dau^r of Silas Barber and Catharine Cline his wife, born March 20th, 1784.
 COWDRY. Aug. 14th. Susannah Stout, Dau^r of Benjamin Cowdry & Ann his wife, born July 11th, 1785.
 MCLEAN. Aug. 21st. Janet, Dau^r of Neil McLean & Helen Dunlap his wife, born Aug^t 4th, 1785.
 PATTEN. Aug. 21st. Mary, Dau^r of Edward Patten & Mary Missever his wife, born July 16th, 1785.
 LEONARD. Aug. 21st. Hashball, Dau^r of Enoch Leonard & Hashball Mathewson his wife, born June 6th, 1785.
 JENKINS. Aug. 21st. Susannah, Dau^r of James Jenkins & Hannah Van Gelder his wife, born Aug^t 1st, 1785.
 BLIZARD. Aug. 21st. Elizabeth, Dau^r of Oliver Blizard & Mary Evans his wife, born June 2^d, 1785.
 PROUDFOOTE. Aug. 22^d. James, Son of Laurence Proudfoote & Marg^t his wife, born June 22^d, 1785.
 EGBERT. Aug. 28th. William, Son of Benjamin Egbert & Mary Arcsson his wife, born.

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TANT. Aug. 28th. John, Son of Thomas Tant & Mary Jenkins his wife, born June 23^d, 1785.
 LAKE. Aug. 28th. James, Son of James Lake & Rachel Mul-leneaux his wife, born July 29th, 1785.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CULLODEN.—The Battle of Culloden took place April 16, 1746.

On what date was the news received in this country, at what port, and by what vessel?

Thanksgiving sermons were preached here in August.

S—.

WEEKS.—Information wanted of ancestry of one Saul Weeks, a truckman in New York City forty years ago.

WILLIAM MEDCALF.

P. O. Box 3192, New York City.

THOMPSON—CANNONE.—Any information of Mary Thompson, who was born May, 1730, married Major Duncan Duffie, or her mother, Hannah Cannone, of New York.

SOUTHOLD, L. I.—Any information of Eben Webb and May Turrell, his wife; and Richard Hudson and Keturah Goldsmith, married about 1740.

CONNECTICUT LIGHT HORSE.—Thirteen companies which joined Washington's army at New York, July, 1776; who were any of the company officers? R. H. G.

RILEY—EGG HARBOR.—Page 234 of the last number of THE RECORD, in a paragraph headed "Vannuxum," refers to an emigration of Connecticut people to *Egg Harbor*, N. J., before the Revolution. Could the writer or any one locate this "*Egg Harbor*" for me, or suggest any means of getting at the *names* of the early settlers mentioned in the paragraph referred to. The only reply I have elicited has been from the Town Clerk of *Egg Harbor City*, who thinks the old records may be in Mount Holly or Newark. I am looking up one *John Riley*, who, before the Revolution, went to *Egg Harbor* from a Connecticut River town.

Yours truly,

HENRY G. JESUP.

Chandler Scientific Department, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

SOME CURIOUS EPITAPHS.—The inclosed epitaphs I copied some time ago for their quaintness. I have never seen them in print, and they might amuse, perhaps instruct, the readers of THE RECORD.

The inscription on Colonel Johannes Snyder's tombstone brings up far-away memories of "the fine old English gentleman who relieved the old poor at his gate."

If I am not mistaken, this Colonel Snyder commanded, with Colonel Pawling, the handful of militia who *wanted* to resist the landing of the English troops at Kingston, in 1777; was at Fort Montgomery, and also member of the Provincial Congress in 1776.

Is there not a good deal to admire in the "spunk" of the young Ancient Weiser who would not allow carping neighbors to trample upon *his* grave without returning a "last expiring kick?"

JAMES R. GIBSON, JR.

Inscription on tombstone of Colonel JOHANNES SNYDER, in the old Dutch Church graveyard, in Kingston; died 1794, aged seventy-four years.

In every walk of life the poor man's friend,
His country Patriot, sought no private ends;
Intent on virtue, as the chiefest good,
He *practised* piety as the road to God.

The following were found in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York City:

Capt. JAMES LACEY, died April 14, 1796, aged 41 yrs. 1 mo. 20 days.

Tho' Boreas Blasts & boistrous waves
have tossed me to and fro
In spight of both you plainly see
I harbor here below,
Where safe at Anchor though I ride
with many of our Fleet,
Yet once again I must set sail
My Admiral Christ to meet.

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JACOB WEISER died 1785, aged 40.

Farewell, vain world. I know enough of thee;
And now I'm careless what you say of me.
Your smiles I court not, nor your frown I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here.
What faults you saw in me take care & shun.
And look at home. Enough there's to be done.

ELIZABETH, wife of NICHOLAS KORTRIGHT, died 1789, aged 46.

"The Remains that lie beneath this Tomb
Once had Rachel's face and Leah's fruitful Womb,
Abigail's prudence, Sarah's faithful heart,
Martha's care and Mary's better part
Her Just character."

LAWRENCE.—Wanted, a copy of the *Genealogy of Descendants of Thomas Lawrence*, printed about 1856. Persons having a copy will please communicate with WILLIAM S. PELLETREAU, Haverstraw, N. Y.

NOTES ON THE LOUNSBURY FAMILY, BY WILLIAM S. PELLETREAU.—Among the list of the few inhabitants of Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1723, appears the name of Richard Lounsbury. It is probable that he was the father of Isaac Lounsbury, who was living in the "South Precinct of Dutchess County" (now Putnam County) in 1760. On a blank leaf of an old copy of the writings of George Fox is this record of the births of the children of Isaac Lounsbury: Sarah, born March 2, 1762; Robert, born August 27, 1766; Isaac, born April 23, 1768; John, born January 18, 1770; Samuel, born February 10, 1772; Thomas, born March 5, 1774; Hannah, born January 23, 1776; Deborah, born April 18, 1780 (married Abm. Hill); Joshua, born July 23, 1784 (died 1833).

It is probable that the families of this name now residing in this State are descended from these. Joshua, the youngest son, married Lydia, daughter of Eliakim Wardell. Their children were: Isaac, born December 15, 1815 (he was the owner of the famous "Red Mills," near Lake Mahopac and Superior, of Carmel. He died March 16, 1881); Robert W., born November 29, 1817, and now residing in Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.; Katharine, wife of Amzi L. Dean; John D.; Mary J., and Hannah.

YOUNG—ROGERS.—Will the Rogers' family now having in their possession the large brass-bound Bible containing early records of Young and Rogers' families communicate that fact to H. YOUNG, Galveston, Texas?

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE BARTOW FAMILY IN ENGLAND. By the REV. EVELYN P. BARTOW, A.M. 1886. 8vo. 10 pp.

THIS is an important addition to the Bartow Genealogy already published, carrying the family record several generations further back, and we doubt not that owners of that book will desire to procure it for insertion in their copies. It can be had of Rev. Mr. Bartow, Rahway, N. J. Price, fifty cents.

H. R. S.

RACHEL DuMONT. A Brave Little Maid of the Revolution. A true story of the burning of Kingston, for girls and boys, and older people. By MARY WESTBROOK [Van Deusen]. Kingston, N. Y., 1884. 12mo. 68 pp.

This little story is truly as interesting to the "older people" as to the younger, since the family incidents recorded in it are actual facts, historically connected with the burning of Kingston. The people mentioned in the story are names well known to up-river families, and it was written as an affectionate tribute to the authoress' grandfather, Captain Tierck Beekman, a gallant and lamented soldier of the Revolution. He was an original member of the "Society of the Cincinnati" (his right in that body being now held by his

grandson, John Westbrook, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y.); was a Free Mason—a man of pronounced character, and his early death, in 1791, was felt to be a loss to the whole community. A friend hands us the following genealogical note concerning him:

JOHANNES BEEKMAN, m. 20 Oct., 1750. Lydia Van Keuren, whose father was Capt. Tjerck Van Keuren, from whom Tjerck Beekman derived his name, and had, among others: I. Capt. TJEERCK, who m. Rachel DuMont; II. CORNELIUS, who m. Margretta Burhans, dau. of Jacob Burhans & Eliz. Whittaker; III. JOHN, who m. Annatjie Pruyn, dau. of John Pruyn & Catharine Vanderpoel.

CAPT. TJEERCK BEEKMAN, b. 30 Dec., 1754, d. 25 Dec., 1791, m. Rachel DuMont. She was the dau. of John DuMont & Gertrude Ten Broeck, & granddau. of Col. Wessel Ten Broeck. Their children were: I. JOHN, who died unmarried; II. GERTRUG, who m. Judge Charles H. Ruggles, of the Court of Appeals; III. SARAH, who m. Rev. Dr. Cornelius D. Westbrook, father of Judge Theo. R. Westbrook, and of "Mary Westbrook" (Mrs. J. L. Van Deusen), the authoress of this pleasant little book.

In Sylvester's History of Ulster County, Rachel DuMont is mentioned as the "widow of Capt. Tjerck Beekman, and as a woman remarkable for her intelligence and energy;" she died at the age of 93.

Tjerck Beekman's great-great-grandmother, through Lydia Van Keuren, was the first wife of Captain Thomas Chambers, "Lord of the Manor of Foxhall," and one of the first settlers of Esopus with the Van Keurens. Capt. Chambers married, for his second wife, the widow of Rev. Laurentius Van Gaasbeck, second pastor of the old Dutch church of Esopus (Kingston).

From the Appendix to this story we take the following facts: The grandfather of Rachel DuMont, Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck, erected the quaint building known as the old Senate House in Kingston, N. Y., more than two hundred years ago. One hundred years afterward, the *first Senate of the State of New York* held its sessions there, the year of the adoption of the First Constitution, 1777. Colonel Abraham Van Gaasbeck, a son of the second pastor of Esopus, married a daughter of Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck (by his first marriage) and inherited, through his wife Sarah Ten Broeck (the aunt of Rachel DuMont of the story), the Senate House. The old building was bequeathed by him to his wife's niece, Sarah DuMont (a sister of Rachel DuMont), who afterward married his son Peter (her cousin), a member of the First Congress of the United States. By the only child of this marriage—Sarah Van Gaasbeck—this antique building, of Revolutionary fame, was given to the grandchild of "Little Rachel," Charles Ruggles Westbrook, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., who conveyed it to its present owner, Frederic Edward Westbrook, Esq., of New York City.

We may further add that the slave-woman "Isabel," who figures in this little narrative, afterward became, in the full maturity of her womanhood, the world-famed evangelist *Sojourner Truth*; and was for many years a beloved inmate of the family of "Little Rachel's" brother, John DuMont, Esq., of Esopus.

H. R. S.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN LEE, OF AGAWAM (IPSWICH), MASS. FROM 1634 TO 1877. Including Notes on Collateral Branches.

This book is announced as ready for publication by WILLIAM LEE, M.D., of 2,111 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and only awaits a sufficient number of subscriptions to defray cost of publication. The descendants of JOHN LEE, of Hartford, afterward of Farmington, Conn., published their records in 1884. THOMAS LEE, of Lyme and Saybrooke, Conn., 1641, is remembered by a small pamphlet of some 31 pages of genealogical matter published in 1851. RICHARD LEE settled upon the James River, in Virginia, in 1641, and his descendants, the Lees of Virginia and Maryland, have also been recorded in printed form. And it is to be hoped that sufficient encouragement will be afforded Dr. Lee to enable him to bring out this genealogy of the descendants of JOHN LEE, of Agawam. The specimen page, given in the circular, promises a tasteful and elegant book.

H. R. S.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. 1445 to 1886. Edited by JAMES GRANT WILSON and JOHN FISKE. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

This work is intended to supply a want that has long been felt by the people of the United States. Every scholar and reader has recognized the benefit of the great French Dictionaries of Universal Biography, and the utility of the more recent National Biog-

raphy of Great Britain, now in course of publication. "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography" will include the names of above twelve thousand prominent natives and adopted citizens of the United States, including living persons, since the earliest settlement of the country; also the names of several thousand eminent persons of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, and all the other countries of North and South America. The great aim has been to include all noteworthy persons of the New World, and to give brief biographies, which shall embody with sufficient fulness the latest result of historical research. No name eminent in literature or art will be omitted. The work will also contain the names of nearly one thousand persons of foreign birth, who, like Bishop Berkeley, Braddock, Burgoyne, Barre, Cornwallis, Lafayette, Steuben, and Whitefield, are closely identified with American history. The editors have endeavored, in all instances, to obtain the co-operation of the most competent students of special periods or departments of history, and they have had the assistance of scholarly and experienced associates, together with a well-equipped staff of writers. Much valuable material has been obtained from original sources; and in the case of recent lives and those "men of light and leading" who are still with us, important aid has been afforded by friends and relatives. The first volume of "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography" will be ready in October, 1886. The succeeding volumes will follow at intervals of six months—possibly more rapidly if found consistent with editorial and mechanical accuracy. The six volumes, of between seven hundred and fifty and eight hundred pages each, will be uniform with "Appletons' American Cyclopædia." Each volume will be illustrated with at least ten fine steel portraits of illustrious Americans and illustrious foreigners connected with American history, supplemented by more than a thousand smaller vignette portraits, made by a new process from original drawings by Jacques Reich, accompanied by fac-simile autographs, and also numerous views of the birthplaces and residences of distinguished Americans. The specimen pages which we have seen give great promise of excellence.

S.

BOOKS DONATED TO THE SOCIETY.

- From* GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON. Letters from Waldegrave Cottage. By Rev George W. Nichols, A.M. 12mo. New York, 1886. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the City of Brooklyn for 1885. 8vo. Trow's New York City Directory for 1885. 8vo. Injurious and other Insects of the State of New York. By J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist. Albany, 1885. Footprints, or Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick. By J. W. Lawrence. 12mo. St. John, N. B., 1883.
- " JOHN CLAFLIN. Horace B. Claflin; A Biography. 4to. Privately Printed. New York, 1886.
- " REV. EVELYN B. BARTOW. The Bartow Family in England. 1886.
- " CHARLES ESTABROOK. First Annual Meeting of the Historical Society of Newburgh and the Highlands, Feb. 23, 1884.

INDEX TO NAMES IN VOLUME XVII.

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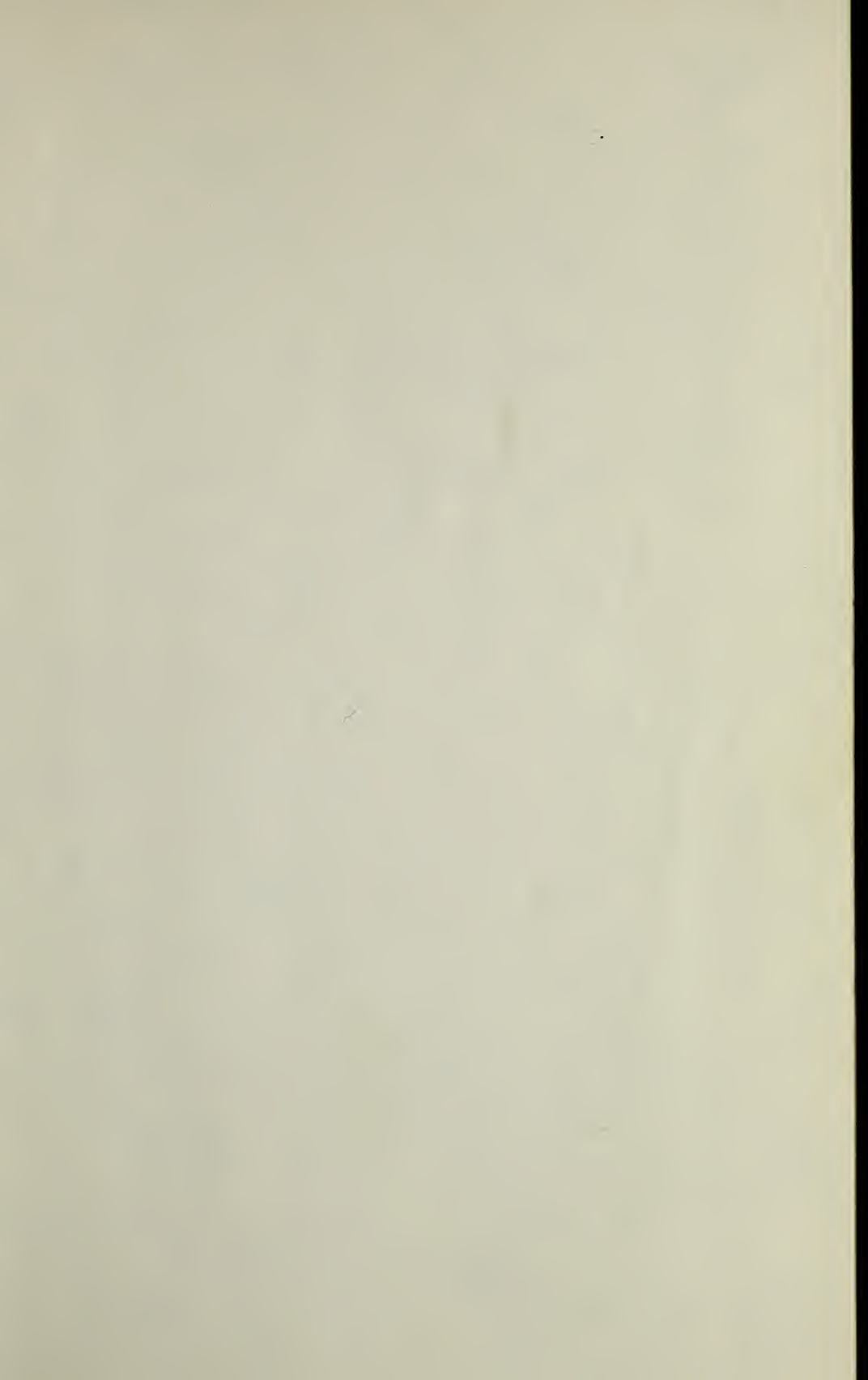
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